

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
docs,pa PY G192.17/4
Pennsylvania game news.
v.5 (1934/1935)



0 0001 00229341 1

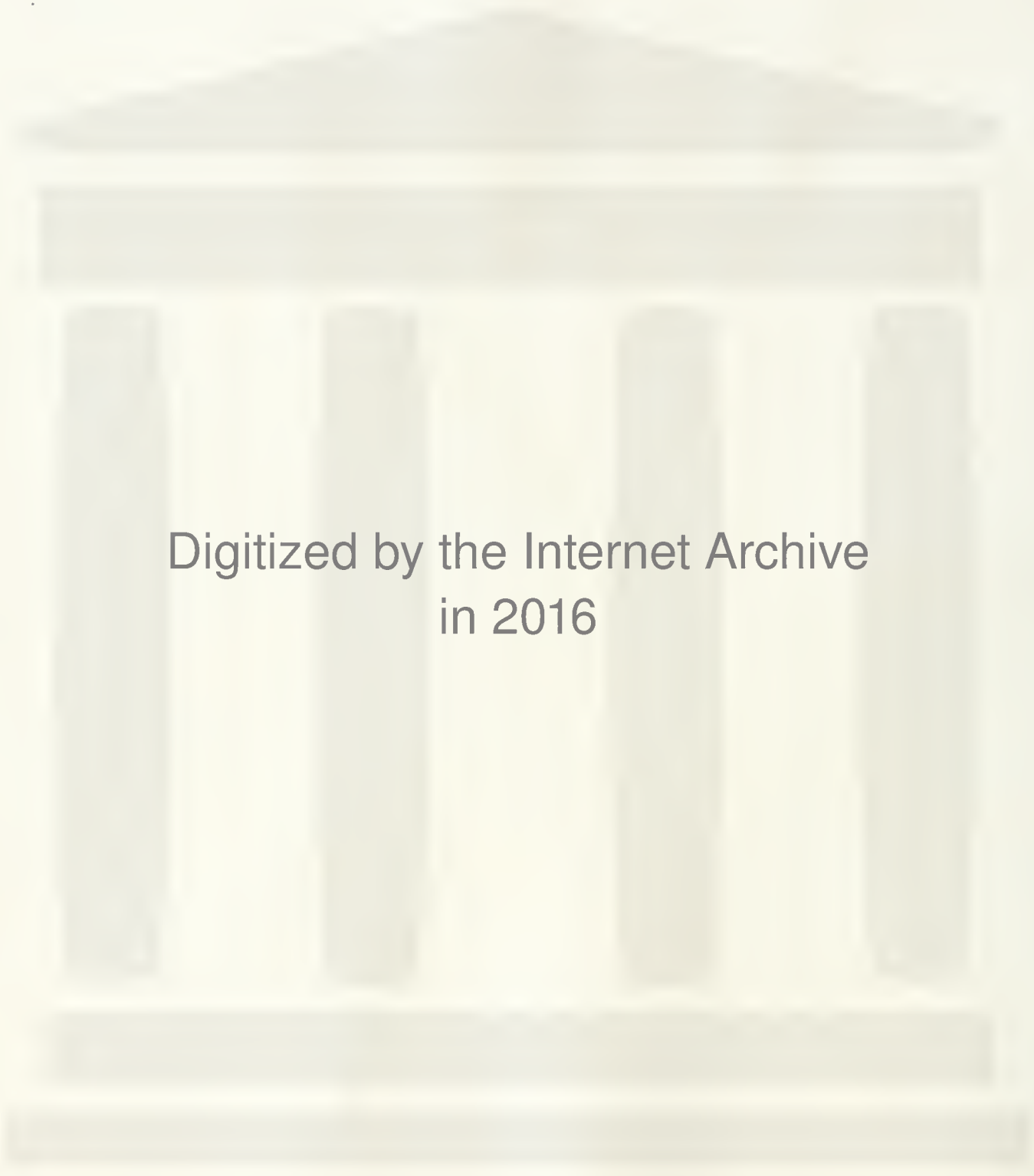
PY G192, 17/4
v.5

[illegible]

DEMCO NO. 38-298



03-56-875-5



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniagame00unse_1

PENNSYLVANIA
**GAME
NEWS**



Vol. V No. 1

APRIL

1934

P 39.34

12

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania.

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Volume V

APRIL, 1934

Number 1

EDITORIAL

SOME wonderful strides were made in the work of game conservation during the present administration. The fact that never in the history of the Department have we issued as many as 1,635,912 resident hunter's licenses in a three-year period is mute evidence of this fact. Paramount among the factors responsible for such progress was the installation of mechanical incubators and brooder equipment at the three state game farms, and the acquisition of an additional farm to increase ringneck pheasant production and permit experimentation in rabbit rearing. Pennsylvania's game farms are now recognized as models throughout the United States.

The establishment of a Training School for Game Protectors has insured greater efficiency, and has given the officers the type of diplomatic education essential to making public contact. These men also were completely uniformed during the administration, thereby commanding greater respect for the law.

No greater monument to our wild life can be established than the areas set aside for their protection. Thus the acquisition of 188,083 acres of State Game Lands during the past four years, and an increase in the number of game refuges from 106 to 128, are of considerable importance. The sportsmen now own 406,724 acres of valuable game territory.

The kill of predatory animals increased considerably; in fact, two yearly records have been broken during the present administration. This money goes to a class of people who need it.

Protected since 1903, beavers have become so numerous that an open season has been declared on them from March 1 to April 10. This also will provide a new source of revenue to many people.

A strenuous campaign against hunting accidents resulted in a gradual decrease both in fatal and non-fatal mishaps since 1903; in fact, during the past season the number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, reached the lowest ebb since 1913.

Two years ago the Game Commission established a regular monthly magazine on a subscription basis of fifty cents per year. This publication, known as the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, disseminates all up-to-the-minute news from the Commission to over 700 active sportsmen's associations, and 5,000 individual subscribers.

An environmental exhibit of native animals started two years ago has become a most important part of our educational program. It appears at from 10 to 15 major cities

or towns annually and is meeting with tremendous response.

Chief above all else is the fact that all of the above accomplishments, as well as others not included, were brought about without the addition of any other source of revenue.

When we think of the progress that has been made possible today because of modern appliances and because people are generally more conservation-minded, we can not help but give due honor to the early day conservationist who started the ball rolling at a time when everything, sentiment included, was against wild life conservation. The following quotation by Dr. Kalbfus, who served 24 years as the first Secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, is a striking comparison of this sort.

"In 1895, through the influence of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen, an organization formed in 1890, and the special effort of Hon. Richard F. Baldwin of Delaware County, then a member of the Legislature, the Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania was created.

"A short time after the Board of Game Commissioners was organized I was asked to become its Secretary. There was no pay attached to this service and those who are usually looking for public positions neglected, for this reason I presume, to apply for the place. I accepted the offer and for more than five years attended to the correspondence of the Commission at night, working at my chair during the daytime and spending the spare time I had in traveling over the State in the interest of game protection and wild bird protection.

"I paid my own expenses during these years and did this work because I felt I needed the outdoor exercise. At the same time in so doing I was carried back to the old frontier days that were my delight.

"In the very beginning I found that those engaged in the protection of game were not popular with the majority of the people of Pennsylvania, who appeared to think that they had a constitutional right to carry guns when and where they pleased, and an inherent right to destroy game and birds at pleasure. By the average citizen Game Protectors were looked upon as men whose sole purpose in life was to annoy and prosecute honest people. Many otherwise good citizens could not see how any benefit could come because of game or wild bird conservation. This was so simply because they did not understand what the birds were doing and what their life work meant to the people."

Doctor Kalbfus was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission June 25, 1895, and served in this capacity until his death August 10, 1919.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, *Executive Secretary*

National Legislation

Duck Stamp, Coordination and Game Sanctuary Bills Pass both Senate and House

BY this time every sportsman in the state who has followed the trend of national legislation will have learned that the three wild life conservation bills in which hunters everywhere have been so intensely interested have passed both the Senate and the House. While the salient features of these measures have been outlined in the newspapers from time to time and we feel our sportsmen are thoroughly acquainted with their intents and purposes, nevertheless, to clarify any features which may not be clear we are reprinting all three bills in their entirety.

DUCK STAMP BILL

AN ACT

To supplement and support the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the protection of certain migratory birds, for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act no person over sixteen years of age shall take any migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory-bird hunting stamp issued to him in the manner hereinafter provided; except that no such stamp shall be required for the taking of migratory waterfowl by Federal or State institutions or official agencies, for propagation purposes or by the resident owner tenant or share cropper of the property or officially designated agencies of the Department of Agriculture for the killing of such waterfowl when found injuring crops or other property, under such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, immediately upon the passage of this Act, adopt and promulgate such regulations as are pertinent to the protection of private property in the injury of crops. Any persons to whom a stamp has been issued under this Act shall upon request exhibit such stamp for inspection to any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act or to any officer of any State or any political subdivision thereof authorized to enforce game laws.

SEC. 2. That the stamps required under this Act shall be issued, and the fees therefor collected, by the Post Office Department, under regulations prescribed jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General: *Provided*, That stamps shall be issued at the post office or post offices of all county seats in the several States, at all post offices in all cities with a population of two thousand five hundred or over and at such other post offices as said officers may by regulation prescribe. Each such stamp shall, at the time of issuance, be affixed adhesively to the game license issued to the applicant under State law, if the applicant is required to have a State license, or, if the applicant is not required to have a State license, to a certificate furnished for that purpose by the Post Office Department at the time of issuance of such stamp. For each such stamp issued under the provisions of this Act, there shall be collected by the postmaster the sum of \$1. Each such stamp shall expire and be void after the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any person to take any migratory waterfowl otherwise than in accordance with regulations adopted and approved pursuant to any treaty heretofore or hereafter entered into between the United States and any other country for the protection of migratory birds, nor to exempt any person from complying with the game laws of the several States.

SEC. 4. All moneys received for such stamps shall be accounted for by the postmaster and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be reserved and set aside as a special fund to be known as the migratory bird con-

servation fund, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. All moneys received into such fund are hereby appropriated for the following objects and shall be available therefor until expended:

(a) Not less than 90 per centum shall be available for the location, ascertainment, acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for inviolate migratory-bird sanctuaries, under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, to be expended for such purposes in all respects as moneys appropriated pursuant to the provisions of such Act; for the administration, maintenance, and development of other refuges under the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture, frequented by migratory game birds; and for such investigations on such refuges and elsewhere in regard to migratory waterfowl as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem essential for the highest utilization of the refuges and for the protection and increase of these birds.

(b) The remainder shall be available for administrative expenses under this Act and the

SEC. 6. For the efficient execution of this Act, the judges of the several courts, established under the laws of the United States, United States commissioners, and persons appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of this Act, shall have, with respect thereto, like powers and duties as are conferred upon said judges, commissioners, and employees of the Department of Agriculture by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds with respect to that Act. Any bird or part thereof taken or possessed contrary to such Acts shall, when seized, be disposed of as provided by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or Acts aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant thereto shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several States and Territories in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. (a) Terms defined in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, shall, when used in this Act, have the meaning assigned to such terms in such Acts, respectively.

(b) As used in this Act (1) the term "migratory waterfowl" means the species enumerated in paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of article I of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916; (2) the term "State" includes the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, and (3) the term "take" means pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, kill, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill.

COORDINATION BILL

AN ACT

To promote the conservation of wild life, fish, and game, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce are authorized to provide expert assistance to and to cooperate with Federal, State, and other agencies in the rearing, stocking, and increasing the supply of game and fur-bearing animals and fish, in combatting diseases, and in developing a Nation-wide program of wild-life conservation and rehabilitation.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce are authorized to make such investigations as they may deem necessary to determine the effects of domestic sewage, trade wastes, and other polluting substances on wild life, with special reference to birds, mammals, fish, and shell-fish, and to make reports to the Congress of their investigations with recommendations for remedial measures. Such investigations shall include studies of methods for the recovery of wastes and the collation of data on the progress being made in these fields for the use of Federal, State, municipal, and private agencies.

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the Federal Government through the Bureau of Reclamation or otherwise, impounds water for any use, opportunity shall be given to the Bureau of Fisheries and/or the Bureau of Biological Survey to make such uses of the impounded waters for fish-culture stations and migratory-bird resting and nesting areas as are not inconsistent with the primary use of the waters and/or the constitutional rights of the States. In the case of any waters heretofore impounded by the United States, through the Bureau of Reclamation or otherwise, the Bureau of Fisheries and/or the Bureau of Biological Survey may consult with the Bureau of Reclamation or other governmental agency controlling the impounded waters, with a view to securing a greater biological use of the waters not inconsistent with their primary use and/or the constitutional rights of the States and make such proper uses thereof as are not inconsistent with the primary use of the waters and/or the constitutional rights of the States.

(b) Hereafter, whenever any dam is authorized to be constructed, either by the Federal Government itself or by any private agency under Government permit, the Bureau of Fish-

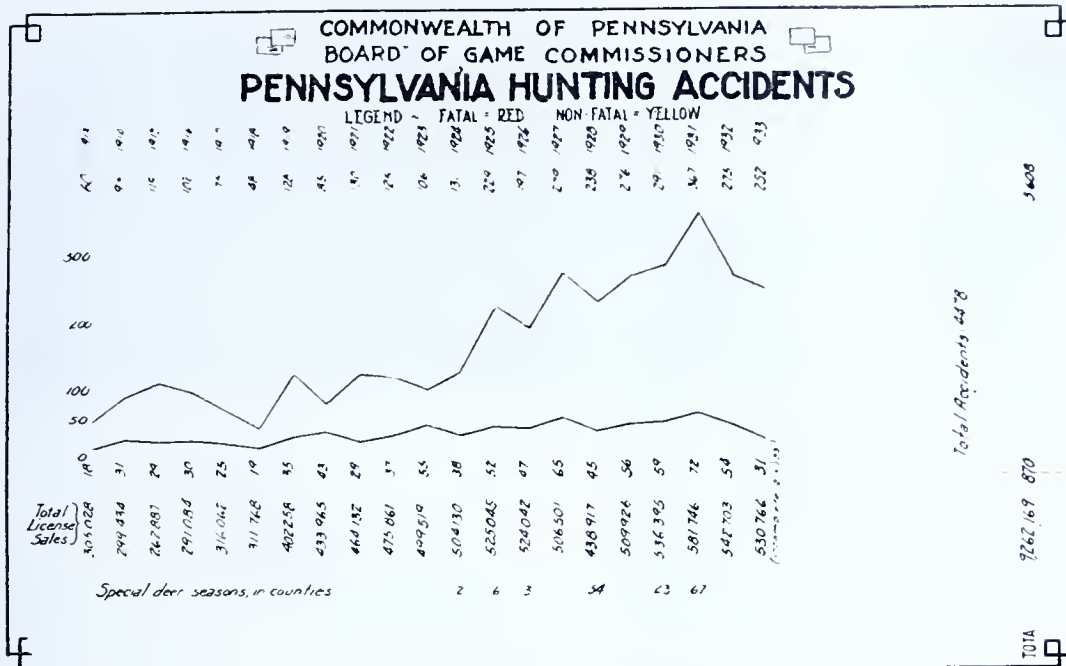


Migratory Bird Conservation Act, including reimbursement to the Post Office Department of funds expended in connection with the printing, engraving, and issuance of migratory-bird hunting stamps, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That the protection of said inviolate migratory bird sanctuaries shall be, so far as possible, under section 17 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, passed February 18, 1929.

(c) The remainder shall be available for administrative expenses under this Act, including reimbursement to the Post Office Department of funds expended in connection with the issuance of stamps, and printing and engraving of the same, and for administration expenses under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

SEC. 5. (a) No person shall alter, mutilate, loan, or transfer to another any stamp issued to him pursuant to this Act, nor shall any person other than the person to whom such stamp is issued use the same for any purpose.

(b) No person shall imitate or counterfeit any stamp authorized by this Act, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or make, print, or knowingly use, sell, or have in his possession any such counterfeit, license, die, plate, or engraving.



Legend—Top Line, Non-fatal; Bottom Line, Fatal.

eries shall be consulted, and before such construction is begun or permit granted, when deemed necessary, due and adequate provision, if economically practicable, shall be made for the migration of fish life from the upper to the lower and from the lower to the upper waters of said dam by means of fish lifts, ladders, or other devices.

SEC. 4. The Office of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Biological Survey are authorized, jointly, to prepare plans for the better protection of the wild-life resources, including fish, migratory water-fowl and upland game birds, game animals and fur-bearing animals, upon all the Indian reservations and unallotted Indian lands coming under the supervision of the Federal Government. When such plans have been prepared they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Agriculture, who are authorized to make the necessary regulations for enforcement thereof and from time to time to change, alter, or amend such regulations.

SEC. 5. The Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries are hereby authorized to make surveys of the wild-life resources of the public domain, or of any lands owned or leased by the Government, to conduct such investigations as may be necessary for the development of a program for the maintenance of an adequate supply of wild life in these areas, to establish thereon game farms and fish-cultural stations commensurate with the need for replenishing the supply of game and fur-bearing animals and fish, and, in cooperation with the National Park Service, The Forest Service, or other Federal agencies, the State agencies, to coordinate and establish adequate measures for wild-life control on such game farms and fish-cultural stations. *Provided*, That no such game farm shall hereafter be established in any State without the consent of the legislature of that State.

SEC. 6. In carrying out the provisions of this Act the Federal agencies charged with its enforcement may cooperate with other Federal agencies and with States, counties, municipalities, individuals, and public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, and may accept donations of lands, funds, and other aids to the development of the program authorized in this Act: *Provided, however*, That no such donations of land shall be accepted without consent of the legislature of the State in which such land may be situated: *Provided*, That no authority is given in this Act for setting up any additional bureau or division in any department or commission, and shall not authorize any additional appropriation for carrying out its purposes.

GAME SANCTUARIES BILL AN ACT

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the national forests.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing breeding places for game birds, game animals, and fish on lands and waters in the national forests not chiefly suitable for agriculture, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and with the approval of the State legislatures of the respective States in which said national forests are situated, to establish by public proclamation certain specified and

limited areas within said forests as fish and game sanctuaries or refuges which shall be devoted to the increase of game birds, game animals, and fish of all kinds naturally adapted thereto, but it is not intended that the lands included in such fish and game sanctuaries or refuges shall cease to be parts of the national forests wherein they are located, and the establishment of such fish and game sanctuaries or refuges shall not prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from permitting other uses of the national forests under and in conformity with the laws and the rules and regulations applicable thereto so far as such uses may be consistent with the purposes for which such fish and game sanctuaries or refuges are authorized to be established.

SEC. 2. That when such fish and game sanctuaries or refuges have been established as provided in section 1 of this Act, hunting, pursuing, poisoning, angling for, killing, or capturing by trapping, netting, or any other means or attempting to hunt, pursue, angle for, kill, or capture any wild animals or fish for any purpose whatever upon the lands of the United States within the limits of said fish and game sanctuaries or refuges shall be unlawful except as hereinafter provided, and any person violating any provision of this Act or any of the rules and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction in any United States court be fined in a sum of not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 3. That the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce shall execute the provisions of this Act, and they are hereby jointly authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the administration of such fish and game sanctuaries or refuges in accordance with the purpose of this Act, including regulations not in contravention of State laws for hunting, capturing, or killing predatory animals, such as wolves, coyotes, foxes, pumas, and other species destructive to livestock or wild life or agriculture within the limits of said fish and game sanctuaries or refuges: *Provided*, That the present jurisdiction of the States shall not be altered or changed without the legislative approval of such States.

THREE HUNDRED ATTENDED MEET OF SPORTSMEN

170 Join Club to Foster Better Hunting

Over 300 outdoor sportsmen attended the preliminary organization of the Ambridge District Sportsmen's Association, a division of the state organization, held recently at the Elks Club auditorium. About 170 sportsmen have already signed up as members of the association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are deeply grateful to the U. S. Forest Service and the Pa. Dept. of Forests & Waters for the photographs used on pages 8 and 9.

LOST OR STOLEN

Two year old female Irish Setter—answers to the name of "Red." Notify Mrs. Rebecca Tuten, 1613 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg.

COON DOG TRIAL

A field trial for 'coon dogs will be held on April 14th, at P. L. Snyder's farm, Limekiln, under the auspices of the Berks County 'Coon Hunter's Association.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Gos- hawks	Amount
Adams	0	25	111	0	\$211.00
Allegheny	1	2	97	0	120.00
Armstrong	0	29	383	0	499.00
Beaver	0	4	101	0	120.00
Bedford	0	83	199	0	531.00
Berks	0	12	314	0	362.00
Blair	0	41	166	0	330.00
Bradford	0	74	278	0	574.00
Bucks	0	34	272	0	408.00
Butler	0	7	582	0	610.00
Cambria	0	51	523	1	732.00
Cameron	1	25	23	0	138.00
Carbon	0	13	59	0	111.00
Centre	2	122	239	0	757.00
Chester	0	3	223	0	235.00
Clarion	0	9	454	0	490.00
Clearfield	6	102	783	1	1,286.00
Clinton	1	62	66	0	329.00
Columbia	0	9	165	0	201.00
Crawford	0	0	849	0	849.00
Cumberland	0	26	62	0	166.00
Dauphin	0	12	104	0	152.00
Delaware	0	0	24	0	24.00
Elk	0	28	302	1	419.00
Erie	0	0	719	0	719.00
Fayette	3	82	322	0	695.00
Forest	0	2	136	1	149.00
Franklin	0	45	102	0	282.00
Fulton	1	19	18	0	109.00
Greene	0	14	70	0	126.00
Huntingdon	0	54	199	0	415.00
Indiana	0	70	455	0	735.00
Jefferson	1	24	512	0	623.00
Juniata	0	12	110	0	158.00
Lackawanna	0	18	70	0	142.00
Lancaster	0	15	191	0	251.00
Lawrence	0	0	211	0	211.00
Lebanon	0	7	82	0	110.00
Lehigh	0	5	79	0	99.00
Luzerne	1	70	402	0	697.00
Lycoming	0	66	137	0	401.00
McKean	0	17	457	1	530.00
Mercer	0	6	414	0	438.00
Mifflin	0	19	72	0	148.00
Monroe	5	11	107	0	226.00
Montgomery	0	18	160	0	232.00
Montour	0	0	55	0	55.00
Northampton	0	5	79	0	99.00
Northumberland	0	6	100	0	124.00
Perry	0	28	96	0	208.00
Philadelphia	0	1	24	0	28.00
Pike	6	42	57	0	315.00
Potter	2	15	87	1	182.00
Schuylkill	0	43	451	0	623.00
Snyder	0	6	40	0	64.00
Somerset	0	73	560	0	852.00
Sullivan	2	16	79	0	173.00
Susquehanna	0	54	129	0	345.00
Tioga	1	23	93	0	200.00
Union	0	18	46	1	123.00
Venango	0	5	507	1	532.00
Warren	0	1	506	0	510.00
Washington	0	18	132	0	204.00
Wayne	1	94	114	0	505.00
Westmoreland	0	68	369	0	241.00
Wyoming	3	43	72	0	289.00
York	0	42	210	0	378.00

Totals 37 1,948 15,413 8 \$23,800.00
Total number of claims for the month—6505.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

Approximately 13,000 of the 17,000 State employees are members of the retirement association. The retirement fund now amounts to about thirteen and a half million dollars.

LOST: One Gordon setter, female. Responds to name of "Sally." Color black and tan. Notify John Sharp, R. D. 5, Carlisle.



15° Below at State's Ringneck Pheasant Farm in Lawrence County.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT TURKEY FARM

Changes in personnel were made at the State Wild Turkey Farm recently.

Leon P. Keiser, District Game Protector of Juniata County, has been promoted to Superintendent of the farm, which is in Lack Township, Juniata County, *vice* W. J. Deenen, who has been transferred to Game Refuge No. 5, located in Westmoreland County. At the same time William McLain, who has been a Deputy Game Protector during the last 14 years, has also been assigned for duty at the farm.

JAY N. DARLING TO HEAD BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Secretary Wallace announced on March 10th the appointment of Jay N. Darling ("Ding") of Des Moines, Iowa, as Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Mr. Darling will report for duty within a few days.

In expressing his gratification at Mr. Darling's acceptance, Secretary Wallace said, "Probably at no previous time has there existed in this country such a favorable and nationwide approval of the Administration's efforts to reestablish and preserve our valuable wild life resources. Mr. Darling will be warmly welcomed by all of us here in the Department. He will make a real contribution and I personally look forward with pleasure to our official association."

Since January 6, 1934, Mr. Darling has served as a member of the President's Committee on Wild Life Restoration, of which Thomas H. Beck is chairman and Aldo Leopold a member. The President's Committee, submitting its report to the President on February 8th, recommended the immediate acquisition of five million acres of sub-marginal agricultural land in 44 states, and the gradual acquisition of an additional eight to ten million acres for wild life production and related purposes.

While Mr. Darling is best known for his world-famous cartoons, he is also recognized as a leader in wild life conservation and restoration activities, a field to which he has devoted many years of his life. Early this year he was awarded the Medal of the *Outdoor Life Magazine* for outstanding service in the field of wild life restoration. He is a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the Iowa Fish and Game Commission, of the Iowa Planning Commission, and of the Des Moines Park Board.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY CHIEF RESUMES WORK IN WHICH HE SPENT MUCH OF HIS CAREER

Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey for the past seven years, and for 23 years with the Forest Service, on March 1 will return to the Forest Service in an important administrative position. This transfer is brought about at his own request. It will make his previous long experience again available to that service, where certain activities are now expanding. W. C. Henderson, associate chief, will be acting chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Secretary Wallace in announcing the transfer expressed his appreciation of Mr. Redington's services with the Biological Survey in a troublesome period of the Bureau's history and added that through his return the Forest Service will gain the valuable assistance of a well-trained official at a time of increased activity.



Game Refuge Keeper John W. Fenton with Two Red Foxes.

PROSECUTIONS

In February officers of the Game Commission reported 79 prosecutions, consisting chiefly of killing deer in close season, hunting without license and illegal trapping.

EXHIBIT BIG SUCCESS

The Environmental Exhibit of the Game Commission which ended its itinerary this season in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, during the week of Mar. 19 was an outstanding success. The final record of attendance has not been computed yet, but you can get a very good idea of the thousands who viewed the exhibit from the following reports submitted by the officer in charge: Stroudsburg, 10,250; Easton, 42,050; Lancaster, 49,800; Hazleton, 26,000; Lock Haven, 21,800; Altoona, 71,836; Kittanning, 29,990; and Conneville, 26,617.

Very often the public will get a bigger kick out of one little squib on a wild animal or bird than anything else in a newspaper. And the Game Commission acted on that very type of psychology when they first planned the Environmental Exhibit two years ago. There is no doubt it is indelibly imprinting in the minds of thousands of Pennsylvania youngsters the knowledge that wild creatures are interesting and should be cared for.

BIG BOUNTY CLAIM

On February 28, R. N. Jury, of Leconte's Mills, Clearfield County, brought in a package of five wildcat pelts, five grey fox pelts, and sixteen weasels, aggregating \$111.00 bounty.

Only a few times in the history of the Bureau of Predatory Animals has a larger claim been presented, and such a catch of predators means a great saving of game birds and mammals.

DEER KILLED TO PROTECT PROPERTY

In February only three deer were killed in the state as a protection to property, two in Jefferson and one in Blair County. The damage reported was to winter grain and peach trees.

KILLCOHOOK BIRD REFUGE ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENT

On February 3 President Roosevelt established the Killcohook Migratory Bird Refuge on areas acquired by the War Department adjacent to Fort Mott, N. J. This, the latest of a series of inviolate sanctuaries for wild fowl established under authorization of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, and administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the first Federal migratory-bird refuge in New Jersey, and also the first in Delaware.

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Game Conservation

THROUGH the Pennsylvania Game Commission's participation and cooperation in the President's conservation program the sportsmen of the Commonwealth have perhaps benefited even more than we can yet realize. The visible results of the work now being done on State Game Lands, great as they are, are only a small part of the accomplishments of this movement.

The example of this work of conservation recognized by both State and Nation as important enough for their combined efforts must inevitably powerfully, even if subconsciously, stimulate the ordinary private citizen, both as a citizen and as a sportsman, to contribute more of his own efforts to working out the manifold problems of a real and satisfactory conservation, and no longer so blithely dump the whole responsibility on the shoulders of the State or the Commission.

And it must also, even though subconsciously again, contribute to an awakening to the realization that a real conservation of wild life must include more attention to improving the environment.

Even the most stringent enforcement of game laws, and the increased propagation and stocking of game, important as they both are, will not give all the results desired if we ignore the provision of proper environment. We have sought most faithfully to propagate and legally protect game, but for the full fruition of these efforts the future must undoubtedly give more attention to furnishing a more satisfactory environment to the game we have produced. And in providing a better environment for game we shall also be increasing the attractions for song and insectivorous birds, which we so much need, not only for their esthetic value, but also for their service in keeping harmful insects in check.

Pennsylvania, at least, has already developed about all the game for which we have at present natural food and shelter. But now that this has been accomplished so successfully, no doubt the same efficient leadership will give equal attention this other side of a complete and rounded game conservation.

And equally doubtless, the example of the work of the CCC program will put the individual sportsman and private citizen to considering this same problem of proper environment for our game and other wild life. For instance, many a farmer will possibly, in choosing trees or shrubs for ornament or other personal advantage, set out more species that will bear food for birds at the same time; will control vermin on his land; forest fires will be guarded against for this additional reason; and so forth in many matters not yet even thought of.

REFORESTATION ON STATE GAME LANDS

The Game Commission has applied to the Department of Forests and Waters for some 250,000 young trees which will be set out on State Game Lands.



Photo of Landscape Painted on Tree Fungus by Ralph Capella, C.C.C. Worker of Camp 105.

Odds and Ends

WE ARE indebted to H. H. Smith, one of the officers of the Sportsmen's League of Pennsylvania, Clarks Summit, for the following items:

A grouse flew through the window of an engine cab near Hallstead and injured the engineer so badly he had to be removed from his engine and given medical attention....

A couple of years ago, while Dr. Rutherford, Superintendent of Hillside Home, near Scranton, was driving his car near the home, a ringneck flew through his windshield and fell in the rear seat, dead. The doctor was somewhat scratched up by the flying glass....

Maurice Black, local garage man, lives on a farm a few miles from town. One day as he and his wife sat on a couch in the kitchen, a window between them suddenly burst into bits, the stove pipe nearly collapsed, and a grouse fell at their feet, dead. Mr. Black, in view of the damage done, did not think it necessary to turn the bird in to a hospital. I saw the stove pipe afterward, and it looked as if someone had hit it with a stone hammer....

The second day of bird season this year past while the family of E. R. Riker were sitting at the breakfast table there was a terrific crash in an adjoining room. Mr. Riker is an engineer on the Erie R. R. and had come in from work during the night. When the family ran to the adjoining room to see what had happened, they found a large window smashed to bits all over the floor, and a nice new ringneck mounted on the mantle. "Oh, when did daddy get the new bird?" said the daughter, and went over

to admire the bird, whereupon it flew against another window, struck the sash and broke its neck....

Tracy Jenner, of Fairdale, Susquehanna County, was hunting grouse last season when one that he had knocked down, apparently dazed, flew directly at him. Tracy's baseball training asserted itself and he poked his hand out for a snap catch. He caught it all right but it nearly ruined his hand....

The first day of deer season, while we were hunting on the mountain between Noxen and Forkston, in Wyoming County, a man from Harvey's Lake, who had joined forces with us, suddenly came upon a cock grouse who offered battle rather than flush in the terrific wind which you may recall harassed us that day.

This bird stood his ground with his ruff turned up like a game cock, retreating a few steps when advanced upon, but again facing his adversary. Finally the hunter rested his gun against a tree and made a dive for the bird, but this was too much and the bird took wing, nearly knocking my hat off as he did so....

YOUNG SQUIRRELS

Refuge Keeper Herbert Diehl, State Game Lands No. 26, reported that the C. W. A. crew on Project No. S-0226, in Bedford County, under the direction of Foreman J. C. Dibert, found two newly born gray squirrels on State Game Lands on March 5th. Mr. Diehl said that one of the other men stated that several years ago in early February he had cut a tree that had six newly born squirrels in it.



LOOKING EAST TOWARDS LOCK HAVEN FROM COFFIN ROCK FIRE TOWER—

The Land Purchase Program

THE aggregate area of State Game Lands purchased from the sportmen's fund has reached 408,947 acres. Title for all of this is now vested in the Commonwealth, and includes tracts hereinafter mentioned. Many thousand acres additional are under contract for purchase, the various tracts being conveyed as rapidly as surveys are completed and titles are found to be satisfactory for acceptance by the Commonwealth.

Tracts recently conveyed and not heretofore reported in the GAME NEWS, totalling 15,639.1 acres, follow:

Fulton County

Robert Alexander conveyed a tract of 368.1 acres in Ayr Township, which is now part of State Game Lands No. 53. Much of this tract was originally cultivated and is still in tillable condition. Native bobwhite quail, apparently free from Mexican blood, are fairly abundant on the tract, and will be given protection by including a large proportion of

the tract within a game refuge, soon to be established.

A woodland tract containing 148.2 acres in Belfast Township became part of State Game Lands No. 53, having been conveyed by Walker Mellott.

Bradford County

N. K. Harris, and others associated with him, conveyed a tract of 162.2 acres in Overton Township, which tract is now a part of State Game Lands No. 36.

Clearfield County

Two connecting tracts of woodland were recently acquired in Lawrence Township, one from the Clearfield Trust Company containing 1,238.6 acres, the other from the Penn and Ohio Rod and Gun Club of 1,100.0 acres.

The combined area has been designated State Game Lands No. 90. It is a natural habitat for deer and ruffed grouse.

Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties

In Spring Creek Township, Lackawanna County, and Jenkins Township, Luzerne County a large-sized tract of land has been under contract for purchase for some time. Part of it, 1,910.2 acres, was recently conveyed by Jacob Ziegler, Elizabeth Sutter, and others. This area is practically all woodland and in good deer, grouse and rabbit territory. The lands being purchased in this particular section have been designated State Game Lands No. 91.

Centre County

Balser Weber conveyed to the Commonwealth a tract of 2,276.5 acres located in Howard and Curtin Townships. This is unusually good wild turkey territory and the tract, which has been designated State Game Lands No. 92, is ideally situated for the creation of a refuge and to provide public shooting grounds.

Clearfield County

For many years an Auxiliary State Game Refuge was maintained on lands owned by the Baker Run Reserve in Hustin and Union



OU L FOREST. MT. RIANSEERS IN DISTANCE—23 MILES AWAY BY AIR LINE.

Townships. These lands, comprising 4,717.1 acres, have now been purchased and will hereafter be known as State Game Lands No. 93. The refuge will be continued, but its status changes from that of an auxiliary to a primary. Deer, grouse, rabbits, and other wild life are abundant in this section.

Clearfield County

The Castle Hunting Club conveyed a tract of woodland containing 1,008.4 acres in Goshen Township. This tract is in deer, bear, ruffed grouse and rabbit territory, and will be known as State Game Lands No. 94.

Butler County

After many years of continued effort the Board finally has been able to acquire some lands in this County. Mrs. Margaret Dallmeyer recently conveyed a tract of 488 acres, which has been designated State Game Lands No. 95. Other lands in that section are now under contract for purchase, and when conveyed will become part of No. 95 lands.

Warren County

For many months title abstractors and surveyors have been working on a large num-

ber of individual but connected tracts in Deerfield Township. Some of the tracts were conveyed and previously reported in the GAME NEWS. This large body of land, lying on the west side of the Allegheny River, is known as State Game Lands No. 86. The following purchases have recently been completed:

Mrs. A. J. Holcomb & Mrs. Edith Fitzgerald	163.2	acres
Mrs. Irena Walters	308.3	"
Charles R. Dyer	480.6	"
C. E. Kennedy	73.7	"
Charles E. Cross	94.6	"
E. G. Cross	41.5	"
Mrs. Edith Fitzgerald, et al. ..	237.0	"
Mrs. Anna Dailey	255.8	"
D. I. Ball Estate	33.4	"
Mrs. C. H. VerMilyea	533.7	"
	2,221.8	"

SPORTSMEN: There is strength in organization. A rope can lift a load that not one of its thousand strands could lift.

NEW CLUBS

Raystown Rod and Gun Club, Wolfsburg, Bedford County, named for the Raystown branch of the Juniata River. Officers: H. O. Weber, Wolfsburg, President; William H. Harclerode, Wolfsburg, Secretary; Edward Naugle, Wolfsburg, Treasurer.

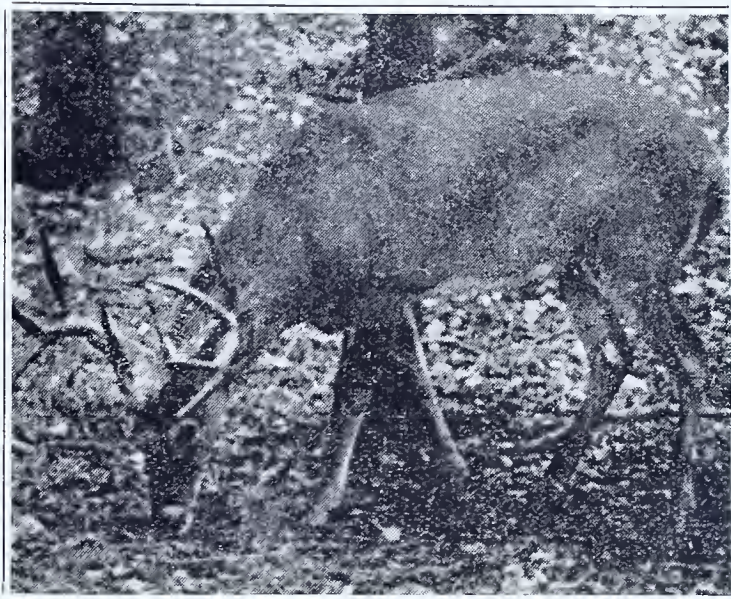
Smith Mills Sportsmen's Association, Smithmill, Clearfield County. Joseph Janowiak, Smithmill, Secretary.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Union, Game, Fish and Gun Club, Oliphant Furnace, Fayette County. Robert Gray, Oliphant Furnace, Secretary.

WHAT NEXT?

Dope peddlers were caught using trained ferrets to carry illicit drugs into holes in an attempt to out-smart police. The narcotic bureau out-ferreted the ferrets, however. One animal had a bag of opium tied around its neck.

FIRELESS



—[A Burning Forest is a Burning Shame]—

NATURE has freely, lavishly furnished Pennsylvania with diversified forest conditions. From the earliest days, when the forest furnished the settlers with logs to build their homes and food in the form of game birds and animals, down through the years this gift has been of untold benefit to our people and has played an important part in the development of the country.

Unfortunately, in the early lumbering days, by reason of a limited market, much valuable timber was destroyed. Only the choicest material was utilized and the remainder left to rot or to be consumed by forest fires. There seemed to be no end of the timber at that time; consequently, no thought was given to the future. The result was vast areas of denuded lands where once magnificent trees stood.

We have passed that age of destruction and are now in the age of protection and restoration. Due to lack of vision and restraint by past generations, we of today are confronted with the responsibilities of trying to make amends for the crimes, if they may be so called, committed against nature. The task is becoming easier because most people have come to realize the value of the forests. The blessings emanating from them are manifold. They are essential for the production of useful raw materials for a thousand necessities, from toothpicks to steamship piers, and many products ranging from paper pulp to maple syrup, in the protection of the soil, the prevention of floods, and in providing lo-

cations of naturally beautiful playgrounds where people may forget the noise and bustle of cities.

We probably all realize the necessity of forests to the happiness, comfort and welfare of man, but we may not give much thought to the fact that other forms of life depend upon forest areas for their very existence. Practically all of Pennsylvania's wild animals and birds, as well as many song and insectivorous birds, depend in part or entirely upon the forest for food, shelter, concealment and breeding places.

The greatest enemy of the forest, and of the living things within it, is the forest fire. As in years past, it continues to be the lurking and devouring enemy. Every year people continue thoughtlessly to drop lighted matches or burning tobacco in dry leaves, or calmly walk away without extinguishing camp fires. These fires fanned to a blaze by the wind ignite the forest. Hundreds burn brush near woods and quite often permit the fire to escape to the forest. These are not accidents but just plain carelessness.

Everyone loses in the destruction which results. We help to pay for extinguishing the fires; we suffer the inconvenience and cost of floods or low water; we must drink impure water; and we feel the effects in connection with our hunting and fishing. Until each one realizes that the problem is his, fires will continue to take their toll.

During the past year greater strides than ever have been made to bring more forcibly

FORESTS

to the attention of the people the necessity of eliminating fires from the forest and in making it possible to better control fires that do start. Through the medium of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Civil Works Administration much has been done for the public good in making State Forests and State Game Lands safe and accessible to this and future generations. Roads and trails have been constructed or repaired; inflammable fire hazards removed along roadsides and other places; lookout towers and telephone lines have been built. This is only part of the accomplishments in improving the forest and forest conditions. During the first six months of its existence the Civilian Conservation Corps, according to a report by Director Robert Fechner, devoted 400,913 days fighting fires at various camps throughout the United States.

The Board of Game Commissioners, or perhaps we should say the sportsmen of the State, have over 400,000 acres of State Game Lands in 73 blocks in 44 Counties of the State. Most of these are relatively small areas. Consequently only six Civilian Conservation Corps Camps are located on State Game Lands, and those are on the larger blocks. In order that the other and smaller blocks would be put in a condition where they could be better protected, approximately 1,000 employees of the Civil Works Administration have been cutting trails and repairing roads since December 15th. 72 work

projects are being conducted at State Game Farms and Game Lands. When this work is finally completed, many miles of trails and roads will make the lands safer from forest fires and more accessible and of more value to the people of the Commonwealth.

While the work which has been done in the forests of Pennsylvania by these organizations is of great value, its worth will be materially enhanced if each person who uses the forest will constitute himself a guardian of it. A little care and a word of warning where needed will work wonders. Hunters and fishermen because of their particular interest in the wild creatures can do much by assuming a leadership in their respective communities and in the sections where they enjoy their sport.

Another forest fire season is approaching. Fires during the spring season are particularly destructive to game, as it is at this time when birds are nesting and many animals are bringing forth their young. Each fire season, and especially those in spring, bring many pitiful tales from game protectors and fire fighters of the suffering inflicted on the creatures of the wild and of countless bird eggs cooked worthless by forest fires.

Everyone should be interested in a future timber supply, in pure water, in flood control and in our forest dwellers—animals, birds, fish. The aim of all, therefore, should be a FIRELESS FOREST.

-[Forest Fires Destroy Food and Cover]-





Do You Know That?

DO you know that quite a few persons found very young bear cubs during January and February? Most of these were undoubtedly orphaned because their parents were disturbed during C. C. C. activities. Some of them froze to death; others were rescued. The little cub in the above series of photographs is one of the lucky ones, although she had a narrow escape. Simon J. Lutz, of Harrisburg, while convalescing at his summer cottage near Letonia, Tioga County, found her in a hollow stump, almost frozen—fact is, she was so stiff he thought her dead. He took the little creature home, wrapped it in a blanket and placed it near the stove. To make a long story short, she thawed out and under the kindly administrations of Mr. Lutz is now in fine shape, less part of an ear which was apparently so badly frozen it fell off. When found, in Frying Pan Hollow not far from Lutz's cabin, the cub weighed only

nine ounces, and had to be fed with a medicine dropper. Three weeks later its eyes opened.....

Do you know that according to the records the Game Commission has amassed over a period of years most of our black bears are born between January 15 and March 1? In the accompanying photograph you will note pictures of two fetuses—the one on the left being that of an opossum, and the one on the right that of a bear. The bear fetus is one of a pair removed from a bear killed on December 10, 1930, near Game Refuge No. 17, Potter County. The Commission also has three fetuses taken from a bear killed on the same date (Dec. 10, 1930) in Warren County. The size of these would indicate they mature rapidly during the last month or two before birth, as most cubs weigh anywhere from 8 to 12 ounces when born.

While we are on the subject, the Game Commission would appreciate having specimens of this sort from other animals; so if any ever come into your hands that you don't want, the department will appreciate it no end if you will place them in a ten percent solution of formaldehyde and send them in. Things of this kind provide a never-ending source of interest to the many people who visit the Commission's offices from time to time

Ralph Capello, of C. C. C. Camp 105, located on State Game Lands No. 61, is finding both a remunerative and pleasurable pastime by collecting large fungi growths from trees or stumps and painting beautiful pictures on them in oil. The photograph on page 5 depicts a landscape scene which he

Painted on an unusually large and smooth-surfaced growth. This is really a beautiful piece of work and particularly interesting in that the artist devised the picture to match the contours of the fungus

Strange as it may seem, porcupines do not always confine their menu to bark. One porky was killed in the very act of gnawing at the half-inch cable shown in the accompanying picture, and another was routed while chewing the glass bottle also depicted. Don't let your children go on believing that porcupines "shoot" their quills. Tell them the truth, which is that the quills loosely adhere to the porky's skin, so that when their barbed points come into contact with other flesh they pull out very readily.



Saving Game



SPRING and early summer are the periods during which game needs most protection. Our hawks and owls nest early; consequently when their youngsters are hatched it requires an abundance of quail, rabbits or grouse or other game to feed them. And in turn much of this game will have started to reproduce their own kind, which means an even greater loss. Four-footed predators also take a heavy toll of game during the nesting season. The stray dog and cat are rightfully included in this group.

No one has any idea of the amount of game or valuable song birds killed by stray house cats. Some farmers, for instance, keep a lot of half-starved felines around the place and then wonder why they have so few quail or rabbits on their property.

Don't give your dog an opportunity to chase game. This is one of the most general violations officials of the Game Commission have to deal with, especially at this time of the year. Keep him tied up and save yourself the price of a fine. Play safe.

Just now there are a lot of families without enough food in their larders to care for themselves. Yet these families persist in keeping one or more—often more—dogs. The animals do not get enough to eat and in their dreams it comes to them that there is still rich, juicy deer meat to be had in the woods. One dog will decide to go out on a deer chase. When he hits the scent of a deer in the mountains he begins to bark. This shrill barking attracts other hungry dogs and in a little while there may be three or four starving canines in the pack. Their barks arouse and frighten the deer. The graceful animals begin to run to escape their natural enemy. In the beginning the deer make an easy get-away from the dogs. But after the chase is on for a little while the deer show they do not have as much brains as they have speed and grace. If they would run directly away from their pursuers the chase would soon be over and the outdistanced

dogs would return home to seek a crumb or two from their masters' tables.

The stupid deer do not run away from the dogs. Instead they almost double on their tracks. They will dash down a hill and clamber up the other side of the ravine, only to come dashing down again. The smart deer-chasing dogs know this. In order to save steps and their wind, the dogs run across country and wait for the deer to return. This keeps up for a while and if the deer is young or is not in good shape physically the dogs generally win out. When the deer is brought to bay the onslaught of the dogs is terrific. All their wild nature comes rushing back and even a small dog will make

destructive agencies leave off, so that by the time all the enemies of game get in their lick, we wonder if there will be any left to perpetuate the species.

You, Mr. Sportsman! You, Mr. Farmer! You, Mr. Motorist! All of you can help protect game at a time when it needs protection most. Are you going to do it?

COOPER'S HAWKS KILL FULL-GROWN PHEASANTS

Pheasants on the "Beaver Meadow Refuge" (Auxiliary No. 12, Clearfield County) have gradually increased till the refuge is well



fearful attacks on the spent deer. As soon as the dogs succeed in getting the deer off its feet the graceful creature is doomed.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to love"—at seventy miles an hour. As a result rabbits, ringneck pheasants, quail, and a host of other less valuable wild creatures strew the highways. Autoists generally, exhilarated by the first signs of warm weather, open the throttle wide with the same results.

Farmers clean out their fence rows and all other potential nesting places for game and start a fire with it which burns over the places they may have missed.

Forest fires begin where the rest of the

stocked, and the overflow makes good hunting and furnishes breeding stock for the surrounding country. Acting Game Protector Philip Sloan and Deputy J. I. Williams have taken great pains to put out feed regularly for these pheasants during this unusually severe winter.

But on every visit to the feeding station they noted a Cooper's hawk parked in some tree where he could easily see the pheasants when they came to feed. And finally they scared him up from a fresh kill some seventy feet from the station. Proving too wary to allow them a shot, they set a trap, and in a few hours they had him—and sped him on his way to where all good Cooper's hawks go.



HOLD SMOKER

The annual smoker of the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association was a gala affair. The principal speakers included: A. L. Hacker, Lehigh Co. Farm Agent; Prof. J. T. Trembley, of Lehigh University; and C. Chester Yost, Supt. of the Bureau of Parks in Lehigh County. Guests present included: Hon. O. M. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries; Hon. Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners; Wilbur M. Cramer, Division Game Supervisor; Harry H. Rickert, Game Protector; C. Joel Young, Fish Warden; and Alex Sweigart, representative of the Fish Commission.

ATTENTION—BIG RALLY

Chester County sportsmen, game, fish, fox and 'coon hunters, lovers of horses, dogs, birds, flowers and the forests, have definitely decided on a unique two-day rally, possibly the first of its kind ever to be held in the States. All the game, fish, 'coon and fox hunting clubs, and there are fourteen of them in Chester County, will hold a combined two-day sportsmen's rally on the grounds of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Inc., Thorndale, Friday and Saturday, May 4th and 5th. Should there be any profit made from the rally it will be used to further the interests of all kinds of sports in Chester County.

FIRST DAY—Registered Clay Target Shoot, 75 targets, Rev. Fr. Daniel Dunne, Chairman; Revolver Matches, State Police, Highway Patrolmen, Game Commission and others taking part, W. B. Cramer, Chairman; fly and bait casting, Horace Pyle, Chairman.

SECOND DAY—Horse show, steeple races, jumping, and show for ponies, Lloyd Renshaw, Chairman; Dog show—bird dogs, Albert Penrose, Chairman; 'Coon dogs, William Rodgers, Chairman; fox hounds, T. P. Harney, Chairman; Beagle hounds, Homer Cann, Chairman; scout rodeo, 250 boys participating, E. T. Price, scout executive, Chairman. There will be exhibits and other attractions both days.

CORRECTION

On page 14 of the March issue under the item "Hold Annual Meeting," Fred Haegle is listed as the President of the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association, whereas he should be listed as Secretary of the Anthracite Trout Nursery and Game Farm Association. Foster M. Robinson is President of the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association.

HERE AND THERE

With the Sportsmen

LIVE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB MAKES GOOD USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXHIBIT OF WILD LIFE

The showing of the Environmental Wild Life Show of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners stood the Armstrong County Hunting and Fishing Club in good stead in more ways than one, according to word from officials of the local sportsmen's organization recently. A membership drive which was conducted under the auspices of the club in the exhibit rooms during the three days which the show was in Kittanning netted an increased membership of 101 men.

SPORTSMEN KILL 300 CROWS IN NIGHT SHOOT

Members of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County staged a crow shoot one evening recently and killed over 300 birds. There was a large turnout of sportsmen in spite of the sub-zero weather.

The delegation was headed by Carl Bidelsbacher, Chairman of the Vermin Control Committee of the Association.

Delegations of persons in the vicinity of McEwensville also have engaged in "crow shoots" in that section.

CLUB CHARTERED

P. H. Fulmer, Secretary of the Lappawinzo Fish and Game Association, Northampton, announces that their organization will receive a charter on March 10th. The members of this group have done considerable game feeding during the past few months, and have cooperated splendidly in trapping ringneck pheasants from the large Fuller Estate in that section. The executives of this estate, while they do not permit hunting thereon, are very considerate in allowing game officials to trap off the pheasants to be released elsewhere in the county for the benefit of the sportsmen.

HOLD MEETING

A booster meeting of the Canonsburg Sportsmen's Association held recently was attended by a record breaking audience.

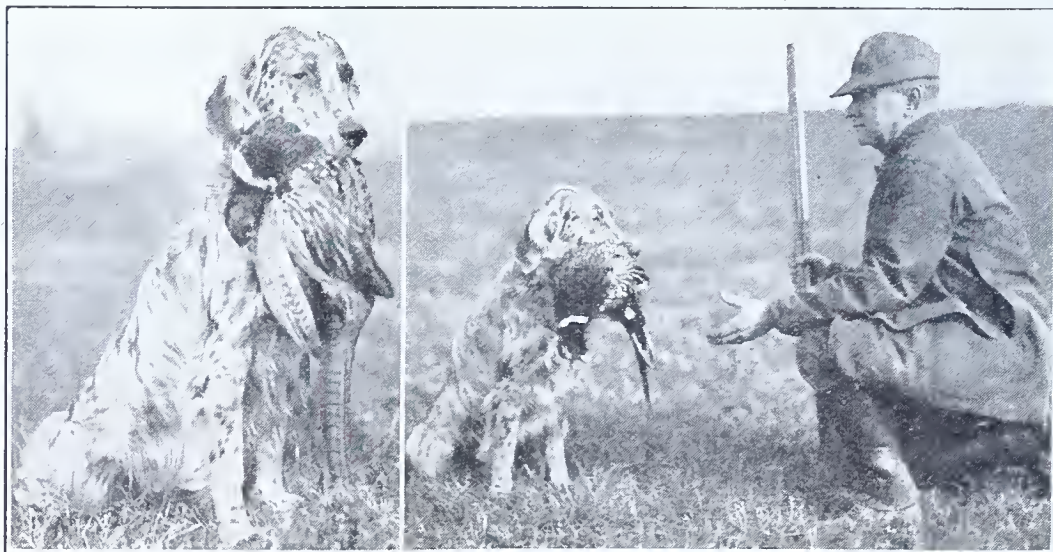
One of the principal speakers of the evening was Mr. Colin M. F. Reed, Chairman of the Southwestern Division, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsman's Clubs, whose talk proved very enlightening to the large group of sportsmen present. Other speakers included Mr. Eli S. Grable, President of the Tri-State Fox Hunter's Association, Mr. Carl Stainbrook, District Game Protector, and Mr. Randolph Thompson of the Educational Department of the Game Commission.

The meeting was splendidly managed by President Frank S. Galbraith, Secretary Homer Grove, and Master of Ceremonies A. Lloyd Rossell, President of the Washington County Sportsmen's League and Secretary of the Tri-State Association of Beagle Clubs.

SPORTSMEN'S GROUPS MERGE

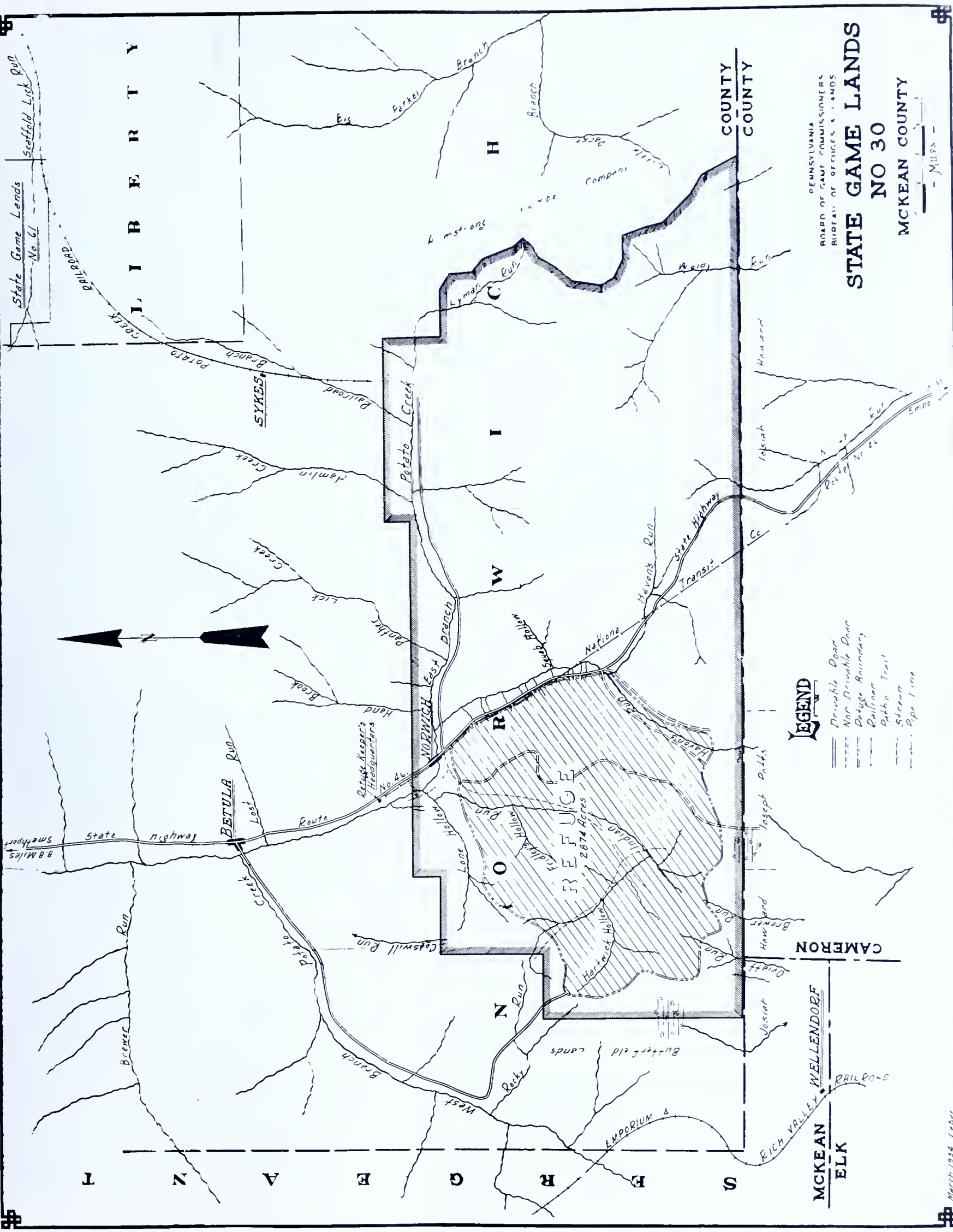
The Newberry Sportsmen's Organization and the Lycoming County Sportsmen's Association recently united in an effort to promote still greater interest in wild life conservation in that region, and the Game Commission wishes them every success. The new club will be known as the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County.

The appointed committees are as follows: Game Committee—George L. Stearns, Williamsport, Chairman; Game Farm—A. D. Huffman, Williamsport, Chairman; Game Feeding—Stewart Guyer, Williamsport, Chairman; Vermin Control—Carl A. Bidelsbacher, Williamsport, Chairman; Law Enforcement—Ira M. Witt, Williamsport, Chairman; Legislative Committee—D. W. Bell, Williamsport, Chairman; Publicity—Bruce A. Hunt, Williamsport, Chairman; Education Committee—Prof. J. Fred McMurtry, Williamsport, Chairman.



The bench show champion English Setter, "Jiggs Mallwyd D," a highly typical and excellent shooting dog of his breed. Owner, Clinton S. Schneck, Allentown, a member of the Lappawinzo Fish and Game Protective Association.

March 1934, Leber



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



Fires Destroy or Drive Away Game

×

×

×

**A Person Who Thinks
Won't Burn The Woods**

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



Courtesy I. W. L. A.

Volume V, No. 2

MAY, 1934

287925

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

●

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given



Dr. Joseph Kalbfus

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Vol. V

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

No. 2



E. W. "Woody" Kelley

★ ★ ★ EDITORIAL ★ ★ ★

THE KALBFUS-KELLEY MEMORIAL

THE movement now on foot to dedicate a memorial to Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, first Secretary of the Game Commission, and E. W. "Woody" Kelley, Field Supervisor, is a noble undertaking and the organizations and individuals who are sponsoring it deserve not only the highest commendation but the wholehearted support of every sportsman in Pennsylvania.

Division "F", Sportmen's Council and the Northwestern Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs have launched a program under the guiding influence of W. E. Hughes, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; Dr. H. L. Sanderson, President of the Northwestern Division; and Frank J. Norris, President of the Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club.

The Butler Savings and Trust Company, Butler, Pa., has been designated as depository for the Kalbfus-Kelley Memorial Fund and all contributions should be mailed direct to the depository, which will acknowledge immediately receipt thereof through the treasurer of the fund, Mr. Frank J. Norris; Mr. E. F. Herold, auditor of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, will assist the treasurer in supervising the accumulation of the fund, the checks being made payable to the Kalbfus-Kelley Memorial Fund.

Every organization is urged to get behind the drive for funds, and it has been suggested that to this end a committee be appointed in each association to solicit contributions and that some arrangements be made whereby they may officially participate in the memorial program.

As things stand now a date for the unveiling of the memorial will be set probably some time early this summer.

The event is expected to be the largest affair ever held in sportsmen's circles in Pennsylvania and will see the gathering of leaders from every section of the state. Members of past and present boards of Game Commissioners also will be present to pay homage to the two men who gave their lives in the interest of the sportsmen.

A YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONSERVATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Immediately after his inauguration, President Roosevelt announced his Emergency Conservation Work program, and the mustering of 300,000 young, unemployed men in the forests and parks of the Nation. This at once drove home to the people of America the interdependence of forests, waters, wildlife and humanity as no single action ever did before.

2. In the Lumbermen's Code, developed under the NRA, the President saw to it that forest devastation was definitely checked. Recently he approved an amendment which brings all the forests of the Nation under government supervision to assure constructive use of our timber resources. This action launched a policy which had been urged for fifty years.

3. Last summer the President set aside \$20,000,000 of Emergency Conservation Work funds to purchase cut-over lands to round out many national forest units east of the Great Plains, involving about 8,000,000 acres.

4. In planning the Public Works Administration, provision was made to supply funds to municipalities to build sewage treatment plants, and to donate 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials. As a result of this action, and the sealing of abandoned mines with Civil Works labor, hundreds of miles of filth-laden streams will again run pure and undefiled.

5. A Soil Erosion Service was set up, and a number of millions of dollars was allocated to stop erosion. Wildlife has been given a definite place in this program.

6. In the Tennessee Valley experiment, covering 40,000 square miles, reforestation, soil erosion and wildlife were given definite recognition.

7. Late in December the President agreed to set aside \$1,000,000 for waterfowl restoration work, and to detail Civilian Conservation Corps workers to condition the areas acquired.

8. In late December also the President announced the allocation of \$25,000,000 to the purchase of sub-marginal lands to remove them from commercial agriculture, and to use such purchases for national forests, parks, watershed protection and wildlife. Program actually launched late in February.

9. On January 8 Secretary Wallace announced the appointment of a Special Committee consisting of Thomas Beck of Connecticut, Jay N. Darling of Iowa and Aldo Leopold of Wisconsin, to develop a wildlife program which would fit in with the sub-marginal land elimination program. Report of the committee filed February 8.

10. On January 26 the President received the largest delegation of wildlife conservation workers ever to call upon a President. He assured the group that he was in sympathy with the recommendations to advance the wildlife reforestation movement.

11. With the approval of the President behind them, the United States Senate on February 6 passed three of the most important wildlife bills ever presented—the Duck Stamp Bill, the Coordination Bill, and the Robinson Refuge Bill—and sent them to the House for action. These bills were reported out of the House Committee on Agriculture late in February, and passed soon afterwards.

12. With the President's known interest in conservation, it was possible to get the appropriations for the U. S. Biological Survey and the Black Bass administrative work of the Bureau of Fisheries restored, and indications are that Congress will at last take steps to conserve the public domain lands of the West.

The dawn of a new era in conservation is at hand! The future is most encouraging.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, *Executive Secretary.*

FOREST COUNTY GROUSE

By
N. R. CASSILO

I SUPPOSE that thousands of grouse gunners have at some time or other felt the way that I do at this moment. My thoughts hark back to last hunting season and especially to one particular day with the grouse. Yes, thinking of the many "easy" shots that I completely muffed and wondering if I wouldn't have done better if I hadn't done this or that, or had taken into consideration the thermal as well as the barometric conditions and ad infinitum. Anyway, I'm chagrined at the number of misses of apparently easy shots and now that I've carefully thought it over, I'm actually convinced that I could easily bag the limit if I had the same chances presented again. This is my annual complaint, or should I say perennial, for I have hunted (observe that I say *hunted*) grouse since I was twelve years old and have shot some. Oh, it's nothing serious. I'm simply having my periodic attack of that baffling ailment known as mal-de-grouse.

But these grouse seemed different. Yes, we argue, but have you ever seen two grouse that were alike? Their very uncertainties and dissimilarities make them the game birds that they are. However, *these* were different we insist, for they flushed from the most unexpected places. (As if *Bonasa* did anything else!) For example, in the afternoon we found them in open fields, spaces as barren as a billiard table and that in my opinion and experience was most un-grouse-like behavior. In the morning we found them in conventional grouse cover, mixed hardwoods with a sprinkling of hemlocks, all second growth.

All four of us missed the first presentation. George and Ted were working with the former's setter on a wooded slope above Chet and me. Ben pointed and grouse Number One was flushed, I plainly heard the roar of its take-off closely followed by two reports of George's twelve and one of Ted's sixteen. Chet and I waited in readiness and sure enough, the bird came plunging down the slope in our direction. I saw him first and let loose head-on, a clean miss, and as he continued the mad flight, Chet sent a charge after him with the same result. "Jest an accident," Chet explained. "Jest an accident," meaning the miss, of course.

We worked the edge of a ravine and up



The Grouse that Submitted to Being Photographed, but Refused to Be Shot.

went two more, at the same time a huge snowshoe rabbit leaped across my field of vision. I swung on the hare and brought him down. Ted made a clean miss on the grouse. George and Chet and Ben followed the two birds, flushing and missing them again.

On a thinly wooded slope we flushed birds right and left so frequently that it literally kept our gun barrels hot shooting at them. George made feathers fly a couple of times, but no casualties were recorded.

We held a pow-wow trying to diagnose each other's troubles. Some of the things suggested were that we were shooting too quickly, not holding on the bird, not shooting from the shoulder and a number of other points more or less applicable to all of us. We were thoroughly disgusted with our grouse shooting and when it was time for lunch our BAG CONSISTED OF SIX SNOWSHOES AND ONE COTTONTAIL. Can you beat it? Hunt grouse and shoot rabbits!

In the afternoon we decided to concentrate on rabbits and forthwith hunted the great, bare sloping fields on the east side of the road. We had scarcely gone a hundred yards when two grouse flushed, flared to the right and were away in the clear. Six shots were sent crashing after them but the birds sailed on unscathed. I thought Chet would wrap his gun barrel around a tree trunk, while Ben looked on in disgust. Understand, these birds were absolutely in the clear. Of course they went away at high speed, but show me the grouse that doesn't. We missed four more birds before coming to a scattered growth of small poplars. At the edge of the trees Chet and George kicked up two birds and Chet flattened one. The kill was such a novelty that we all crowded around him to view the fine cock bird that he had brought down.

"Now then, you see," remarked Chet, "I took my time and brought one down. That's what counts," he added, stuffing the bird into a game pocket, "taking your time." And belied his observation by missing an easy single not more than five minutes later. "We're just plain rotten!" he cried flagrantlly.

Down on the Barrens at the very edge of Buzzard's Swamp I put up two birds, a cock and a hen. The cock got up explosively, almost at my feet, turned abruptly to the right and flared upward. I carefully observed the acute angle of his climb and it was still climbing when Chet shot, well under it as the broken twigs from the surrounding trees attested. The cock finally leveled off and went straight up the slight rise. At about fifty yards I pulled and had the doubtful satisfaction of seeing a few feathers fly.

And now for the crowning blow, the straw that broke the camel's back or what have you? About a hundred yards further, up jumped a cock from the base of a hemlock not more than two feet from the toe of my boot. He flew or rather hopped about six feet and stopped. I nearly dropped my gun in my amazement. There he stood all perked up, his tail and ruffs half open, and eyes shooting defiance. Well, I did have enough sense and presence of mind to pull out my camera and take a shot. At the click of the shutter he was off in a swirl of snow. Ted who was above me heard him and fired, recording another clean miss. Would you believe it—I couldn't convince those three "pals" of mine that I had photographed the bird until they saw the finished picture!

On more than one occasion every one composing the quartet has brought in his limit of birds, but out of the thirty-odd grouse flushed that afternoon, twenty of which

presented good shots, only one kill was made. It was an appalling waste of powder and shot, to say nothing of irritated tempers.

Was just talking to Bob Lamoree, who had his bag limit early in the season, and when hearing of our hard luck experience remarked that he had done the same kind of shooting the first few days afield. Then Doc Horner, an old-timer, took him in hand and proceeded to impress the following points upon him. Never to pull on a bird until he had the gun well up, snugly couched against his shoulder, with his cheek on the stock; and not holding on the bird in a general way but actually aiming at it. "If the bird is going straight away you'll bring him down six out of ten times, and that's a good percentage" was Doc's contention. "Remember," he went on, "that the cause of perhaps half the misses is undershooting. In most cases the bird is rising rapidly at the same time; the broad tail with its prominent bands catches the eye, and the gun is held on the tail—which means just under the bird, instead of where it should be, a couple inches or more above the rising back. The tail, too, helps a man to miss squarely crossing shots by increasing the apparent length of the bird. This causes one to think that he is centering on the bird, when in reality it is the after portion of the body. One should aim slightly ahead of the region of the crop. The shooting in Forest County may be summed up as follows: 'lead aplenty; powder abundant; language, rich; slaughter, slight.'"

"I followed the essentials of his advice and got my limit every day for the balance of the week," Bob declared.

And like all of the grouse information that I have garnered during the past eighteen years, I'm stowing away old Doc's dope for future reference.

I have always wondered if trap or quail shooting would help a grouse hunter and have concluded that they are of little or no benefit. For example, George Short is a topnotch quail and trap shot, but the grouse simply tied him up—at least on that particular day. There's room for argument on this point, however.

One thing was gratifying and that was the great number of the birds that we saw. The report had filtered down state to us that they were scarce and wild. So imagine our delightful surprise when grouse after grouse was flushed. I can accurately say that I have never seen them in greater numbers anywhere. It might be well to add that grouse will never become extinct. Being the most adaptable of all birds, they rapidly and easily adjust themselves to new or changing environment. Just so long as we provide cover and range we shall always have grouse shooting. Further, although the grouse has never been successfully raised in confinement it still more than holds its own, not only through its fecundity but because of its matchless wit, intelligence and speed.

The restaurant keeper at Marienville remarked that deer were more plentiful than grouse, and if he meant it in the sense of comparative numbers then that's going some; although in Buzzard's Swamp we traversed deer trails that were packed as hard as asphalt.

But my thoughts are not of deer but of



After Hunting Grouse all Morning We Stopped for Lunch with a Bag of Six Snowshoes and One Cottontail. Can You Beat It?

the elusive *Bonasa umbellus*. Now that the season is over I must chafe at the memory of those "easy" shots until this fall, at which time I will again take up my annual plaint.

And what will it be? Mayhap pulling too slowly or taking too much time or relaxing your vigilance when you don't expect to see any and do or—but that's grouse shooting.

Pheasants-- Good or Bad?

A few years ago the Pennsylvania Game Commission was forced to make several investigations of the food habits of the ring-necked pheasant in the southeastern part of the State. It all came about because some farmer noticed an unusually large number of pheasant wandering over his cornfield and later found a few of the tender shoots uprooted. Right away he raised a howl which soon was heard from one end of the State to the other. Five or ten years ago if this same farmer had seen a ringnecked or two in his cornfield he would not have thought twice about the matter—in all probability he would have been elated over the incident. He would have liked to have them about because they were beautiful to look upon. It is doubtful if he ever thought about any economic value they might have.

But this is more or less beside the point: The fact remains that Commission officials went before the chief complainants and asked the privilege of studying the situation on the ground. In most cases this was graciously granted. Feeding birds were observed closely for about a half hour or so then several were shot and the crops and gizzards placed in preserving fluids for later analysis.

This procedure was carried on in numerous sections. It would take too much time and space to include in detail the results of all these investigations, but as an example it might be stated that out of a dozen, only one gizzard held corn, and this

apparently was whole soaked grain that had been scattered about the edges of the fields to attract the pheasants, and prevent their pulling the young shoots. In the crops and gizzards of the other birds were found many species of injurious grubs and beetles. Among these were the dreaded Japanese and Cucumber Beetles. Vegetable matter consisted of such material as Mouse-ear Chickweed, seeds of the Buttercup, Sedge, and Wild Strawberry, several grains of oats, buds of the *Thenia*, roots of the Nut Grass, leaves of the alfalfa and clover, and a number of unidentified weed seeds.

One of the ringnecks examined in the investigation mentioned previously held the following very interesting collection of material: 47 inch worms, 3 earthworms, 2 potato bugs, 1 butterfly, 138 *Thenia* buds, 31 alfalfa and clover leaves, 3 buttercup blossoms, 1 grasshopper, 32 wood worms, 2 spiders, and a lot of small weed seeds.

Of course we must admit, as we discuss this most interesting problem, that there is still room for added research on the subject. In fact, the Game Commission expects very soon to conduct an exhaustive study of the whole situation. However the facts so far revealed in our State, supplemented by data compiled by other pheasant states such as Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, are sufficient to permit an intelligent summing-up of the case.

An extract from South Dakota's pheasant investigation reads: "In the investigation it was found that the 285 pheasants devoured more than 100 different species of insects, the most common harmful species being cutworms, armyworms, many other species of caterpillars, false chinch bugs, tarnished plant bugs, buffalo tree hoppers, aphids, seed

(Continued on Page 6)

CROW DECOY

Picture of crow decoy designed by J. Ang. Beck, Williamsport, former member of the Game Commission. It is operated by wires and rubber tubing running from mount to blind. The owl's wings move up and down. Head turns from right to left, also up and down. The leg, held in an upright position, also is movable. Being connected with the "up position" lead wire it has a quick action leverage which makes it strike the crow with a fast downward motion as the owl looks upward.

The crow has a "call" mounted inside its throat. Attached to the call is a long rubber tube reaching from decoy to blind. Base of decoy has two large spikes attached which makes it easy to fasten to ground. Device is operated by wires and rubber tubing running from decoy to blind. See diagram on page 5.



★ Consider the Crow ★

RACKETEERING, kidnapping, and banditry are not entirely the product of modern rapid modes of transit and post-war conditions. For ages past, this country, and other lands as well, have paid tribute to, and had costly levies made by—a bird. Black in color and in name, as in character and at heart, the crow is adept in petty thievery, in kidnapping, and in murder. Cunning and resourceful to the nth degree, and at the same time bold, fearless and wanton, he is feared and hated by all birds, both large and small. He is the worst of neighbors, yet a model parent. An outcast—hunted, maligned, and hated by agriculturalist, sportsman and wild life conservator, yet he commands a certain admiration and respect from lovers of nature because of his sheer ability to "carry on" in the face of opposition and relentless warfare.

With coat of glossy black and violet sheen, with raucous voice and argumentative disposition, large in size and nation-wide in distribution, no American landscape is complete without his presence. Many species of crow are recognized in this and other lands, based largely on geographical distribution, but to know one in habits, in character, and in disposition, is to know all.

A bird as large as the common American crow, everywhere noisily in evidence, with rapacious appetite, and present in great numbers over such wide range, is bound to attract universal attention. The economic status of the bird has accordingly received much serious study on the part of scientist, nature lover, and layman. Different opinions are bound to exist. Except for an occasional sentimentalist, however, no thinking person fails to place the crow where he belongs, among the vermin. Along with the "bad" hawks, the weasel, the stray house cat, the great horned owl, and others of the destructive predators, he must be held under

proper control and within safety limits by man if nature's balance in wild life is to be maintained.

It is conceded that at certain times of the year the crow is a destroyer of injurious insects. Grasshoppers, June bugs, cutworms, and many other mature insects and larvae are eaten in great numbers. But do not the more strictly insectivorous birds whose young and eggs are destroyed and eaten in millions by crows far more effectively perform the task? The great destructiveness of the crow where small birds are concerned is common knowledge. Nor do quail, pheasants, wild turkeys and aquatic fowl suffer in lesser measure.

The crow has an uncanny power of locating even the ground nesting bird's young and eggs. After perching quietly on a fence or limb for a period, a crow will drop or fly to the ground at the location of a carefully hidden nest and clean it out. Some observers even maintain that such aptitude in locating its prey could be possible only with the assistance of a keen sense of smell. In the robbing of the nests of the wild turkey and the larger game birds, as well as domestic fowl, crows generally work in numbers of three or more if the birds are on their nests. Swooping upon the victim, circling and threatening, they persist until the luckless one, driven to distraction, leaves its nest, and the feast is on.

While ordinarily extremely noisy, crows engaged in pilfering near buildings are of sneaking disposition and quiet demeanor. They will spy upon their objective from a vantage point, or from behind some hedge row, and when the coast is clear will cunningly and quickly execute their designs and vanish. Frequently one may locate a fox in a field of standing grain, or in the woodland, simply by taking the cue from a flock of pestering crows. A flock of wild turkeys may sometimes be located in the same man-

ner. A hawk or owl may frequently be exposed by its harassing tormentors.

Young crows are easily tamed when taken as nestlings, and afford much amusement to the possessor. The writer once had two such birds, and they responded to their names, and plainly spoke several words such as "Jimmy," "hello," "goodbye," etc. They were allowed their freedom a large part of the time, but always returned to their pen at night and at feeding time. They would follow him to the mountains and through fields, flying from tree to tree, and to his shoulder or hand upon being called, cawing loudly the while. In the woods they would watch him closely, and were always ready to return home when he started. Bright objects were hoarded in their pen or elsewhere. They met their Waterloo after learning to pull the clothespins from neighbor's clothes lines on Monday mornings, allowing the wet clothes to fall to the ground. Both died suddenly, presumably by the poison route.

Crows know when Sunday arrives just as surely as does the small boy attending Sunday School. The stopping of the wheels of industry, cessation of blasting in quarries, and the ringing of church bells give them their cues. Crows will come directly into barnyards on Sundays, where they would never venture a visit during the week days. Each Sunday morning many crows visit the ash dumps and river bank within a hundred feet of the writer's home on the Susquehanna, while they would not attempt such an approach at other times.

Based upon wide study of stomach contents, it has been determined that close to forty per cent of a crow's food during spring and fall seasons consists of corn. In considering this, in connection with his inroads on domestic fowl and wild life, the agriculturalist finds no room for sentiments, and reaches for his gun. The sportsman seeing the havoc wrought among his beloved game birds, aquatic and upland, in the destruction of their homes, together with eggs and young, declares war and allows no quarter.

The bird lover, knowing that even the very existence of the human race is dependent upon the ever continued warfare and its successful outcome in the perennial battle waged between his feathered friends and champions, and the innumerable hosts of destructive insects, likewise condemns to death this enemy of all small bird life. No game farm manager or wild life refuge keeper would for a moment allow the arch enemy of his charges to find food and shelter within his domain.

The killing of young rabbits in their nests, sometimes wrongfully ascribed to the ring-necked pheasant, has been traced to both the crow and field mouse. Fully grown cottontail rabbits, and in the west, jackrabbits, have been killed by persistent efforts on the part of a flock of crows.

Owing to the character of egg contents eaten by crows and the quickly digested soft bodies of small fledglings, stomach examinations of crows do not tell the whole story. The thousands of empty egg shells found under roosts and nesting places are a more reliable source of information. A few years ago the DuPont Company, finding their holdings almost devoid of small bird life, embarked on a campaign of crow extermination. After the killing of some scores of thousands of the black robbers, the song and insectivorous birds quickly sensed the altered conditions, and in large numbers repossessed the ground.

Even if each crow should eat only an occasional young bird, or destroy only an occasional egg—and of course the opposite is true—their total toll would be stupendous because of their great numbers. Capable of eking out a living under most adverse conditions, migrating is not necessary, and birds classed as permanent residents have a year round battle to wage in competition with the crow. However, most crows do migrate limited distances, seeking more favorable feeding and roosting locations. Crows from a more northern latitude may winter in the range of others lately migrating to a more southern county or state. The habit of congregating in almost unbelievable numbers in well known roosting grounds, is a most interesting one to the ornithologist. At such a roost the great horned owl takes tremendous toll. Epidemics of disease in such crowded congregations are not un-

known—the crows literally dying in thousands at such a time.

It is at crow roosts, large or small, that sportsmen's organizations are able to most successfully stage their "shoots." Many clubs consider such vermin campaigns as most necessary and important activities in their game conservation programs. These shoots are frequently of competitive nature, and prizes are given to those who are successful in bringing in the greatest numbers of crow's feet. Fine cooperation is given by interested landowners and farmers. A most successful method is for large numbers of sportsmen to surround a woodlot utilized as a roosting place on a moonlight night. A few men enter the woods, shooting to scare out the birds, which are then shot in great numbers as they fly into the open and circle in the moonlight. In this way many hundreds of crows are often killed in a single night by a sportsmen's organization.

Calling by mouth or by a mechanical crow call is often a very successful method in daylight hours. Especially is the call in imitation of a young crow in distress highly successful. The caller must be effectively hidden in screen of bushes or in a blind. The crows may return repeatedly, in spite of the shooting, so long as the hunter remains unobserved. Crows will come from all directions and a long distance in response to such a call.

An even more effective method often used is where live crows, either young or old, wild or tame, are utilized. These may be secured in ways known to all hunters, and many will call to perfection when simply held by the feet in woodland surroundings. Raising and lowering them with the attendant spreading of the wings is an added incentive. In one case of which I have known, a crow which was mute suddenly found its voice when held over water, and a bucket of water carried for the purpose, thereafter, always produced the desired results, without necessitating any actual contact.

Although trapping of crows by use of baited traps, and poisoning by use of cyanide of potassium and strychnine have been customary in certain sections of the county, shooting is the method offering the greatest inducements to the sportsman. The cause is a worthy one. The excuse—protection of our most valuable small wild life is accept-

able. The matching of wits against a "no mean" adversary is added incentive. Few better ways of keeping fit, keeping the eye "in," and getting real, everyday, out of doors sport during the off season exist. Sportsmen, shoot the crow for "just caws."

BIG BEAR TAKES TERRIFIC FALL IN GIGANTIC TREE

Elliott and Yeager, who operate a sawmill at Norwich, near Smethport, and are cutting timber from the Heinemann Estate forest tract, solved the mystery where McKean County's bear population, which was extremely scarce during the recent hunting season, has been hiding.

Woodsmen, employed by the Norwich firm, recently felled a huge tree, a gnarled monarch of the forest which towered sixty feet in the air, and were amazed when the tree crashed to earth to see a large black bear emerge from the debris of the top and limp away at a rapid pace.

Examination disclosed the fact that the bear had dug a hole in the tree high in the upper branches and had hollowed out the trunk sufficiently to snugly shelter its body, and there had hibernated for the winter, believing that in its lofty perch it would be secure from disturbance by mankind. The bear gained entrance to its nest by backing into the hole from a large branch.

The sleeping bear was rudely awakened by its terrific crash to earth when the woodsmen cut down the giant tree.

The tree splintered where the trunk was hollowed and the animal was able to quickly extricate itself from the wreckage and make a hurried getaway before the startled lumberjacks realized what it was all about.

The woodsmen believe that one of the bear's legs was broken in the fall, judging from the way it dragged as the animal ran for cover.

Otherwise the bear was not seriously injured. While the beast will be permanently crippled, wild life experts say that the broken leg will heal as the animal stays in hiding to nurse its wounds.

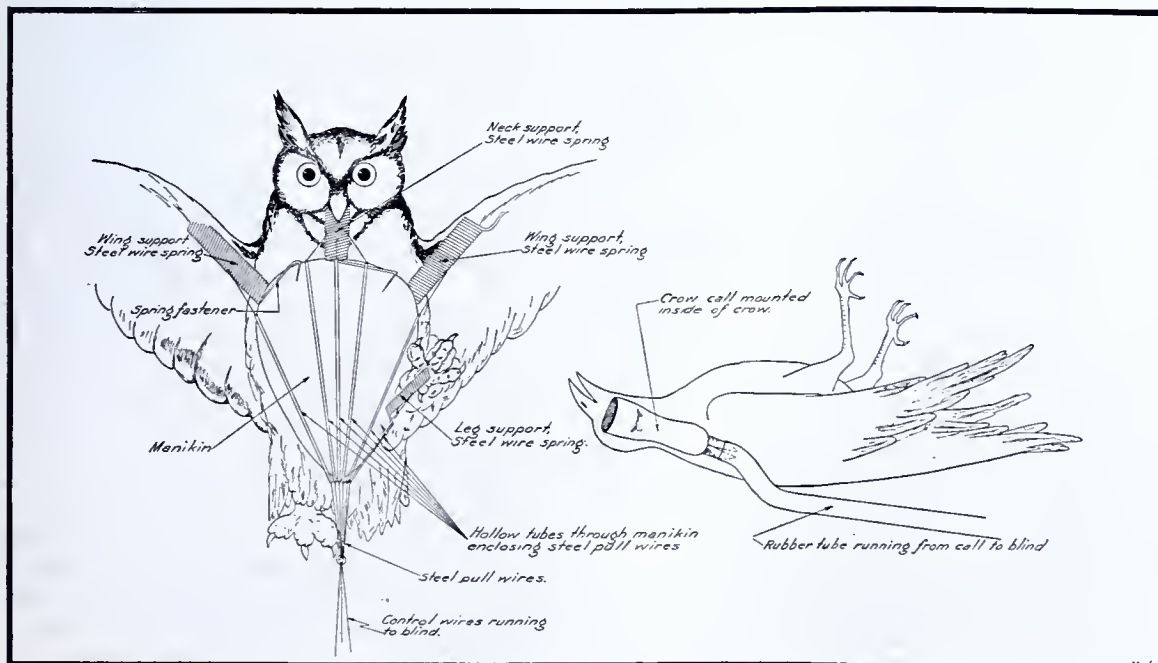
CRAWFORD COUNTY BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SPORTSMAN'S COUNCIL

The Crawford County Branch of the Pennsylvania Sportsman's Council, affiliated with the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsman's Clubs, was organized January 29 of this year, with Willard F. Deater President, Joe W. Gray, Vice-President, Chas. Heckman Treasurer, and Emmett A. Williams Secretary,—all from Meadville except Mr. Gray, who is from Titusville.

The organization fostered the local exhibit of the Game Commission's Environmental Exhibit of Wild Life, March 15-16. All available space for other exhibits was sold to taxidermists and merchants showing sporting goods, frigidares, lumber, etc., and to auto dealers displaying their models.

The total attendance was 35,323, and 323 memberships in the council were sold on the floor during the exhibit.

Although only three months old, the organization already has 1,050 members, is county-wide, and at present the only sportsman's organization in Crawford County.





PICTURE STORY OF BEAVER SEASON—SETTING TRAP—THE CATCH—PELTS SKIN

NEWS FROM THE

leaving the young to starve. The young quail and pheasant families fall easy prey to his inborn desire to kill.

No real sportsman permits his dog to roam during the breeding season. He knows that he is retarding his own sport by so doing, and he is shrewd enough to see that if his dog is kept out of hunting territory at that time, he will enjoy more and better chases next fall. Hunting of any kind with dogs during the game breeding season is a bad practice and should be discouraged.

The groundhog hunter will contend that his dog does not chase anything but woodchucks. Nevertheless, even if that be the truth, the very presence of the dog in the uplands and forests from March to September is a menace to game life. This dog will—possibly unintentionally in many instances—frighten the nesting game bird or animal from its home. They are decidedly nervous little creatures and do not always understand our dog's intentions. Consequently, a fright of this nature often drives the rabbit, quail or pheasant away, never to return to its family.

Keep the hunting dog out of game territory during the spring and summer, and one of our biggest problems in the conservation of desirable wild life will be solved. The dog owner who carelessly allows his dog to run at large when game is nesting is robbing the honest hunter of the joy of finding that game in season for which he pays the license fee.

Let us, as sportsmen and hunters, own a good hunting dog, and keep him under control!

SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE BEAVER FOR PARASITES

Beginning March 22nd, Dr. Harold S. Peters, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Washington, Dr. L. C. Morley, of the U. S. Biological Survey, and Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, of the Game Commission, spent a week in intensive investigation of the beaver being caught during the trapping season. Dr. Peters examined them for external parasites, Dr. Morley for internal parasites, and Dr. Winecoff for anything else about them of interest to the Game Commission.

The counties covered in this investigation were Union and Centre, Clinton, Potter, and

Cameron, and a large number of beaver were examined.

The little *Platypsyllus* beetle (by the layman sadly misnamed a "flea"), not known to occur on any animal except the beaver, and hitherto considered very rare, was found in great abundance on almost every live or freshly killed beaver, though it crawls off promptly as the body gets cold. Very little is known yet about this little insect, but it is certain that it does not suck the blood of the beaver, as its mouth is not formed to make that possible. Whether it feeds on the fur cannot yet be determined.

Dr. Morley found at least three internal parasites occurring very generally, but only extensive laboratory examination will determine whether any or all of them are new species.

Only a single animal showed any indication of disease, though one individual heavily infested with internal parasites was in by no means good general condition.

This is the first work of this character ever done on beaver, absolutely foundation work, and scientists as well as sportsmen and trappers will be intensely interested in the findings.

A copy of all these findings will be furnished the Game Commission when finished, which cannot be for some time yet, as all such new work necessarily takes time for every possible checking.

PHEASANTS—GOOD OR BAD?

(Continued from Page 3)

corn beetles, the adults of wire worms, false wire worms and white grubs, many snout flies and their larvae, ants of many species and many species of grasshoppers."

Nebraska's report says: "Beetles were the insects most freely eaten, they alone forming nearly one-half of the total insect food. Of chief importance from the economic standpoint among the beetles were the seed-corn beetle, which was taken from March to June; the May beetles, imbricated snout-beetles, and billbugs, which were eaten freely in May and June; the elick-beetles, taken in May, June and July;....."

Based on the results of all the investigations made in this field so far, it would seem that the ringneck in its food habits is about fifty per cent granivorous, the other fifty per cent of its diet being divided be-

THE DOG MENACE TO GAME

Right now we approach the height of the breeding and nesting season when all game birds and animals are carefully rearing their young. Whether we have a bountiful supply of game during the 1934 hunting season depends to a great extent upon whether these desirable little families will be left unmolested to grow to maturity. The nest left undisturbed is the one that will produce the fruits of the labor so diligently put forth by the sportsmen of Pennsylvania for more game.

The dog born with a natural desire to hunt and kill game is undoubtedly one of the principal worries of old Mr. Rabbit or Mrs. Bob-White in trying to bring up a family. One must not blame the dog, for the stronger his instinct to find game, the better we like him; and we readily agree that one of the greatest delights of any hunter is to own a good hound or a faithful setter. But he must be properly controlled; he must not be permitted to chase game from March first to August 20th, if the sport of hunting is to be mutually enjoyed by man and dog when autumn comes.

The damage to beneficial wild life possible by the roving dog in the fields and woods during the spring and summer months is inestimable. He can and will destroy a whole nest of young rabbits in a few minutes. He will at times frighten the parent permanently away from the nest,



—SWEARING TO AFFIDAVIT—STAMPING AND TAGGING PELTS—
—HOLDING HOOPS

GAME COMMISSION

tween weed-seeds and the like and insects. This is merely a general summing up, for in some cases, depending upon local conditions, the birds may reach a higher percentage in one or another type of food.

Local conditions probably have more to do with the whole problem than we realize. And ringnecks, if properly controlled, and not allowed to build up too large a population in any locality or on any farm, the good done in destroying noxious weed-seeds and insects will, on the whole, more than balance any damage the birds may do.

Why should they pull corn at a time when so many other tender sprouts and foliage and even some insects are available? And if they do occasionally revert to this practice, isn't it more logical to believe it would be accidental in the search for cut-worms or grubs?

It is regrettable that those who consistently blame the ringneck for committing damage, have, apparently, forgotten that crows and blackbirds, which are invariably found in the corn fields, do much damage also, and have been doing so long before the advent of the ringneck.

It is only proper that a word about the supposed rabbit-killing propensities of the ringneck be mentioned.

That they are generally unfounded can easily be proven. Three instances of this sort should be proof enough for even the most skeptical. First, we know rabbits live and propagate to abundance in the very same fields with ringneck pheasants at the State Game Farms. Second, we know that they are very plentiful on a large privately owned estate in southeastern Pennsylvania which is over-run with pheasants. Third, we know that on several large islands in the Susquehanna River both pheasants and rabbits are equally plentiful.

In this summarization we are not discounting the fact that someone may have seen a ringneck destroy a nest of young rabbits—it may be absolutely true. However, cases of this sort must certainly be so rare as to be almost negligible. The probability is that any pheasant which resorts to this practice is forced to so do because of the scarcity of insect life, worms, grubs, etc.

The white footed mouse is often responsible for the killing and mutilating of young cottontails in their nests.

RECORD BROKEN FOR NUMBER OF BEAVER FOETUSES

Game Protector Rodman Case, of Troy, has sent in NINE Beaver foetuses taken from a beaver trapped and killed on Cranberry Marsh, Bradford County, by Liston Wright, of Canton, Pa., March 28, 1934.

This undoubtedly breaks the record, eight being the largest number heretofore recorded.

BUTLER COUNTY HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB HOLDS ITS SECOND SPRING ROUND-UP

The Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club held its second annual spring round-up in the Sterling Club, Butler, the evening of April 12, with an attendance of 860, and it was conceded to be the most successful event of the kind ever held in the county.

Principal among the speakers were John M. Phillips, only living member of the first Game Commission, Ross L. Lefler, former President of the Board, Dr. S. H. Williams, Howard Stewart, Members, and Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the present Board. Other important officials and guests of honor were introduced but confined themselves to hearty greetings and good wishes.

Besides the many interesting and inspiring addresses, the program of entertainment was one of the most extensive and varied ever put on at a sportsmen's gathering in Pennsylvania.

The club has 1,300 members and is a member of Division F of the Sportsman's Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

F. Clair Ross is the new president.

BEAVER AUCTION

Game Protector Robert Latimer, of Sullivan County, says that in March 28th trappers brought 60 beaver into Nordmont for tagging and stamping. There were about a dozen fur dealers on hand and the pelts were auctioned off to them. Latimer says it was a lot of fun and that some of the "old timers" told him there were more people in town than had been there in 30 years.



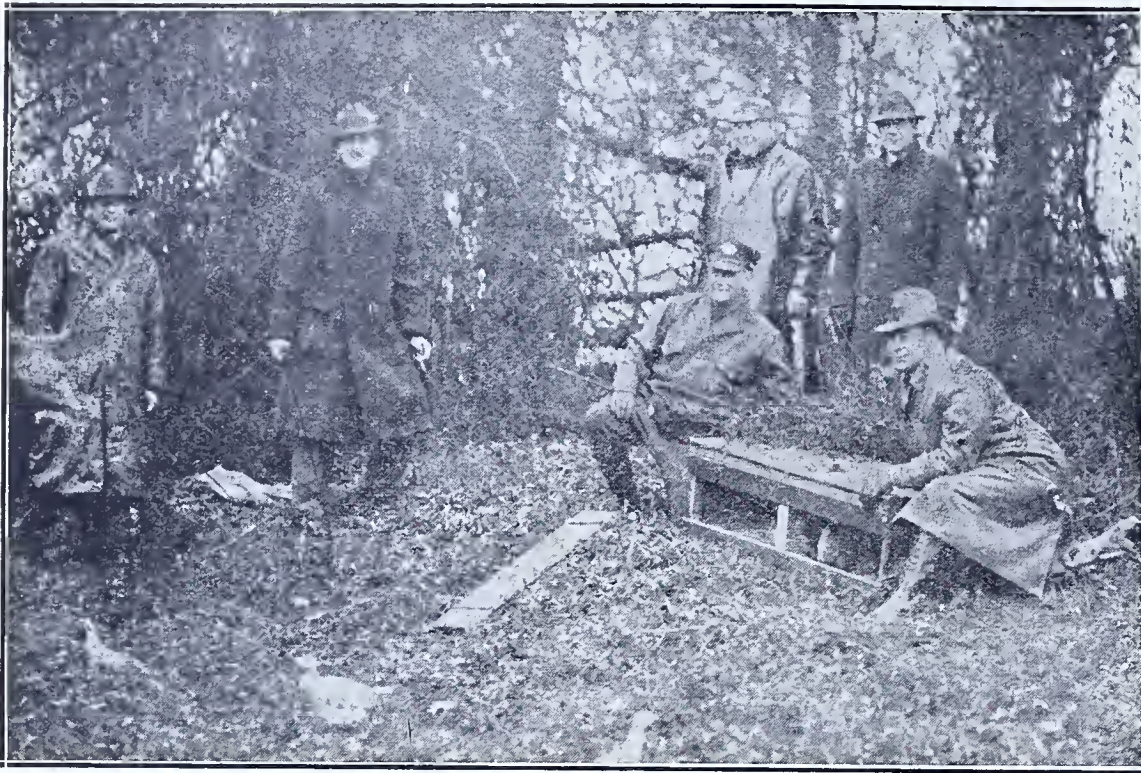
FEED GAME

Thirty-four groups of boys, with an average of about five in each group, each distributed from 25 to 50 pounds of food for birds and game recently within a radius of several miles from Indiana. These boys, who are mostly scouts and high school students, have been instructed on how to build the shelters and place food for these creatures by G. G. Hill, of Indiana Fishing and Hunting Association.

TO HOLD BIG RALLY

The Windsor Fish and Game Association will hold a big rally on May 12, 1934. This gathering promises to be one of the largest ever held in York County. The club is considering the erection of a rabbit breeding farm. Plans are also under way to purchase a large number of rabbits for restocking. At present the club has a membership of 260. Guest speakers will include Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff, lecturer for the Game Commission, Division Game Supervisor Wilbur M. Cramer, and District Game Protector W. C. Stevens.

William Jennings, of Harrisburg, tells of a Ilwellyn setter which points trout.



Liberating Sharp-Tailed Grouse near Valley Forge, Pa.

Standing: Mahlon Hutchinson, Jr., Paoli; Watson T. Chesterman, Abington; Lambert J. Bordo, Roslyn, Pres. Pa. Sharp-Tailed Grouse Club; Ralph Leschy, Roslyn.

Kneeling: State Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, and Rudolph W. Walther, Secretary.

A NEW GAME BIRD FOR PENNSYLVANIA

A NEW species of grouse was introduced and liberated in Pennsylvania on March 31, 1934. The liberation of the sharp-tailed was conducted by the Pennsylvania Sharp-Tailed Grouse Club under the supervision of Adolph Muller, President of the Game Commission, and State Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, in the vicinity of Valley Forge, Penna.

In all twenty-five pairs of birds were imported by the Pennsylvania Game Commission for experimental purposes. These birds have been under close observation for the past two months at the John S. Fisher Game Farm, Limerick, Penna. Six pair have been retained by the Game Farm for propagation purposes.

"The sharp-tailed grouse," said Lambert J. Bordo, of Roslyn, president of the club bearing the name of this game bird, "have all the habits of the bob-white quail. They favor the same environment, form coveys and require much the same food. But they have this advantage over their smaller brothers in that they can stand temperatures of 40 to 50 below zero, without hardship.

"Several other States," continued Mr. Bordo, "have already introduced these birds, and in five years they have become plentiful enough to permit an open season. Years ago the 'sharp-tail' was native of Pennsylvania, but intensive market shooting wiped

out the species. With protection we hope to build them up again to the point where the man who can't afford to go to the mountains on a prolonged ruffed grouse hunt may enjoy the sport within reasonable distance of his home.

"Mr. Muller was enthusiastically in favor of the introduction of the new species to Pennsylvania's list of feathered game. 'If this experiment succeeds, and there is every reason to believe it will,' stated Mr. Muller, 'it will be one of the best things the Game Commission has fostered in the interests of the average hunter—the man who must of necessity take his hunting close to home.'

The sharp-tailed grouse attains a maximum weight of two pounds. In appearance they are colored much the same as a female ring-necked pheasant, but not quite so large in body, and with a short, pointed tail. The only markings to identify the male from hen birds is a narrow yellow strip running just above the cock bird's upper eye-lid.

The Pennsylvania Grouse Club, with headquarters at Willow Grove, was the primary force behind the introduction of these birds. With a membership of over a hundred it has done all the preliminary survey work, and submitted its findings to the State Game officials. The club is headed by L. J. Bordo, of Roslyn, and Rudolph W. Walther, secretary.

C. T. THOMPSON SETS UP REFUGE FOR GAME

A 3-acre refuge for small game, where hunters by mutual consent will not carry their pursuit of their quarry, has been established by C. T. Thompson, of Salona, on land which he owns in Nittany Valley between Salona and Rote. This action of Mr. Thompson's is the first response to the request made at the recent banquet of the Clinton County Fish and Game Association that owners of untillable land set up such refuges, in cooperation with the sportsmen's organization.

Mr. Thompson's action will be highly commended by all true sportsmen.

"SOME" TRAPPER

William R. Handsel, of Mifflinburg, R. F. D., has caught during the winter 23 gray foxes, 1 red fox, several weasels and some mink.

PROSECUTIONS

During March officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 88 cases, most of which included illegal trapping in connection with the open beaver season.

DOE LEAPS FROM BRIDGE TO DEATH

A doe, which had walked out on the railroad bridge at Livermore, was instantly killed last week when it leaped from the structure to the ice-covered Conemaugh River, a distance of 85 feet, says the *Indiana Progress*. The deer made the fatal leap to escape an approaching train.

JOIN SPORTSMAN'S COUNCIL

At a banquet held in the Emery Hotel, Bradford, Thursday evening, April 5, the McKean County Sportsman's Association and all other sportsmen's clubs in that county merged and reorganized as the McKean County Branch of Division F of the Sportsman's Council of the State of Pennsylvania. There had been a preliminary meeting in the afternoon of the officers of all sportsmen's organizations in the county to explain and prepare for the formal set-up officially adopted at the evening meeting.

F. G. Norris, Butler County director of the Sportsman's Council, Division F; W. E. Hughes, Venango County director of the same organization, and vice-president of the Northwest Division, Pennsylvania State Federation of Sportsman's Clubs; and Dr. H. L. Sanderson, president of the same division of the Federation, spoke and assisted the McKean county sportsmen in the reorganization.

CLUB STOCKS GAME

The Schuylkill Haven Fish and Game Protective Association bought out of their own funds twelve crates of cottontail rabbits and liberated them in southern Schuylkill County. They also are conducting a vermin control campaign, as well as an extensive feeding program.

Dogs Afield

The annual field trials of the Capital City Field Trial Association, held near Speeceville on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23, contained many entrants with State and National reputation, and there was some keen competition.

The judges consisted of two of the country's most famous dog men—Ford E. Young, of Washington, and Dr. C. E. Wagg, of Lambertville, N. J.

The trial got off to a good start Wednesday morning at eight o'clock with two classes—the Puppy Stakes for dogs whelped after January 1, and the Amateur All-age Stakes. Weather conditions being far from ideal, the dogs nevertheless performed exceptionally well before an unusually large gallery.

Hawk's Silver Queen, owned by Dr. R. W. Baer, Frederick, Maryland, captured first place in the Puppy Stakes, with Rocky Top Jake, owned by H. E. Eyster, of York, placing second and Ferris Dot's Frank, owned by T. H. Hunt, of Baltimore, third. Rose Dotty, owned by Dr. D. H. Nissley, of Lancaster, owner of the famous Red Rose Kennels, won the All-age Amateur Stake, with Penbrook Prince, owned by H. D. Ruhl, of Harrisburg, placing second, and Jake Musgabee Girl, owned by Dr. S. B. Copeland, of New Castle, third.

Due to local publicity, another large gallery witnessed the running of the Winners and Shooting Dog Stakes on Friday. The high winds the day before had abated considerably overnight, although the day was unusually cold. The Winners Stake was won by Duke's Laddie Boy, owned by Paul Howry, of Shiremanstown, with Ben Florendale, owned by A. C. Ackerman, of Altoona, runner-up.

The Shooting Dog Stake was won by Frank of Sunnysawn, owned by Charles Forrer, of Harrisburg, with Ben Florendale also placing second in this event, and Gladstone Radiance, owned by Herman G. Garman, of Harrisburg, third.

Several dogs of national prominence were represented, including Eagle Ferris, a pointer, owned by Dr. R. W. Longsdorf, of Mt. Holly, N. J. This dog was National Shooting Dog Champion two years ago. Eagle Ferris competed in the Winners Stake along with Dr. E. K. Tingley's famous Marietta Joe, a runner-up in the National Pheasant and Amateur Quail Contests, and the well known Frank of Sunnysawn, owned by Charles Forrer. Marietta Joe has won more than twenty contests. A short time ago he won the All-age Stake in the Berks Izaak Walton League Trials at Reading.

Puppy Stake

First brace: Joffre G. Rockwood and Jetta Tip Shoals.

Second brace: King Kelley and Goldstone Lady Princess.

Third brace: Keystone Pete and Rocky Top Jake.

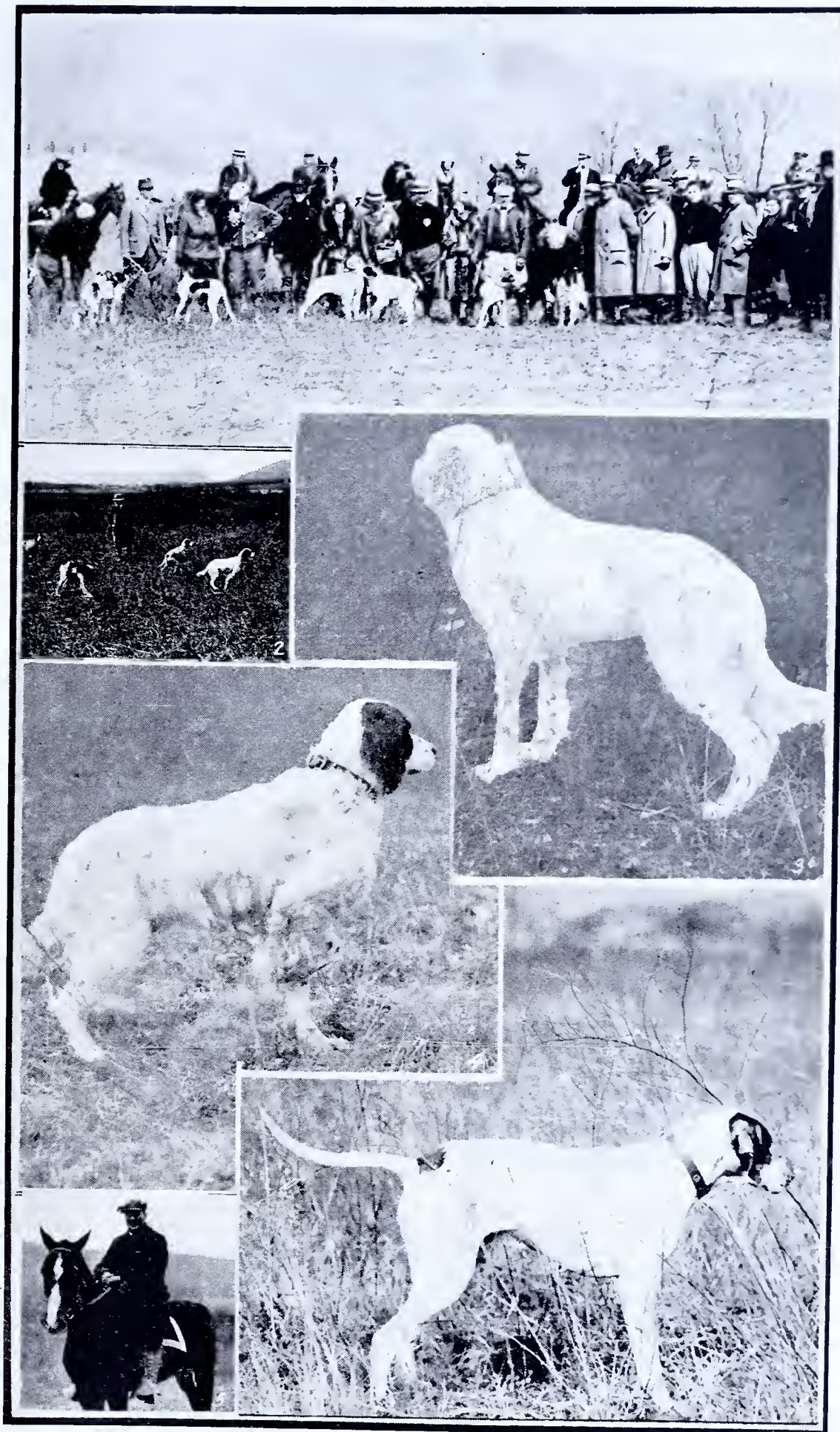
Fourth brace: Hawk's Silver Queen and Northfield Ben.

Fifth brace: Hawk's Silver Arrow and Ferris Dot's Frank.

Sixth brace: Dr. Copeland, bye.

All-Age Amateur Stake

First brace: Just Jake and Anthracite Joe.



1. Some of the Gallery. 2. Off to a Good Start. 3. Gladstone Radiance. 4. Ben Florendale. 5. P. L. Reagan, Secretary of the Trials. 6. Eagle Ferris.—Photos taken by J. W. Gosset, Jr., Chief Photographer, Harrisburg Telegraph.

**DON'T FORGET THE STATE TRAP SHOOT TO BE HELD
AT READING, JUNE 13 TO 16**

Second brace: Whitman's Nellie Windum and Brookfield Chase.

Third brace: Clark's Valley Tim and Hawk's Fancy.

Fourth brace: Upatatoi Top and Lillian Dale.

Fifth brace: Richardson's Bar and Ginger Man.

Sixth brace: Penbrooke Prince and Hawk's

Mayflower.

Seventh brace: Bolero and Dr. Copeland entry.

Winners Stake

First brace: Hexer's Duke and Eagle Ferris.
Second brace: Bird River, Gargoyle and Marietta Joe.

Third brace: Duke's Laddie Boy and Irvine Prince Whitestone.

Fourth brace: Ben Florendale and Chief Mohawk Frush.

Fifth brace: Deaux and Frank of Sunnyslawn.

Shooting Dog Stake

First brace: Penbrook Mack and Felix Rivers.

Second brace: Laddy's Spot and Monies Little Fella.

Third brace: Mike L. and Freckles Dixie.

Fourth brace: Just Jack and Goldie's Spot.

Fifth brace: Ted Rhinestone and Frank of Sunnyslawn.

Sixth brace: Penbrook Don and Anthracite Joe.

Seventh brace: Hexer's Duke and Wisconsin Jack.

Eighth brace: Ben Florendale and Irvine Prince Whitestone.

Ninth brace: Gladstone Radiance, bye.

TO A SPANIEL PUP

*Puppy, puppy list to me,
Listen most attentively,
Hark while I explain to you
What you must and mustn't do.*

*To retrieve whatever's shot
Is your job, your task, your lot.
You must push and thrust and scramble
Through the bush or briar or bramble.*

*You must bring it back to hand,
Never drop it, understand,
Pick it quick and fetch it faster
At the gallop to your master.*

*Be it fur or be it feather,
Soft as down or tough as leather,
You must carry it as though
It were soft as melting snow.*

*The most dire and awful sin
Is the vice of "running in,"
You must never, never go
Till your master tells you to.*

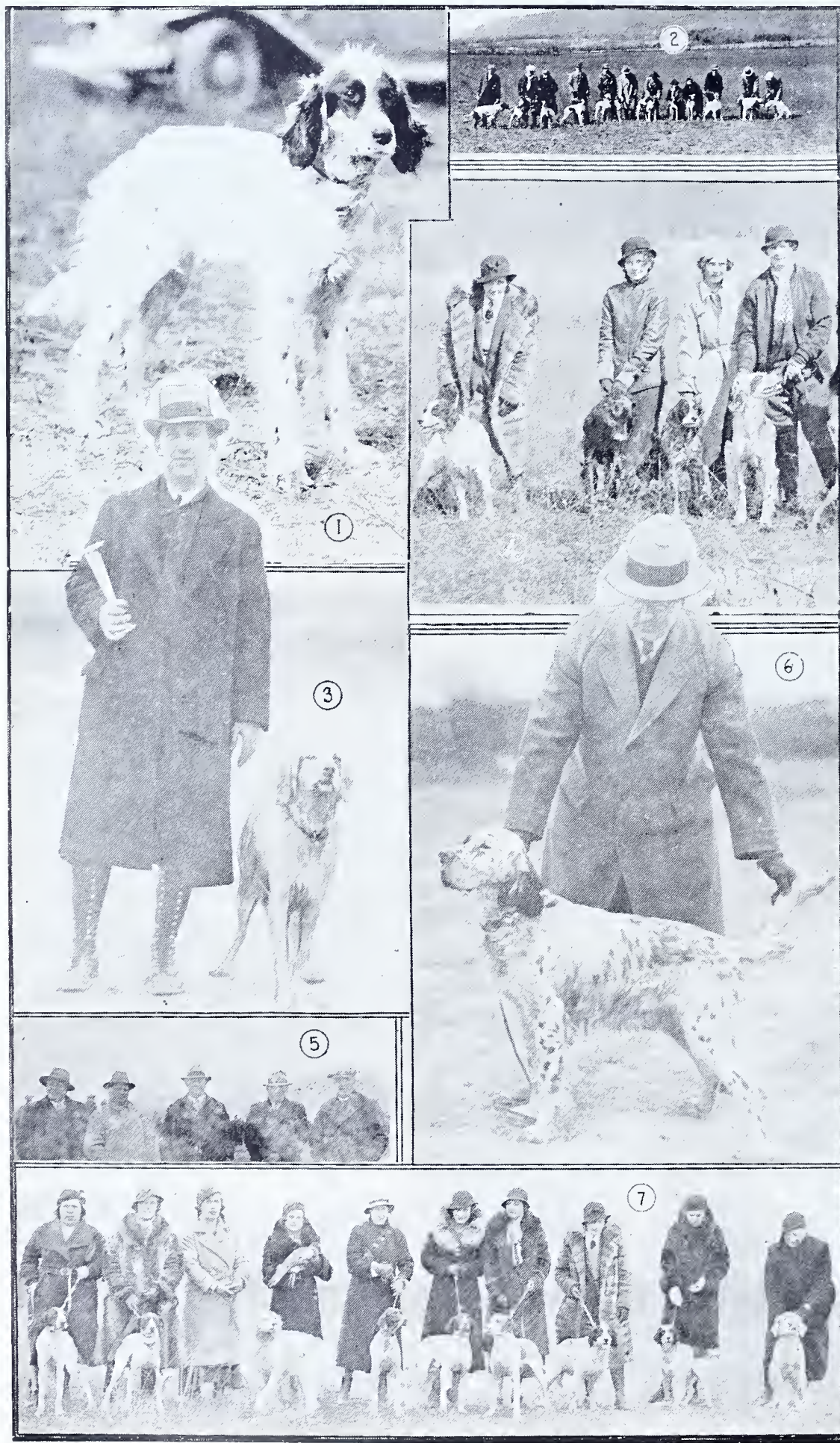
*Self control at any cost
Till you hear the words "He lost";
And you'll find it takes a lot
Of restraint to "drop to shot."*

*If along a hedge you hunt,
Do not work too far in front;
And a most pernicious habit
Is to chase a hare or rabbit.*

*Never mind how gay you feel
You must learn to walk to heel.
And, when "seek" your master cries,
Use your nose and not your eyes.*

*All these maxims you must learn
If HIS praise you want to earn,
That's the guerdon you should seek,
Puppy, puppy round and sleek.*

G. K.



1. Hawk's Silver Queen, winner of the Puppy Stakes. 2. Some of the competitors. 3. Duke's Laddie Boy, first in the Winner's Stakes. 4. Some of the women enthusiasts. 5. Officials and guests: Left to right: L. H. Lamb; Dr. E. K. Tingley, President of the Association; J. L. Passmore; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission; and P. L. "Pat" Reagan, Secretary of the Association. 7. Women of the Field.

Here and There With Our Readers



1. One of several feeding shelters built and maintained by Maurice L. Banker, of Huntingdon, during the past winter. 2. Above is a photograph of O. M. Wile, of Shippenville, holding a beautiful grey fox which he captured in one of his traps recently. The animal tamed quite easily. Photo by R. L. R. Snyder, Shippenville. 3. Scoutmaster George B. Saylor, of Monessen, refilling one of several automatic feeders maintained by Troop 2 of that town. They also erected a number of ground feeding shelters, which were visited regularly by many rabbits and quail. 4. The heads appearing at the top and bottom of the above photograph are the property of Fish Warden M. E. Shoemaker, of Laceyville, and those on the left and right belong to John Sheehan, of Mehoopany. All were taken in Wyoming County during the seasons of 1931 and 1932. 5. Unique feeder designed by H. W. Shilling, of Huntingdon. He has five of these stations in operation and reports feeding at least forty-five wild turkeys, numerous grouse, squirrels and small birds. At one station he has seen at various times five fine old turkey gobblers. The feeders are made of heavy galvanized iron and covered with black enamel to prevent rusting. 6. Little Mary Adele Smith is very proud of the big deer that Daddy Smith killed during the past season. It was a perfect eight-point. 7. Young trappers in the making. Photo by H. C. Smith, Monessen. 8. Feeding activities of Edwin Grim, David Balthaser and George Motes, of the Hamburg Game Association, Hamburg. Photo by Paul Fink.

PADDY MOUNTAIN BANQUET

The third annual banquet of the Paddy Mountain Fish and Game Association held recently was an outstanding success. The principal speakers included Hon. Francis Baker, Representative from Union County; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission; Alex Sweigart, Editor of the PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER; and Fish Warden, Arthur Snyder.

Jared M. B. Reis, former Member of the Commission, who is wintering in Summerville, South Carolina, submits the following note: A Cedar Waxwing, apparently ill, was turned over to the Charleston Museum. After examination it was found the bird was drunk and

had all it could do to stay on a little perch provided for it. The Curator of Science explained that the bird apparently had eaten too many hackberries or sugarstones. In the morning it had sobered up sufficiently to release.

SPORTSMEN INVITED

The Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs will hold their annual meeting and election of officers at the Court House in Williamsport, Pa., Saturday, May 12, 1934 at 2 P. M., at which meeting they hope to have each county in the district represented. Knowing that Fulton and Juniata Counties do not have any sportsmen's clubs they would like to extend the individual sportsmen of these two counties invitations to be present at this meeting in order that they might work up some interest in those counties toward organization.

They are also sending to each registered club in the division an invitation to be present.

The Middle Division comprises the following counties: Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Franklin, Mifflin, Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Perry, Fulton and Juniata.

The officers of the Division are: Chairman,

Attorney John C. Youngman, Williamsport; Vice-Chairman, M. C. Merritts, Altoona; and Secretary, T. G. Norris, Fayetteville.

LEECHBURG SPORTSMEN ORGANIZE

More than five hundred sports lovers were present at a public meeting held by the Leechburg Sportsmen's Association recently. The newly formed group, holding only their second meeting, evidenced considerable enthusiasm and favorably impressed prospective members. Division Game Supervisor W. L. Wright, of Trauger, and District Game Protector E. L. Shields, Ford City, attended the meeting and offered the cooperation of the Game Commission. Dr. H. M. Welsh, President of the Club, was the principal speaker.

FEED GAME

The Boy Scout Troop No. 1, of Alexandria, under the leadership of Scoutmaster E. J. Knoll, were very active in distributing game food this winter.

The Pine Creek Sportsmen's Club, of Glenshaw, Allegheny County, distributed 200 pounds of feed. Nearly all their stations had been visited by birds and rabbits.

SIGN YOUR LETTERS

From time to time the Game Commission receives unsigned communications which contain suggestions relative to proposed changes in the Game Code. In some cases these suggestions are very constructive; others are absolutely impractical. But whether they are good or bad the fact remains that the Game Commission can not consider any proposals of this kind unless they carry the signature of the individual or organization submitting them.

With the Clubs

NEW CLUBS

On November 14, 1933, a group of sportsmen formed an organization called the Northern Chester County Sportsmen's Club, St. Peters, Pa. E. C. Wynn, Secretary.

Ginging Hill Rod and Gun Club, Pottstown. Secretary, A. H. Bewley, 364 Walnut St., Pottstown; President, S. M. Bielesai; Vice-President, J. P. Miller.

Royersford Hunting and Fishing Club, Royersford, Pa. I. R. Clemens, President; John Harp, Secretary.

A group of local sportsmen met recently at the Friendship Fire Company hall for the purpose of reorganizing the Mohnton Fish and Game Protective Association, which has been inactive for a period of 20 years. Eighty members were enrolled.

The following officers were elected: President, John Schutter; Vice-President, Leon Rothermel; Secretary, Allison Fisher; Treasurer, Allen O. Fisher. A committee was appointed to arrange for the transfer of the charter.

HUNT FOXES

This winter special efforts were made by the Nazareth Rod and Gun Club to exterminate the foxes which were making inroads on game in good hunting territory within Northampton County and only three miles from the Borough of Nazareth. The club took the initiative in organizing the members in fox hunting in a big way. The date of the chase would be set by the club and every member notified through the local newspaper. On the day of the chase, which was usually staged in the afternoon, fifty to one hundred sportsmen would be present with a full round of ammunition and plenty of hounds.



Fox Hunters of Nazareth Rod and Gun Club



Game animals and birds of the eastern part of Northampton County feasted royally this winter—thanks to the generosity of the above members of the Easton Fish and Game Association, who distributed a large quantity of food in the county at points where it could be reached easily by the wild life of that section.

NEW FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS

"The Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Bucks County" recently organized includes the following affiliated clubs:

Bristol Fish and Game Protective Association, Bristol.

Bucks County Fish, Game and Forestry Association, Doylestown.

Great Swamp Fish, Game and Forestry Association, Quakertown.

Springtown Rod and Gun Club, Springtown.

Penn Manor Club, R. D., Morrisville.

The Federation "represents 100% of the organized sportsmen in our county. At the present time they are cooperating with, and assisting, the sportsmen in Upper Black Eddy, Yardley, Perkasio and Sellersville who are now engaged in organizing clubs in those Bucks County towns."

Chas. A. Rowe, Chairman, Doylestown; R. E. Rosenberger, Quakertown, Secretary; Thos. Scott, Bristol, Treasurer; and Jos. B. Seaman, Vice-Chairman, Philadelphia.

BELLWOOD ASSOCIATION ACTIVE

The Bellwood Sportsmen's Association, Inc., although scarcely more than a year old, is a real live-wire organization and during the past winter months has maintained a continuous schedule of activities that is arousing the keen interest of sportsmen in many neighboring towns and cities. Despite the fact that Bellwood is a small town of around 2,500 population, the club is the largest sportsmen's organization in Blair County measured by paid membership.

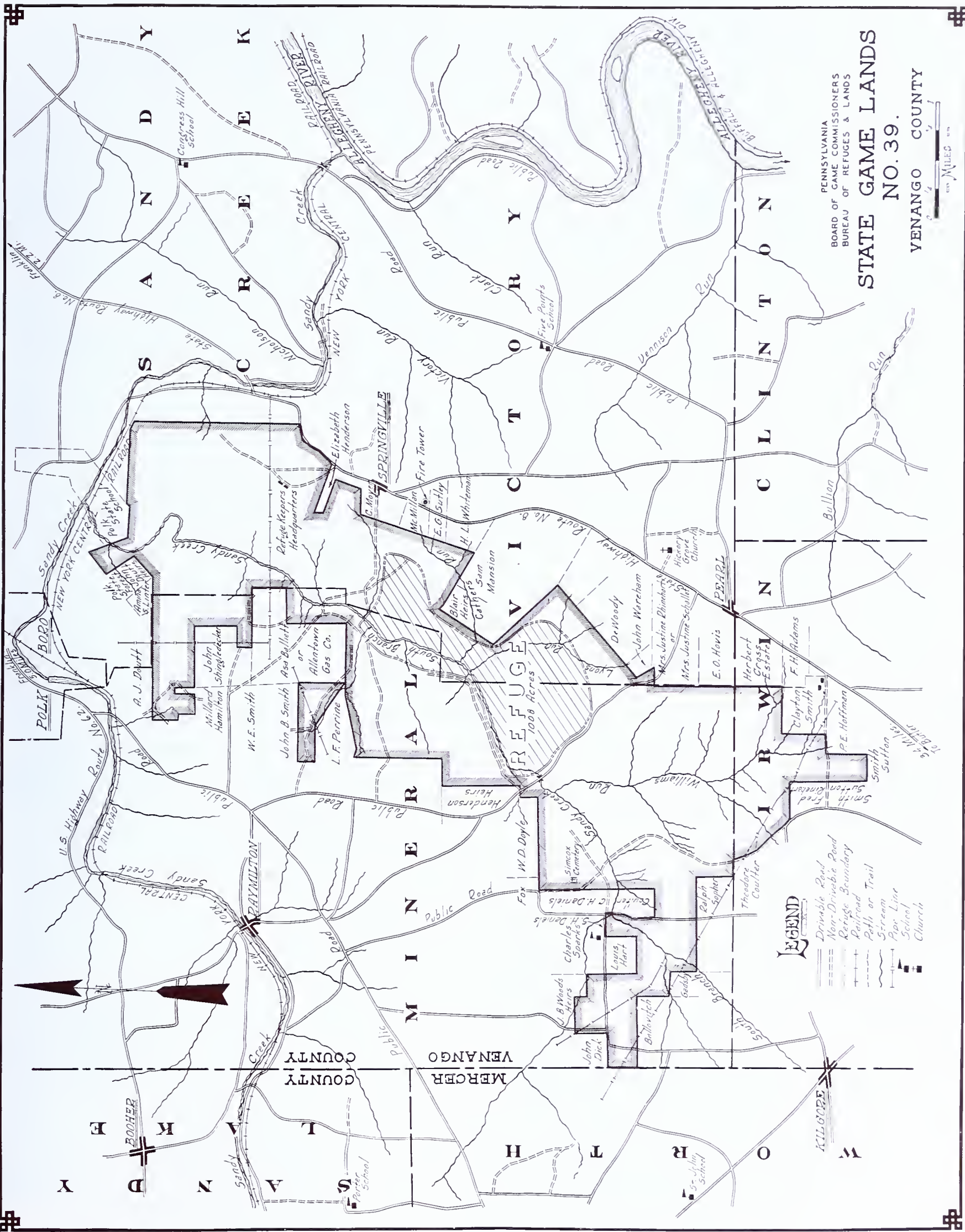
A few of the association's activities include banquets, rifle matches, weekly game feeding expeditions, fox hunts, fish and game distribution and very interesting and entertaining monthly meetings. This club was instrumental in staging the huge game exhibit in Altoona recently and is also affiliated with the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen.

A bird house contest for boys has just been completed. Plans for this contest were laid last fall and a contribution box was passed around at each meeting to raise funds for prizes. The boys of this community took a great interest in this contest and some fine boxes were submitted. On March 13 the boxes were judged and nine cash prizes awarded. It is thought that through this contest more interest will be shown in the safety and welfare of our little song birds.

The organization is at present working on plans to sponsor a Boy Scout Troop, as the town is at this time without one and the men feel a Scout Troop will be an asset to the community. The Scouts also will prove a great help to the sportsmen in carrying on their own work.

VERMIN CONTEST

A vermin contest sponsored by the Berwindsdale Fish, Game and Forest Protective Association resulted in the killing of 300 red squirrels, 450 crows, 97 weasels, 10 hawks, 5 owls, and over 180 watersnakes.



PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 39.

YENANGO COUNTY



PROTECT THE BIRDS



Courtesy Izaak Walton League of America

KILL THE STRAY CAT

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270

PENNSYLVANIA

GAME

JUNE 1934

GAME FARM ISSUE

Volume V, No. 3

P 38.34

1.6



Pennsylvania

Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

●

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Eric

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

In order that our readers may be fully informed of the requirements of the Duck Stamp Bill I am quoting the Act below in its entirety.

AN ACT

To supplement and support the Migratory Bird Conservation Act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the protection of certain migratory birds, for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act no person over sixteen years of age shall take any migratory waterfowl unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory-bird hunting stamp issued to him in the manner hereinafter provided; except that no such stamp shall be required for the taking of migratory waterfowl by Federal or State institutions or official agencies, for propagation purposes or by the resident owner tenant or share cropper of the property or officially designated agencies of the Department of Agriculture for the killing of such waterfowl when found injuring crops or other property, under such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, immediately upon the passage of this Act, adopt and promulgate such regulations as are pertinent to the protection of private property in the injury of crops. Any person to whom a stamp has been issued under this Act shall upon request exhibit such stamp for inspection to any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act or to any officer of any State or any political subdivision thereof authorized to enforce game laws.

Sec. 2. That the stamps required under this Act shall be issued, and the fees therefor collected, by the Post Office Department, under regulations prescribed jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General: Provided, That stamps shall be issued at the post office or post offices of all county seats in the several States, at all post offices in all cities with a population of two thousand five hundred or over and at such other post offices as said officers may by regulation prescribe. Each such stamp shall, at the time of issuance, be affixed adhesively to the game license issued to the applicant under State law, if the applicant is required to have a State license, or, if the applicant is not required to have a State license, to a certificate furnished for that purpose by the Post Office Department at the time of issuance of such stamp. For each such stamp issued under the provisions of this Act, there shall be collected by the postmaster the sum of \$1. Each stamp shall expire and be void after the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any person to take any migratory waterfowl otherwise than in accordance with regulations adopted and approved pursuant to any treaty heretofore or hereafter entered into between the United States and any other country for the protection of migratory birds, nor to exempt any person from complying with the game laws of the several States.

Sec. 4. All moneys received for such stamps shall be accounted for by the postmaster and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be reserved and set aside as a special fund to be known as the migratory bird conservation fund, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. All moneys received into such fund are hereby appropriated for the following objects and shall be available therefor until expended.

(a) Not less than 90 per centum shall be available for the location, ascertainment, acquisition, administration, maintenance, and development of suitable areas for inviolate migratory-bird

sanctuaries, under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, to be expended for such purposes in all respects as moneys appropriated pursuant to the provisions of such Act; for the administration, maintenance, and development of other refuges under the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture, frequented by migratory game birds; and for such investigations on such refuges and elsewhere in regard to migratory waterfowl as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem essential for the highest utilization of the refuges and for the protection and increase of these birds.

(b) The remainder shall be available for administrative expenses under this Act and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, including reimbursement to the Post Office Department of funds expended in connection with the printing, engraving, and issuance of migratory-bird hunting stamps, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: Provided, That the protection of said inviolate migratory-bird sanctuaries shall be, so far as possible, under section 17 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, passed February 18, 1929.

(c) The remainder shall be available for administrative expenses under this Act, including reimbursement to the Post Office Department of funds expended in connection with the issuance of stamps, and printing and engraving of the same, and for administration expenses under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Sec. 5. (a) No person shall alter, mutilate, loan, or transfer to another any stamp issued to him pursuant to this Act, nor shall any person other than the person to whom such stamp is issued use the same for any purpose.

(b) No person shall imitate or counterfeit any stamp authorized by this Act, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or make, print, or knowingly use, sell, or have in his possession any such counterfeit, license, die, plate, or engraving.

Sec. 6. For the efficient execution of this Act, the judges of the several courts, established under the laws of the United States, United States commissioners, and persons appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of this Act, shall have, with respect thereto, like powers and duties as are conferred upon said judges, commissioners, and employees of the Department of Agriculture by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any other Act to carry into effect any treaty for the protection of migratory birds with respect to that Act. Any bird or part thereof taken or possessed contrary to such Acts shall, when seized, be disposed of as provided by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or Acts aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant thereto shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several States and Territories in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. (a) Terms defined in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, shall, when used in this Act, have the meaning assigned to such terms in such Acts, respectively.

(b) As used in this Act (1) the term "migratory waterfowl" means the species enumerated in paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of article 1 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916; (2) the term "State" includes the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; and (3) the term "take" means pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, kill, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.

THE BEAVER SEASON

**LARGE WHITE
OAK GIRDLED
BY BEAVERS**

ties, the greatest number coming from Potter County where 1,092 were caught. Other counties having large kills were Sullivan, with 483; Centre, 358; Elk, 356; Warren, 336; and Cameron, 327. None were taken in Allegheny, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Erie, Forest, Greene, Lancaster, Lawrence, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Somerset, Washington or Westmoreland.

Only one beaver was taken in Beaver County.

Beaver were trapped and killed in 50 of the 67 counties of the State.

Accidentally killed and confiscated pelts not recorded above, 25.

As for the manner in which the rules and regulations were adhered to by the trappers, the Game Commission has nothing but the highest commendation. They seemed to understand fully the emergency character of the situation and cooperated to the fullest extent. Comparatively few prosecutions were necessary. With remarkably few exceptions, everyone was thoroughly acquainted with the "do's and don'ts" of the season, and in this connection the Commission wishes to thank all the agencies of the press for their cooperation in disseminating the correct information to the trapping public.

Another problem entirely new to the Pennsylvania trapper was that of skinning the animals and caring for the pelts. During the first few days of the season many skins

THE beaver season is over and the results thereof have been chronicled in the annals of wild life conservation in Pennsylvania. Undeniably it was an outstanding ecological and financial success. Ecological, because the killing of 6,408 beavers enables the Game Commission to effect a more satisfactory control of the species, thereby reducing a great deal of the damage they have been committing; and financial, because through such reduction extra thousands of dollars were made available to trappers of the Commonwealth by the sale of their pelts. With few exceptions, all of the animals taken were well furred and prices ranged anywhere from \$5.00 for "kits" up to \$18.00 for the larger pelts, known among fur dealers as "blankets." From statistics at hand it would be safe to approximate an average price of \$10.00 each on all beavers taken. One record beaver caught near the mouth of the Loyalsock Creek weighed 71 pounds, and it was not uncommon to find others weighing 60 and 65 pounds. Normally, two

year old beavers will weigh around 30 pounds; three year olds about 40 pounds; and adults anywhere from 50 to 65 pounds.

Never once did the Game Commission harbor even the remotest idea that there would be a wholesale wiping out of the creatures; and their judgment was substantiated by hundreds of successful trappers who stated that at few if any of the dams were all the animals taken. After being disturbed they became trap shy and moved up or down stream and found hiding places or new quarters. They seemed to realize they were being pursued and showed very little activity and so were very difficult to locate.

For that matter, it was predicted also that the severe cold weather of early March and subsequent freeze-ups would be a serious handicap. However, the trappers found just the contrary to be the fact, and many animals were taken during the first two weeks of the season.

Beavers were taken in 50 of the 67 coun-



were presented that were poorly cared for, thus reducing their value, but with a little experience the trappers learned to skin, flesh and dry the pelts in a very creditable manner, and most of them passed into the hands of our licensed Pennsylvania fur dealers in a very saleable condition.

Of more or less ecologic interest about the recent season is the fact that most of the creatures were taken in the land of the soft-woods—the aspens and birches in the northern tier counties. Also it is interesting to note, from reports of fur dealers, the color variations of animals taken in different sections. Some local dealers could tell almost at a glance from which section a beaver was taken. Individuals from some sections were unusually dark, from others very light.

The Federal Government took advantage of the opportunities afforded and sent several specialists into Pennsylvania to collect both external and internal parasites from such beavers as came under their observation. An account of their activities and the results accomplished appear elsewhere in this issue.

The system of indelibly stamping and sealing the pelts, together with the issuance of an affidavit as indication that they were taken legally, worked out admirably, and the field officers of the Game Commission who participated in this activity deserve a great deal of credit for their efficient handling of the whole problem. It is not often that the pages of the GAME NEWS are thus used to credit the staff of the Department, but in this and other unusual cases there is certainly justification for such recognition.

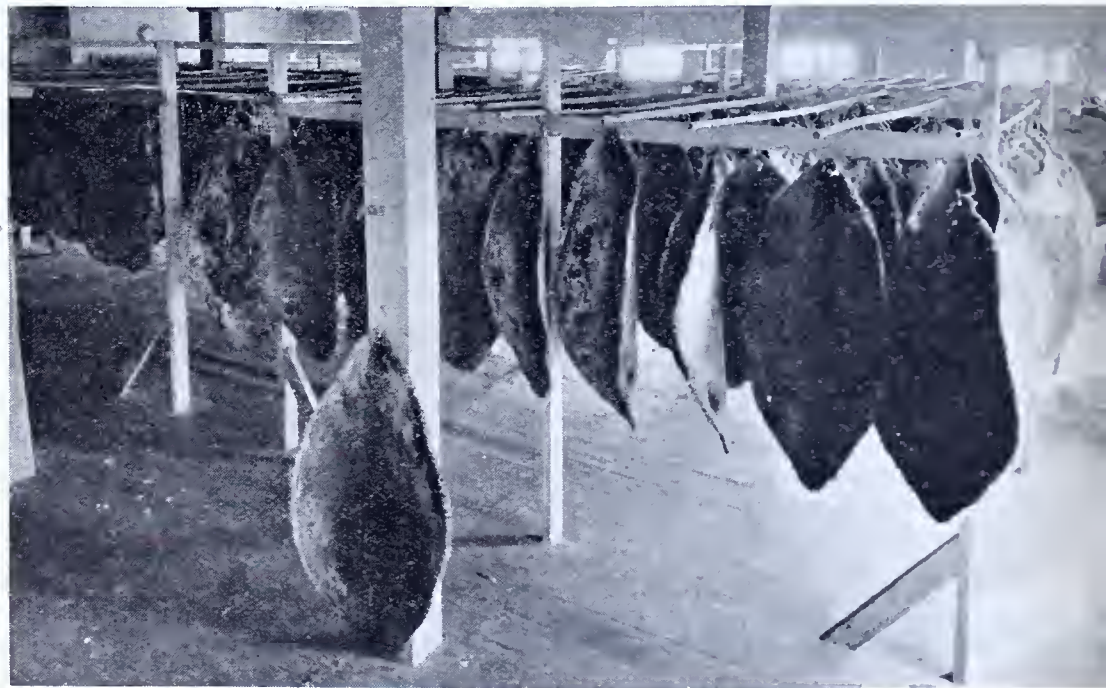
Sportsmen's clubs as well as individual sportsmen and others also are to be highly commended for their cooperation.

Though the season is over, the experiences of those who took active part in it will live on, as reminiscences, for many years. And these experiences were not without their humorous sides, too. From more than one section came reports from Game Protectors that public beaver auctions brought more people into some towns than had been there for thirty years. The sale of pelts savored of earlier days, with scores of dealers buying for them. One authentic instance on record which placed a whole town in an uproar is so laughable it merits mention here. One dealer was arguing (chiefly with his hands) with another dealer about a certain bunch of pelts, and all the while he was so engaged the auctioneer was yelling out "twenty-nine dollars, twenty-nine dollars! Who'll say thirty dollars?" Now, it happens that the dealer in question had made the twenty-nine dollar bid himself, but momentarily distracted by the argument he subconsciously heard the figure twenty-nine ringing in his ears so he turns his head and yells "thirty," thereby raising his own bid one dollar. So engrossed was he that he didn't realize what he had done until he had raised it still another dollar, and then he was so mad he could only splutter. The townsfolk, according to the Game Protector who related the incident, are still laughing.

A list, alphabetically by county, is given below citing the kill in each case:

Adams	11
Allegheny	0
Armstrong	10

Beaver	1	Lawrence	0
Bedford	0	Lebanon	12
Berks	0	Lehigh	1
Blair	3	Luzerne	211
Bradford	110	Lycoming	228
Bucks	0	McKean	266
Butler	6	Mercer	5
Cambria	69	Mifflin	68
Cameron	327	Monroe	255
Carbon	262	Montgomery	0
Centre	358	Montour	4
Chester	0	Northampton	0
Clarion	110	Northumberland	5
Clearfield	275	Perry	3
Clinton	294	Philadelphia	0
Columbia	43	Pike	119
Crawford	9	Potter	1,092
Cumberland	36	Schuylkill	13
Dauphin	68	Snyder	17
Delaware	0	Somerset	0
Elk	356	Sullivan	483
Erie	0	Susquehanna	21
Fayette	7	Tioga	200
Forest	0	Union	114
Franklin	8	Venango	86
Fulton	18	Warren	336
Greene	0	Washington	0
Huntingdon	47	Wayne	28
Indiana	8	Westmoreland	0
Jefferson	184	Wyoming	133
Juniata	65	York	2
Lackawanna	21		
Lancaster	0		
		TOTAL	6,408





Spacious Colony Brooder Houses have taken the place of individual rearing coops shown in the picture below. They protect the young pheasants from the elements and predators.

PROGR GAME F

SO much progress in game farming has been made in the past four or five years that the methods employed even a short time ago have become hopelessly antiquated. The once more or less dependable barnyard hen once used for hatching and rearing has given way to mechanical robots which perform the work of hundreds of her species even more efficiently. Where fields once resounded to clucking clucks, scratching here and there amid rows and rows of individual rearing coops, all is silent save the peeping of contented pheasant chicks as they snuggle under warm electric hovers in large well ventilated, well lighted, colony brooder houses, or run at large in adjoining wire covered yards which protect them from winged or four-footed predators.

Where once hundreds of brooding hens had to be moved, fed and watered and returned to their nest boxes daily during the incubating period, now giant electric incubators, with comparatively little physical attention, produce far better stock.

Those sportsmen who live in the vicinity of the State Game Farms, and who have observed them from the beginning to the present time can well appreciate the complete revolution which has taken place in this industry. For the benefit of those who have not had this privilege there is left only the literary and pictorial comparisons which it is hoped this brief article will convey.

Not only are ringnecked pheasants being reared via electricity—the quail and the wild turkey farms also have been equipped

with the most modern electrical apparatus. A brief description of the general methods of propagating quail may interest our readers.

In late March the adult birds used as breeders are mated and each pair of quail is placed in a small wire bottomed pen. Here the female lays her eggs which are gathered weekly and placed in electric incubators for hatching.

After the chicks hatch out and are thoroughly dried they are taken to the brooder house and placed, in groups of fifty, in the brooder compartments. These compartments have an area of 16 square feet and each is equipped with an electric hover. Also, each compartment has an opening which leads to the exterior of the building and into a small cement-bottomed sun pen where the birds are allowed to run during favorable weather. They remain in the brooder house for some six weeks during which time they undergo a gradual "hardening off" process involving a step by step reduction of hover temperature and progressive lengthening of the time spent in the open-air sun pens.

At the end of six weeks, the birds are taken to the rearing fields where they are confined in wire bottomed growing pens.

Here they remain for a period of weeks, and when they finally are fully feathered, they are taken from the pens and shipped out for restocking purposes.

There is a lot more detail involved of course. For instance, the birds are wing-clipped and banded before they are placed in the laying pens, and a close check is kept on each pair from then on to make certain they are properly mated.

During the past two years 22,613 quail eggs have been produced and 6,289 quail have been reared and restocked.

The propagation of the wild turkey is probably more difficult than any of the other game birds, although the method now employed at the State wild turkey farm is bringing excellent results.

The turkey farm consists of over 1100 acres of extremely rugged hill country, mostly wooded, the greater part of which land is enclosed by a nine foot wire fence.

The wild turkeys roam at large within the fenced area, often flying over the fence, but usually returning to the home area. Likewise, native birds from the surrounding country often fly into the farm where they may remain for varying lengths of time, mating with the game farm birds. This is very desirable, for this mating greatly improves the farm stock.

The turkey commence nesting in April and the first clutch of eggs from each hen is collected and placed in an incubator for hatching. (Many of the birds are permitted to hatch their clutch of eggs within the fenced area.) Finding the nests is not always an easy matter, as mother turkey, wary old bird as she is, secretes them well.

When the eggs in the incubator hatch the young poults are for a period of weeks cared for in a large brooder house. This brooder house is, by the way, the latest acquisition of the farm. It is probably the most modern structure of its kind in the country. After some six weeks they are taken to the most typical wild turkey areas within the enclosure and there roosts are built and feeding stations erected. In these



A tent and a few rearing coops comprised the first Wild Turkey Farm. Now it is equipped with the most modern appliances. Below: Large capacity brooder house now in use.

ESS IN ARMING



places the birds remain until early fall, when they are trapped up and shipped out for restocking purposes. Here again we have a radical departure from earlier methods, when, lacking proper knowledge and facilities, the work was carried on in the simplest manner.

Unlike the other game birds, considerable difficulty is experienced in the restocking of wild turkeys, due to the fact that it is so easily domesticated. The Game Commission has experimented with various methods of "planting" these birds.

The chief method of planting this year directly ties up with the propagating methods. In the regions where it is desired to make "plants" areas are chosen which are, insofar as possible to find, of the same identical type as the areas within the farm fence where the young birds have roosted and fed, and in these areas roosts and feeders identical with those within the enclosure are erected. When the young birds are received from the farm, they are placed in the newly prepared areas and left to shift for themselves. In the great majority of cases there "plants" prove most successful and the birds soon become extremely wild and most desirable as game birds.

Since 1930 the turkey farm has produced a total of 10,001 eggs from which 2,218 birds were successfully reared and stocked.

The cottontail rabbit affords the gunners of Pennsylvania, on the whole, more sport than any other game and between two and three and one-half million of these animals are killed each year. The rabbit also falls easy prey to many natural enemies and to the automobile. Consequently there is a tremendous drain on the species, and to keep the stock at a level where it can withstand this heavy toll it is necessary to restock the covers of the State each year as generously as possible.

In the past the great majority of rabbits for restocking were purchased from trappers in some of the western states, particularly Missouri and Kansas. We all know that the sportsmen of Pennsylvania would never allow cottontail rabbits to be trapped and

shipped out of this Commonwealth, and that very sentiment is beginning to spread through the western states, and this year Kansas prohibited the exportation of live rabbits.

With an eye to the future, therefore, the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners in 1931 entered upon a series of experiments dealing with the propagation of cottontail rabbits in a semi-wild environment. The results obtained from these experiments in 1931 appeared highly favorable, but the results of 1932 were somewhat contradictory. The experiments of 1933 were still not conclusive, but it appears that the propagation of these animals in a semi-wild environment can be successfully carried on, and during the season of 1934 further experiments will be carried out at the Fisher and Loyalsock State Game Farms. An outline of these experiments is briefly given below.

At the Fisher Farm the experiments will be carried out in a covered pen with an area of approximately 4 acres. The great ad-

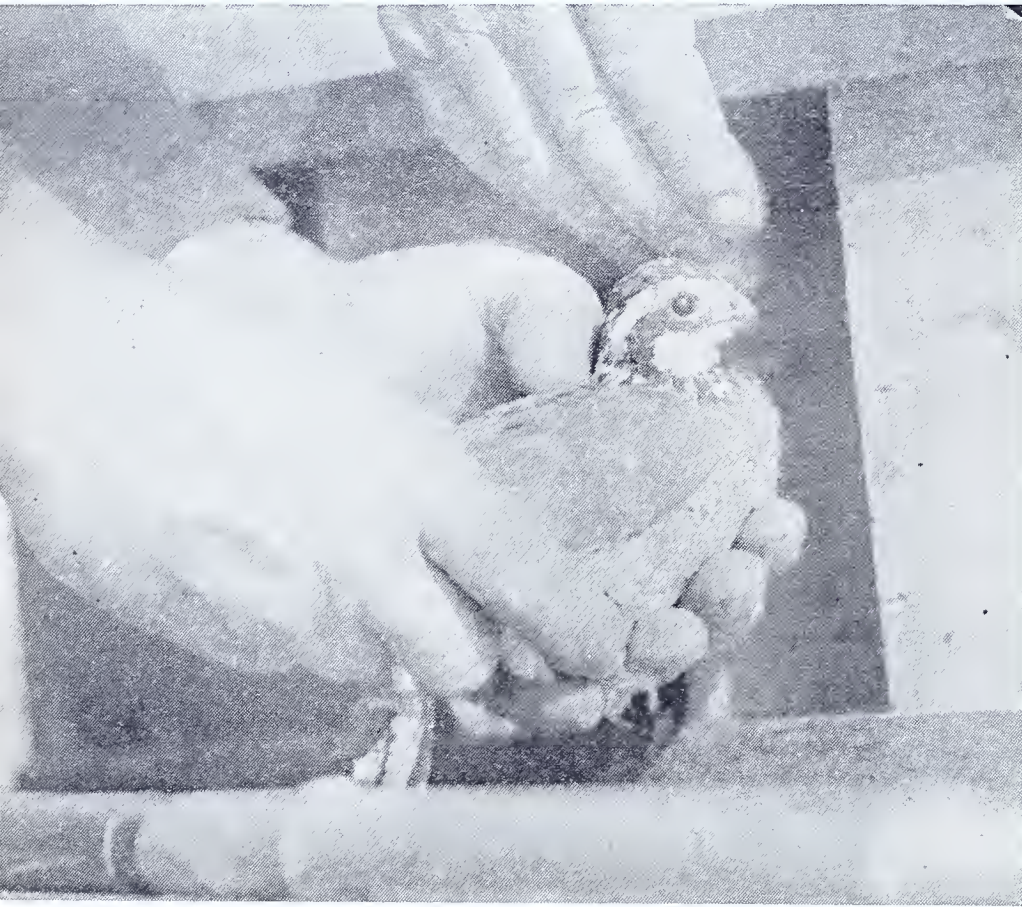
vantage offered by the covered pen is that all losses due to winged predators and the larger four-footed predators will be entirely eliminated. In this pen there have been placed 92 rabbits, of which 80 are does and the remainder bucks. Within the pen there is a natural growth of various sorts of grass and some shrubbery which affords sufficient food and cover for the rabbits. Here they will be left to breed and rear their young without interference of any sort.

The great majority of the does in this pen should produce three litters of young a year, averaging five or six to a litter. In the wild state, of course, predators destroy many of the young, while storms and other factors take heavy toll of their numbers. In the pens, however, it is believed that this loss will be greatly reduced, and it is felt that each doe will produce, on the average, six or more young which will reach maturity. If the experiment works out as expected, it may be necessary at the Fisher Farm to remove at intervals some of the rabbits from the experimental pen, as it is felt that rabbits should not, under the conditions prerequisite to such experiments, be confined in a density of over 50 animals to the acre. With the exception of necessary removals
(Continued on page 12)



NEWS FROM THE GAME COMMISSION

Transferring Quail to Laying Pen



LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM

Title for fifteen tracts of game lands, totaling 14,526 acres and located in seven counties of the State, was vested in the Commonwealth since the April issue of the GAME NEWS. These fifteen tracts became part of the sportsmen's unique system of State Game Lands which now aggregate 423,474 acres. The half million and more hunters of this State can well be proud of the fact that their small annual donation has made it possible for their Game Commission to acquire title to 423,474 acres of good game territory during the past thirteen years. This acreage is distributed through forty-six of the sixty-seven counties of the State and most of it has been acquired since 1927, the year the resident hunting license fee was increased to \$2.00. An additional 60,000 acres are under contract for purchase. There is a good possibility that the half million acre mark will be reached in 1935.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union, and in fact the only governmental subdivision in the world, which purchases recreational lands from funds supplied wholly and only by its sportsmen. Credit is due sportsmen themselves for they inaugurated the policy of purchasing game lands and voluntarily assessed themselves for this purpose. Why shouldn't they take a just pride in this achievement?

The purchases recently completed are as follows:

Venango County: The Hammermill Paper Company conveyed 1,346.6 acres mostly in Plum Township, which has been designated State Game Lands No. 96. This area is made up largely of abandoned farms; ideal for small game. Many thousands of forest tree seedlings were planted on the farms by the Hammermill Paper Company during the past few years and these plantations will soon provide excellent cover for small game.

Sullivan County: Harry R. Sorber conveyed 4,252.1 acres in Davidson Township. This acreage fills in a gap between two sections of State Game Lands No. 13. Another tract of 100.4 acres, heretofore a privately owned interior holding, was conveyed by G. J. D. Wurflin. Deer, bear and ruffed grouse are abundant in this vicinity.

Warren County: Six tracts totalling 5,867.6 acres were acquired in Deerfield Township. The grantors were:

Otto Chemical Company, 5,181.5 acres; Otto Chemical Company and Albert Dunn Est., 76.2 acres; Albert Dunn Estate, 48.2 acres; William Anderson, 140 acres; B. L. Cross, two tracts, 405.3 acres; Edith Fitzgerald et al., 16.4 acres.

These tracts became part of State Game Lands No. 86 which now comprise 8,553.7

acres. Several thousand acres additional are under contract for purchase.

Bedford County: A tract containing 286.8 acres was conveyed by G. A. and Burt Troutman, which became part of State Game Lands No. 73, now containing 9,812.9 acres. This is in exceptionally good deer and wild turkey territory.

Bedford County: State Game Lands No. 97 came into existence by the purchase of 2,170 acres in Monroe and West Providence Townships. The grantors were: Leslie Blackburn, 1,658.5 acres; Joseph J. Barclay, Agent, 511.5 acres; a 13/48th undivided interest in the 511.5 acre tract has not yet been conveyed but will be in the very near future.

Several hundred acres of the Leslie Blackburn purchase are abandoned farms. Wild turkeys, deer, ruffed grouse, and cottontail rabbits are reported abundant within these lands.

Tioga County: Charles G. Webb, Esq. conveyed 103.4 acres in Richmond Township, adjoining and now becoming part of State Game Lands No. 37. No. 37 lands contain 4,171.4 acres.

Lycoming County: The A. R. Spicer Estate conveyed 341.4 acres in Pine Township, which became part of State Game Lands No. 75, now comprising 15,700.9 acres. This is ideal deer and bear territory and ruffed grouse are reported fairly abundant.

Fulton County: R. L. Henderson conveyed 57.7 acres in Belfast Township which was added to State Game Lands No. 53. No. 53 lands now contain 4,294.7 acres.

C. W. A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Civil Works Administration ended April 1st. Much valuable work was accomplished on State Game Lands and State Game Farms during the period between November 20th and April 1st. There was a total of seventy-two original projects and fifty-eight supplemental projects for work to be carried on in forty-two counties of the State and on fifty-seven tracts of State Game Lands and four State Game Farms. These lands have a total acreage of 323,438 acres. A total of 1135 men were employed 272,949.5 man hours and were paid \$146,697.58 by the Civil Works Administration.

1140 miles of fire trails were cut around the boundary lines of State Game Lands and 367 miles of interior fire trails were opened up to make the lands more accessible and safer in case of fire. 90 miles of roads were brushed and repaired and approximately five miles of this total were actually built. Many improvements were made possible at Game Farms, including grading, removing brush, planting trees, cutting trails, flood control, improvement of laying fields, etc.

Salaried officers of the Game Commission acted as Project Supervisors and did a very excellent job.

There were fifty-nine accidents, most of which were very minor in character. Twelve of these were cases where the men were paid compensation for a short time and one resulted in the death of the injured.

On April 1 thirty-three C. W. A. projects were transferred to the Work Division of the State Emergency Relief Board. These projects were carried on for one month. On April 30 all State projects were brought to a close. The rules and regulations governing the Work Division prevent the carrying on of any State projects as such after

April 30. There is a possibility that some projects may be carried on as local projects through the Local Works Director after that date.

RIGHT TO SEARCH UPHELD

Court Dismisses Appeal from Alderman's Decision in Favor of Game Warden

Right of officers of the State Game Commission to stop and search cars for contraband game was upheld by Judge Sherwood this morning, and action of an officer of the Commission and a local alderman in enforcing the law was sustained by dismissal of an appeal from the alderman's decision.

John R. Fields, Shiloh, R. D. 1, a deputy game protector, while patrolling roads on Nov. 3, stopped the car of Walter J. Mundis, York, R. D. 1, to search it for illegally taken game. Mundis resisted and, it was alleged, with assistance of two other occupants of the car prevented the search.

Deputy Fields brought a charge of resisting an officer against Mundis before Alderman Paul S. Shive, who on hearing the case sentenced Mundis to pay \$100 fine and costs. An appeal was taken by the defendant.

On hearing of the appeal by Judge Sherwood this morning the defendant was represented by Herbert B. Cohen. Attorney Harvey A. Gross and William C. Stevens, game protector, appeared for the Commonwealth.

The court's decision in this case should have the effect of dispelling all doubt as to authority of game protectors and their deputies to halt and search cars when their occupants are suspected of having illegally taken game in their possession. Such doubt has existed in York County among many misinformed hunters who have given ear to fireside law.—*The York Dispatch*.

GAME PROTECTORS BEGIN TRAINING

During the period June 3rd to July 15th, Game Protectors will again begin a six weeks course of intensive training in special fields. Game laws are studied carefully. The officers will be given a special course in public speaking to better enable them to present the work of the Game Commission at sportsmens' and other gatherings. They will be taught the art of self defense and how expertly to use and handle firearms. This year the Staff Officers at the school will be W. C. Shaffer, Executive Secretary of the Commission, Superintendent; Wilbur M. Cramer, Division Supervisor, Division "A", Assistant Superintendent; Robert Reed, Deputy Game Protector, Quartermaster; and Chauncey E. Logue, Expert Trapper, and Randolph H. Thompson, Lecturer, Instructors.

HOLDING PENS FOR QUAIL

Summary Sheet of Bounty Claims Allowed on Noxious Animals for the Month of March, 1934.

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	35	51	0	\$191.00
Allegheny	0	5	161	0	181.00
Armstrong	0	27	255	0	363.00
Beaver	0	4	36	0	52.00
Bedford	0	85	162	0	502.00
Berks	0	17	149	0	217.00
Blair	0	58	143	0	375.00
Bradford	0	47	199	0	387.00
Bucks	0	40	152	0	312.00
Butler	0	12	375	0	423.00
Cambria	0	55	405	0	625.00
Cameron	1	26	23	0	142.00
Carbon	3	12	90	0	183.00
Centre	0	86	195	0	539.00
Chester	0	5	135	0	155.00
Clarion	0	15	296	0	356.00
Clearfield	1	55	535	0	770.00
Clinton	3	63	58	0	355.00
Columbia	0	29	170	0	286.00
Crawford	0	1	616	0	620.00
Cumberland	0	12	42	0	90.00
Dauphin	0	15	71	0	131.00
Delaware	0	0	9	0	9.00
Elk	0	23	379	0	471.00
Erie	0	2	509	0	517.00
Fayette	2	78	223	0	565.00
Forest	6	3	145	2	167.00
Franklin	0	14	47	0	103.00
Fulton	1	22	35	0	138.00
Greene	0	2	41	0	49.00
Huntingdon	3	65	154	0	459.00
Indiana	0	56	304	0	528.00
Jefferson	0	25	335	0	435.00
Juniata	1	13	68	0	135.00
Lackawanna	5	28	86	0	273.00
Lancaster	0	24	141	0	237.00
Lawrence	0	0	137	0	137.00
Lebanon	0	5	41	0	61.00
Lehigh	0	4	74	0	90.00
Luzerne	0	52	380	0	588.00
Lycoming	0	74	127	0	423.00
McKean	0	8	500	0	532.00
Mercer	0	0	292	0	292.00
Mifflin	2	34	69	0	235.00
Monroe	8	37	131	0	299.00
Montgomery	0	13	105	0	157.00
Montour	0	2	46	0	54.00
Northampton	0	8	51	0	83.00
Northumberland	0	21	108	0	192.00
Perry	0	19	68	1	149.00
Philadelphia	0	2	20	0	28.00
Pike	6	59	78	0	404.00
Potter	6	13	115	0	257.00
Schuylkill	0	41	253	0	417.00
Snyder	0	7	19	0	47.00
Somerset	1	79	445	0	776.00
Sullivan	3	16	97	0	206.00
Susquehanna	0	52	105	0	313.00
Tioga	4	17	81	0	209.00
Union	0	17	21	0	89.00
Venango	0	11	483	0	527.00
Warren	0	0	347	0	347.00
Washington	0	7	125	0	153.00
Wayne	0	38	67	0	219.00
Westmoreland	0	80	461	0	781.00
Wyoming	1	27	58	0	181.00
York	0	17	85	0	153.00

Totals 51 1,819 11,784 3 \$19,840.00
Total number of claims for the month—5,343.

Summary Sheet of Bounty Claims Allowed on Noxious Animals for the Month of April, 1934.

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	9	18	0	\$54.00
Allegheny	0	1	23	0	27.00
Armstrong	0	5	49	0	69.00
Beaver	0	1	13	0	17.00
Bedford	0	21	31	0	115.00
Berks	0	0	34	0	34.00
Blair	0	9	30	0	66.00
Bradford	0	11	64	1	113.00
Bucks	0	8	30	0	62.00
Butler	0	0	68	0	68.00
Cambria	0	20	121	0	201.00
Cameron	0	8	20	0	52.00
Carbon	0	10	19	0	59.00
Centre	0	14	48	0	104.00
Chester	0	0	21	0	21.00
Clarion	0	3	75	0	87.00
Clearfield	1	16	118	0	197.00
Clinton	2	22	34	0	152.00
Columbia	0	2	29	0	37.00
Crawford	0	0	143	0	143.00
Cumberland	1	2	9	0	32.00
Dauphin	0	7	26	0	54.00
Delaware	0	0	5	0	5.00
Elk	1	2	114	1	142.00
Erie	0	0	114	0	114.00
Fayette	0	26	64	0	168.00
Forest	0	0	47	0	47.00
Franklin	0	3	17	0	29.00
Fulton	0	1	7	0	11.00
Greene	0	0	10	0	10.00
Huntingdon	0	15	51	0	111.00
Indiana	0	8	85	0	117.00
Jefferson	0	1	69	1	78.00
Juniata	0	3	15	0	27.00
Lackawanna	0	4	16	0	32.00
Lancaster	0	6	19	0	43.00
Lawrence	0	0	14	0	14.00
Lebanon	0	0	9	0	9.00
Lehigh	0	1	16	0	20.00
Luzerne	0	39	129	0	285.00
Lycoming	0	26	39	0	143.00
McKean	0	2	268	0	276.00
Mercer	0	0	57	0	57.00
Mifflin	0	16	13	0	77.00
Monroe	1	3	57	0	84.00
Montgomery	0	2	15	0	23.00
Montour	0	1	8	0	12.00
Northampton	0	5	12	0	32.00
Northumberland	0	7	21	0	49.00
Perry	0	3	5	0	17.00
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1.00
Pike	1	7	21	0	64.00
Potter	3	4	37	1	103.00
Schuylkill	0	11	92	0	136.00
Snyder	0	2	10	0	18.00
Somerset	0	4	77	0	93.00
Sullivan	1	7	60	1	108.00
Susquehanna	0	4	32	0	48.00
Tioga	0	2	28	1	41.00
Union	0	6	5	0	29.00
Venango	0	1	81	0	85.00
Warren	0	0	222	3	237.00
Washington	0	2	30	0	38.00
Wayne	0	12	31	0	79.00
Westmoreland	0	16	105	0	169.00
Wyoming	1	4	38	1	74.00
York	0	3	23	0	35.00

Totals 12 428 3,212 10 \$5,154.00
Re-Certified Check 1.00
Total \$5,155.00
Total number of claims for the month—1,687.



FIELD MOUSE

AS most of you have seldom, if ever, seen me, let me introduce myself. I am the field mouse, thank you—and proud of it. I get more press notices and more blame and for more different things than any other creature alive.

Some extreme sentimentalists protest every time anybody kills a fox: "Why he is indispensable to man, he kills field mice." (As if any half-way sensible fox would hunt over a township or two to catch a tiny mouse now and then—if he has a good nose and good luck at the same time—when a tithe of that effort would bring him a nice fat rabbit to tickle his palate and fill his belly.)

Even the murderous weasel is "not so bad, after all—he eats a lot of field mice." And the roving housecat, that kills more game than any other predator on earth, to kill him is a heinous crime,—for "he catches field mice." (As if anybody ever heard of a cat catching a mouse as long as he can catch a bird or locate a nest of baby rabbits!)

And the hawks and owls must be protected—"they keep down the field mice." Even the "rabbit hound," the marsh hawk, has many admirers because "he lives almost entirely on field mice—watch him hunting the marshes." (As if any sane field mouse would mess up his feet and waste his time fooling around much in a marsh!) If the marsh hawk were the only enemy I had to fear, I'd give him cards and spades and then overrun the earth with my grandchildren in a few years.

And now the maudlin sentimentalists have found a brand-new hobby: "Don't kill the rattlesnake—he eats field mice!"

Yes, the whole world is my enemy; but all of them combined cannot keep me down. Once in a great while a fox or a cat gets one of my children; and when hard put to it a hawk or an owl will condescend to eat one of us; and the weasel if he happens along will kill us—as he kills everything else in his path—just for the love of killing—he's about as bloodthirsty as man. But the census returns show we are still a healthy and prosperous race. And according to the alarmists I may possibly even yet live to see that my kind have upset "the whole balance of nature."



Pretty fair, isn't it, for one tiny species with the hand of all creation against him, and every sin in the decalogue—and many outside it—laid on his head?

But I hand part of it back to them, get even to some extent. I leave my weed seed and insects and other daily food and change to some of the farmer's grain. And he is so blind and stupid that he always puts the blame on somebody else—I'm very seldom suspected. I eat his planted corn after it gets soft, and he blames the pheasant and criticizes the Game Commission for their introduction into the state. I girdle his apple trees under the snow, safe from any hawk or owl that starvation might tempt to eat me as a last resort, and he blames and curses the rabbit. In the spring and summer sometimes I feel that a little meat added to my diet would be highly acceptable for a change, and so I go out to a nest of young bunnies and have a rare feast on their tender young lips—I am especially fond of their eyes—and again the pheasant gets the blame—when any-

body but a blind man would see that the pheasant's bill is so poorly constructed he could not do the artistic job I do.

And then I rub it in to the poor boob of a pheasant by laying for a stray or lost pheasant chick, and eating it for a change.

Now and then some cocky youngster in my family gets adventurous and tries to take a young pheasant chick even under the old one's very eyes. I don't know what happens, but that misguided youngster never returns, and from a safe cover I note a highly self-satisfied expression on the old cock's face—and a suspicious bulge in his crop, and I draw my own conclusions.

Fortunately, most men have not yet learned that most game fish like nothing better to eat than a mouse, and that it is all life's worth for one of us to fall into the water; and so I suppose I'll get blamed next for the shortage of trout!

But all in all, I'm having a pretty good time, and faring very well, thank you, these stupid men to the contrary notwithstanding.

Glad to have met you.

IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE CONVENTION

The Twelfth Annual National Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America was held in Chicago on April 19 and 20, with delegates from 22 states in attendance. Senator Harry Hawes; E. C. M. Richards, Forester of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Thomas H. Beck, Chairman of the President's Committee on Wildlife Restoration; Aldo Leopold, Professor of Game Management in the University of Wisconsin; J. N. Darling, the new Chief of the Biological Survey, and many others of national prominence were on the program. The Pennsylvania Game Commission was represented by Dr. William H. Moore, Member of the Board from Philadelphia. Dr. Moore was a National Vice-President of the League as well as President of the Pennsylvania Division up until a little over a year ago.

Several resolutions adopted reaffirmed the

League's unyielding opposition to the commercial exploitation of black bass; to the diversion of any portion of sportsmen's fees to other than conservation affairs; and to any partisan influence in state conservation commissions.

New resolutions pledge the vigorous support of the League to the program of the President's Committee on Wildlife Restoration; and also strenuously oppose any anti-firearms legislation affecting the right of citizens to own and bear arms freely; urge construction of a sewage treatment plant for Washington, D. C., to eliminate pollution from the Potomac River; reduction in express rates on the shipment of game birds; establishment of Federal refuges for the prong-horned antelope; passage of the Taylor bill providing Federal protection for Public Domain lands; the development of an American fish policy; condemn as unfair the industrial pollution of public waters; urge the

Biological Survey to determine methods of controlling waterfowl baiting; demand restrictions of grazing on National Forests; recommend establishment of wildlife experiment stations; and express the views of the Convention on various matters of local rather than of national importance.

P. G. Platt, President of the Pennsylvania Division conducted a very vigorous fight for concerted action to stop the pollution of American streams.

Dr. Preston Bradley, of Chicago, was re-elected National President for his fourth term, and P. G. Platt, President of the Pennsylvania Division of the League, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the National organization.

Ducks, ordinarily thought of as game birds, are great weed consumers: the stomach of a duck killed in Louisiana contained more than 72,000 weed seeds.



With the Clubs

NEW SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The North Penn Fish, Game and Forestry Association was organized at Sellersville, on April 30th, with 53 charter members, and Herbert Heinrichs, Sellersville, president; Dr. C. A. Paulus, Telford, vice-president; Ernest Pade, Sellersville, secretary; Floyd Kober, Tylersport, recording secretary; and A. S. Hildebeitel, Sellersville, treasurer. The membership list is already approaching the 200 mark.

The Langloth Sportsmen's Association has also been organized in Washington County, with 47 charter members, and R. S. Young, Langloth, as secretary. Names of other officers not furnished, but they have already affiliated with the county organization.

Charleroi Sportsmen's Association, 40 members, J. E. Simonin, 325 Meadow Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HAZLETON IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Three hundred men, including many prominent sportsmen of the state, attended the fourth annual dinner of the Hazleton Izaak Walton League in the Eagles' clubhouse, the evening of May 2nd.

The Hon. James Hammond, member of the Connecticut Fish and Game Commission, Vice-President of the National Planning Council of Fish and Game Commissioners, and a member of The President's Committee on Wild Life Restoration, made the principal address of the evening, voicing the spirit and aims of the League and of the President's Committee and telling something of the work being done by the national organizations he represented.

The Hon. Adolph Muller, President of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, also addressed the meeting, stressing restoration and protection of game as the great aim and ideal of the Commission.

Other speakers were Henry Altmiller, president of the host chapter of the League; the Hon. John H. Bigelow, toastmaster for the occasion; the Hon. E. E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission; the Hon. John Yourishin, member of the State Legislature; and Had. Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, district chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen. Randolph Thompson, public information assistant of the Game Commission, showed moving pictures of Pennsylvania game and other wild life of the Commonwealth.

RESULTS OF BERKS COUNTY COON HUNTERS ASSOCIATION FIELD TRIALS—APRIL 14, 1934

Heat No. 1

- 1st Tree 17 Blue Law, Marshall & Fowler, Scottsville, N. Y.
- 1st Line 17 Blue Law, Marshall & Fowler, Scottsville, N. Y.
- 2nd Line 11 Red Dick, Donovan & Quinn, Geneseo, N. Y.

Heat No. 2

- 1st Tree 23 Rattler, Harry Massey, Birdsboro, Pa.
- 1st Line 56 Rock, Robert Innella, Port Jervis, N. Y.
- 2nd Line 31 Lindy, Allentown Hunt Club, Allentown, Pa.

Heat No. 3

- 1st Tree 16 Skyline Joe, Marshall & Fowler, Scottsville, N. Y.
- 1st Line 29 Ted, Allentown Hunt Club, Allentown, Pa.
- 2nd Line 27 Saloy, Dulin & Watson, West Chester, Pa.

Heat No. 4

- 1st Tree 7 Lightning, Donovan & Quinn, Geneseo, N. Y.
- 1st Line 34 Rock, Central N. J. Hunt Club, Spottsville, N. J.
- 2nd Line 53 King, E. S. Paden, Hollsopp'le, Pa.

Heat No. 5

- 1st Tree 20 Jersey Rattler, Joe Schreiner, New Brunswick, N. J.
- 1st Line 45 Rock, Boulén & Walls, Millington, Md.
- 2nd Line NO DOG QUALIFIED

Heat No. 6

- 1st Tree 44 Driver, Boulén & Walls, Millington, Md.
- 1st Line 60 Bob, Larry McGee, Allentown, Pa.
- 2nd Line 44 Driver, Boulén & Walls, Millington, Md.

Heat No. 7

- 1st Tree 68 Hell Billy, Cole & Casler, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- 1st Line 68 Hell Billy, Cole & Casler, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- 2nd Line 52 Spare Ribs, E. S. Paden, Hollsopple, Pa.

Heat No. 8

- 1st Tree 69 Hunter, Cole & Casler, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- 1st Line 42 Flying Jumbo, Walter Souther, Wilmington, Del.
- 2nd Line 22 Little Sheik, Jr., Joe Schreiner, New Brunswick, N. J.

Heat No. 9

- 1st Tree 43 Lead, Boulén & Walls, Millington, Md.
- 1st Line 51 Pete Dink, E. S. Paden, Hollsopple, Pa.
- 2nd Line 64 Jerry, Vernon Kerlin, Lambertsville, N. J.

Heat No. 10

- 1st Tree 73 Buck, Henry Kurz, Pennsburg, Pa.
- 1st Line 73 Buck, Henry Kurz, Pennsburg, Pa.
- 2nd Line NO DOG QUALIFIED

Heat No. 11

- 1st Tree NO DOG QUALIFIED
- 1st Line 76 Dudley, Harry Fahringer, Wrightsville, Pa.
- 2nd Line 74 Whippet, A. Luft, Boyertown, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

76 dogs were entered. Trailing conditions were good due to showers between heats, the dogs showing extreme speed.

THE FOLLOWING DOGS WERE WINNERS IN THE GRAND FINALS

Dog No. 7, Lightning, owned and handled by Donovan & Quinn. The Geneseo, N. Y. entry, came through in fine style to win 1st Tree.

Dog No. 68, Hell Billy, owned by Frank Casler, Waterloo, N. Y., won over all 1st Line dogs.

Dog No. 11, Red Dick, also owned by Donovan & Quinn, Geneseo, N. Y., went through the flags first to win over all 2nd Line dogs.—Brooke E. Ritter, Secretary, Berks County Coon Hunters Association.

CLUB ACTIVE

The Delaware Valley Rod and Gun Club, organized last November, has been very active, and according to its Secretary, John E. Martin, has done a lot of game feeding and fish planting under the supervision of local game and fish protectors. Also it has suppressed quite a few habitual violators—both human and animal—much to the displeasure of the former.

SPORTSMEN MEET

One of the best attended meetings ever held by the Taylor Camp, Sportsmen's League, was conducted recently at the Century Hose House. Close to 100 local sportsmen were present. Talks were given by

Game Protector William Anneman, David E. Davis, Dr. E. T. Davies and Welford Coombs.

CLUB GETS CHARTER

The Commonwealth has granted, on April 25th, a charter to the Rox Bottom Hunting and Fishing Club, of McKees Rocks.

This live and thriving club has maintained an ideal camp for the last three years on the north branch of Little Kettle Creek, Potter County.

Giulliano Bossi, a Roman, is said to have designed the first successful double-barreled shotgun in 1616. The barrels on his gun were placed one over the other, instead of side by side.

A WISE POLICY AND A GOOD EXAMPLE

The Palmerton Rod and Gun Club and the Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association, and no doubt others of whom we have not heard, feeling for a long time that a better understanding and spirit of friendship between the sportsmen and landowners is essential if the great sports of hunting and fishing are to be preserved for ourselves and posterity, each started during the past year a Good Will Campaign among the farmers and landowners by personally contacting each and every one in their sections of the State.

The campaign is still in progress and is meeting with a success far beyond the original hopes and expectations, in that only about one percent of those thus far visited have refused to permit sportsmen to enter upon their properties to hunt or fish.

In some instances it was necessary to make repeated visits to convince some particular individual that the purposes of this campaign were to promote a better feeling and remove some of the old misunderstandings created by careless and vandalistic individuals and not to obtain for their particular organization any special hunting or fishing privileges.

Assurance was given the farmer that every effort would be made to assist him in protecting his property against damages from hunters or fishermen and in prosecuting those who willfully caused damage on his land.

Heavy cardboard posters, reproduced herewith, are nailed up by the clubs at various places on every tract of farm land opened to hunting, and every effort made both by the clubs and by individual members to prevent any abuse of the hunting privileges by anyone.

GAME NEWS feels very sure that this is one of the wisest moves made by organized sportsmen anywhere in the Commonwealth, and that the adoption of an essentially similar policy by sportsmen's clubs over the State generally would soon remove ninety-nine percent of the friction that, unfortunately, sometimes exists between the sportsmen and the landowner, and that it would result also in material increases in club enthusiasm and membership.

HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN

This land owner gives all true sportsmen the privilege of hunting or fishing on his property. Respect his rights. Do not damage his crops, his fences or injure his livestock.

Your thoughtlessness or unsportsmanlike conduct may bar us all.

Observe the GAME AND FISH LAWS

And Report Any Infraction of Same
or Property Damage to
The Palmerton Rod and Gun Club
HELP KEEP THIS LAND OPEN

DO NOT DESTROY THIS GAME FEEDING SHELTER

Built by The Young Sportsmen's Club of
Palmerton

Every bird and rabbit fed during the
winter means more and better game
for sportsmen in November

Palmerton Rod and Gun Club

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

You are using this Property by Courtesy of the
LAND OWNERS

Be a Real Sportsman and be as careful of the Property as though it were your own.

Do Not Destroy Property or Tear Down Fences, or Leave Gates Open

Respect the Property of the Land Owner and you can be sure of a Continuance of Good Sport.

MONROE-PIKE SPORTSMEN'S
ASSOCIATION

To be a Sportsman—Act Like One

MAKE ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR STATE SHOOT

Officers of the South End Gun Club, Inc., whose grounds are located near Lorane, a few miles east of Reading, are making elaborate preparations for the 44th annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, June 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Mr. Claude B. Henline, Bradford, is president of the State Association and George E. Neubling, Reading, is secretary of the South End Gun Club.

The first day will be regarded as practice day, 100-16 targets, which will include 25 pairs of doubles and 25 handicap targets. The second day, Thursday, the race will be for 150 targets and will comprise the Pennsylvania class amateur championships and the state amateur double championship; Friday will see the championship day. Mr. S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, holds the present championship and he will be on hand to defend the title. On this day there will be a race for 200 targets and the match will begin at 9 A. M. standard time. On this day also the team championships will be decided among the two, three and five men teams.

Mr. Charles Newcombe, Philadelphia, holds the championship in the doubles. Mr. Newcombe is one of the most ardent sportsmen in the state. He held the championship for a number of years in the singles.

On the third day, Saturday, the state amateur distance handicap is scheduled to take place, 16 to 25 yards, incl. On this same day there will be a 100-16 yard targets and a very interesting program has been arranged for the fourth day's classic.

CHESTER COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

A number of different sportsmen's organizations of Chester County combined to put on a county sportsmen's show on the grounds of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, at Thorndale, on May 4th and 5th. A variety of activities were featured, and any revenue realized is to go toward promoting greater interest in fish and game and more effective coordination among all sportsmen in the county.

In the 38-calibre pistol shooting team contest, with ten teams entered, the State Highway Patrol team took first place, with 1279 x 1500; the State Police team from Reading, second, with 1273; and the Haverford Township police team third, with 1258.

Captain M. J. Reilly, of the State Police, Reading Barracks, won first place in the .22-calibre contest, with 268 x 300; J. W.

McBride, of the same organization, second, with 255; and Hans Roeder, of Devon, third, with 249.

In the .38-calibre individual contest A. G. Foster, of the Philadelphia Bank Guards team, was first, with 253 x 300; M. J. Reilly, of the State Police, Reading Barracks, second, with 252; and John O. Cross, Highway Patrol, third, with 250.

H. S. Rimby, of Birdsboro, won the trap-shooting event, with 72 x 75, though Norman W. Wright, of Wilmington, classed as a professional, broke the same number.

N. J. Tobias, of Media, won the fly-casting contest.

Another feature of the program was an all-day archery contest with more than thirty-five members of the Philadelphia Archers' Association competing.

Several hundred dogs, of various hunting breeds, were entered in the dog show.

The program also included a horse show, with eight events.

Virgil Richards, Pittsburgh trick shot, also put on an exhibition, and several troops of Boy Scouts went through their drills, and there were various other interesting events besides.

A WILD TAME CAT?

We were sitting around the large egg-stove in the hunting lodge of the Little Sanders Springs Camp. This hunting lodge is situated in the huge swale at the head of Foley's Draft, in the mountains about eight miles from Driftwood, a dilapidated town reminiscent of the great lumber days in this region. The stories were flying fast, some true, and some tainted with white lies hunters are apt to tell. Finally several of the boys made a break in the tales by getting up and going outside for a breath of fresh air and to limber up their legs, which were stiff from the day's hike. (We were hunting bear that day.)

On returning from outside they reported hearing a peculiar meowing. It sounded as if it was the noise of a kitten. Then, again and again, the same weak meow was heard in the lull between stories.

One of the automobiles returned to camp from a trip to the town to pick up a battery which had gone dead. Work progressed rapidly on replacing the charged battery, for some of the fellows expected to break camp and return home for Sunday. The hunter holding the lantern shouted, "There he is."

"There is what?" was the answer from the others.

"The two eyes that were making the meow we heard before," he replied.

Sure enough, out of the darkness shone two balls of fire. The other hunters in the camp rushed to the door.

"Get your gun, Frank," shouted Ray, "I don't want to go out in the snow in my s'ippers."

Frank reached for his 20 gauge and slipped in a few shells.

"Flash him again," Frank asked.

"There he is," replied Chick, "get him."

"Hold that flash on him."

Meow—then a long hard meow. It turned, stopped and turned around again "Flash him again."

Bang!—spouted Frank's gun.

(Continued on page 12)



O
D
D
S
and
E
N
D
S

Every year one or more unusual bird visitors are entertained at the Game Commission offices. **LEFT:** Pelican blown far from its Florida home by severe gale. It came to earth on the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg. **CENTER:** Loon which was "grounded" in a field near Harrisburg. These birds can only take off from water. **RIGHT:** Whistling swan which came to earth near Liverpool.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY REPORTS ON EXTERNAL PARASITES OF BEAVER

Dr. Harold S. Peters, of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has already reported to the Game Commission his findings on the recent trip to investigate external parasites of beaver. Dr. Morley, of the Biological Survey, has not yet finished his work on the internal parasites of beaver found on the same trip.

Dr. Peters reports the findings of only one species of external parasite: *Platysyllus castoris*, sadly miscalled a "flea" by the layman, but he found these in great abundance on practically every beaver examined.

"From my observations on that trip (March 22-28) I believe about 95% of the Pennsylvania beaver are infested with these parasitic beetles. They seem to leave the host after it begins to cool after death, but if the skin is not removed from the carcass beetles may still be found alive 2 (and possibly 4) days after the beaver's death. However, if the skin is removed the beetles seem to leave it immediately. They were not found on any pelts examined. They do not seem to damage the hide and the best pelts seemed to have the most beetles. I found about 40 on each of 2 beaver examined, the trappers told me the parasites are frequently very common; so as many as 100 or more must be found in many instances. No other parasites were found. Nothing was learned of the feeding habits or life history of these parasites. We were much surprised to learn that these parasitic (or possibly symbiotic?) beetles are so common. They had heretofore been considered quite rare and very few specimens are present in collections. I obtained about 100 specimens but should like more if you ever have a chance to get any more.

"The abundance of this beaver parasite clearly illustrates the great need for complete examination and elimination of parasites before game is introduced into a new region."

Dr. Peters also reports finding EIGHT

embryos in the carcass of one beaver, an unusually large number, though seven were found repeatedly, and as small a number as three found only once on this trip, with dozens of carcasses examined.

These embryos were fully furred and very large and would undoubtedly have been born in ten days (the mother was trapped on March 26).

ZIPPER SACK

Guy M. Wineburg, Rural Mail Carrier No. 2, Punxsutawney, says he uses a zipper sack to carry feed as it can be opened and closed without removing gloves. He has been feeding game for the past eight years. Last winter he had four feeding stations for 39 quail, two for 4 grouse, one for 8 quail and 2 grouse, and one for 10 Hungarian partridges.

BIRD EXPRESSES

The speeds of some birds are remarkable. In California a duck hawk was once timed while chasing its prey, and its speed was found to have reached nearly 165 miles an hour. Mallards timed in England and France have exceeded 50 miles an hour, and when pintails were chased by an airplane it was found that they flew at about 65 miles an hour. The common Canadian goose normally flies at between 40 and 45 miles an hour, but it has been estimated that speeds of over 100 miles an hour have been attained by frightened birds.

LOSES A VALUABLE DOG

Mr. J. H. Powers, Yeadon, has lost a valuable pointer, black and white, male, about a year old. Its head is mostly black and a black saddle over front shoulder. License No. 1971, Delaware County. Mr. Powers valued the dog highly and if any one should know of its whereabouts communicate with him at 665 Rose St., Yeadon, Pa.

NATURAL MISTAKE

Game Protector L. H. Wood, of Wellsboro, writes: "This of course is no reflection against Deputy Charles L. Smith, of Tioga, but when he was intently watching a hawk trying to get a shot at it, a woodpecker alighted on his hat, gave a half dozen hurried 'pecks' at his head and then flew to a fence post a few feet away but returned a second time and even then, Mr. Smith thinks, the durned woodpecker never discovered his mistake."

COUNTER ATTACK

Recently Albert Rossi, rural mail carrier of Burgettstown, saw a large gray squirrel foraging around in a cornfield. A large dog appeared on the scene and started after the squirrel. "Good bye, squirrel," thought Rossi. The squirrel saw that he could not beat the dog to a nearby rail fence so he turned and seized the dog by the nose. The dog shook his head violently from side to side, dislodging the squirrel after about half a dozen shakes. Mr. Rossi knew the dog and the next day called to him. His nose was torn badly and his face all scratched. Mr. Rossi says you may take this story or leave it, but it actually happened. The dog, after shaking the squirrel, fled howling.—CHARLES COLTERYAHN, Deputy Game Protector, Burgettstown.

JACKRABBITS FAVOR TOMBSTONE DIET FOR LIME

Jackrabbits in Kansas are so tough they eat tombstones and that is official. County Commissioner J. S. Oldham, of Leoti, Kansas, reports that rabbits not only have gnawed into the foundation of Carwood Church, but have been nibbling at tombstones in the cemetery nearby.

It is no joke, he says, that jackrabbits need lime in their diet, and when limestone is not available they are driven to church foundations and tombstones.

The plains rabbit, largest in America, is multiplying rapidly in Western Kansas.

The larger ones are fighters and are said to be too much for the average dog.

A SAMPLE OF WILD LIFE DESTRUCTION

From March 29th to April 29, 1934, Deputy Game Protector George E. Kern, of Claysville, Washington County, checked seven miles of Highway No. 40, between Claysville and Washington, for wild life killed by automobiles. He found in that seven-mile stretch in the one month 8 rabbits, 4 house cats, 1 screech owl, and 1 pigeon, victims of the public's speed mania.

Proportion this seven mile stretch—for one month out of twelve—to the total of 103,590 miles of highways in the Commonwealth, and make your own estimate of how many game animals and birds we lose this way.

ROBIN HAS NO FEAR

Charles Baum, Special Investigator for the Game Commission, stopped along the road near Liverpool recently to observe a wrecking truck laboring to pull another car out of a ditch. While he was thus engaged one of the wrecking crew asked him if he would like to see something interesting. Baum said he would, thereupon the workman showed him a robin sitting on her nest of four eggs. The nest was firmly placed alongside one of the panels of the wrecking truck and mother robin, during all the pushing and grinding and clanking, never moved. The attendant told Baum they made a trip of 35 miles the day before but Mrs. Robin kept right on sitting on her eggs. The truck belongs to Herman Long, of Liverpool.

WILD GEESE ENCOUNTER SE- VERE ELECTRICAL STORM AT RENOVO

A large flock of wild geese flying up the river encountered the severe electrical storm which visited Renovo after midnight, April 3rd. Their noise awoke nearly everyone residing along or near the river. Losing their way, many flew into the town, and several were killed by striking the electric wires.

MR. SPORTSMAN

When did you last look
over your Favorite Hunt-
ing Ground? Remember
one stray house cat may
seriously deplete your
game supply. He will take
in a season all you can kill
in a life time. You hunt
a month or so every year—
But the cat EATS every
day.

PROGRESS IN GAME FARMING

(Continued from page 5)

just mentioned, the rabbits will be left without interference or food other than some grains and what may be found within the pen. At the end of the season they will be trapped up and definite figures on the results will be obtained.

At the Loyalsock Farm the experimental conditions are somewhat different from those at the Fisher Farm. Here there is a fenced-in area of approximately 32 acres. Within this area are ten fenced areas, known as breeding pens, each having an area of approximately one-third of an acre. The mesh of the wire surrounding the 32 acre area, which is not covered, is such that not even a young rabbit can pass through the fence. The mesh of the wire surrounding the ten breeding pens, however, is such that immature rabbits can pass through the fence, while the mature animals can not.

In each of the ten breeding pens there have been placed 20 does and 4 buck rabbits. These rabbits, as they are not able to pass through the wire surrounding the breeding pens, will breed within the pens. When the young rabbits leave the nest they will filter through the fence surrounding the breeding pens and will be free to move about within the large fenced area.

Here again very little food other than that found within the fenced area will be furnished, and the rabbits will be left to themselves as much as possible until the end of the season, when they will be trapped up and shipped from the farm for restocking purposes. It will be interesting indeed to follow these experiments whether in the end they prove successful or not. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

As a general summing up the following six year statement may be of interest to our readers. It outlines clearly the great progress which has been made since the work was first undertaken in 1928.

During the first year ringnecked pheasant eggs were purchased and set under bantam hens at certain of the State Game Refuges. Then in 1929 the Fisher and Jordan State Ringnecked Pheasant Farms were established, and a year later the State Wild Turkey Farm. The propagation of pheasants at the refuges was discontinued at the close of the 1932 season. During the summer of 1933 another State Game Farm was established in Lycoming County.

From January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1934 the refuges and game farms produced for release the following: 71,075 ringnecked pheasants (21,084 of these raised at the refuges), 6,289 bob-white quail and 2,218 wild turkeys, and 215,424 pheasant eggs which were shipped to farmers and sportsmen for incubation, brooding and release.

During the six year period included in the above statistics the Game Commission also made purchases of game for restocking purposes. Using the averages of the prices paid for game during those years, it is found that the value of the output listed above is as follows: 71,075 ringnecked pheasants, \$192,328.95; 2,218 wild turkeys, \$15,304.20; 6,289 bob-white quail, \$11,763.57; and 215,424 ringnecked pheasant eggs, \$32,313.60; or a total of \$251,710.32.



The Author and the Cat

A WILD TAME CAT?

(Continued from page 10)

"You got him."

With the aid of a long rattlesnake club Chick removed the animal. First came the head, then the shoulders, the long body, the tail. Everyone was astonished at the size of the cat.

"It's a wildcat."

"No, it's a tame cat gone wild."

"Its tail is too long for a true wild cat," said Chick.

"Yes, but look at the tusks, and the broad face, and its eyes are too large, and its ears have the lashes of a wild cat," remonstrated Ray.

"Sure he's a wild cat," assured Frank.

Then the bets were on. What was this animal? It tested the hunter's knowledge of Pennsylvania's wild animals.

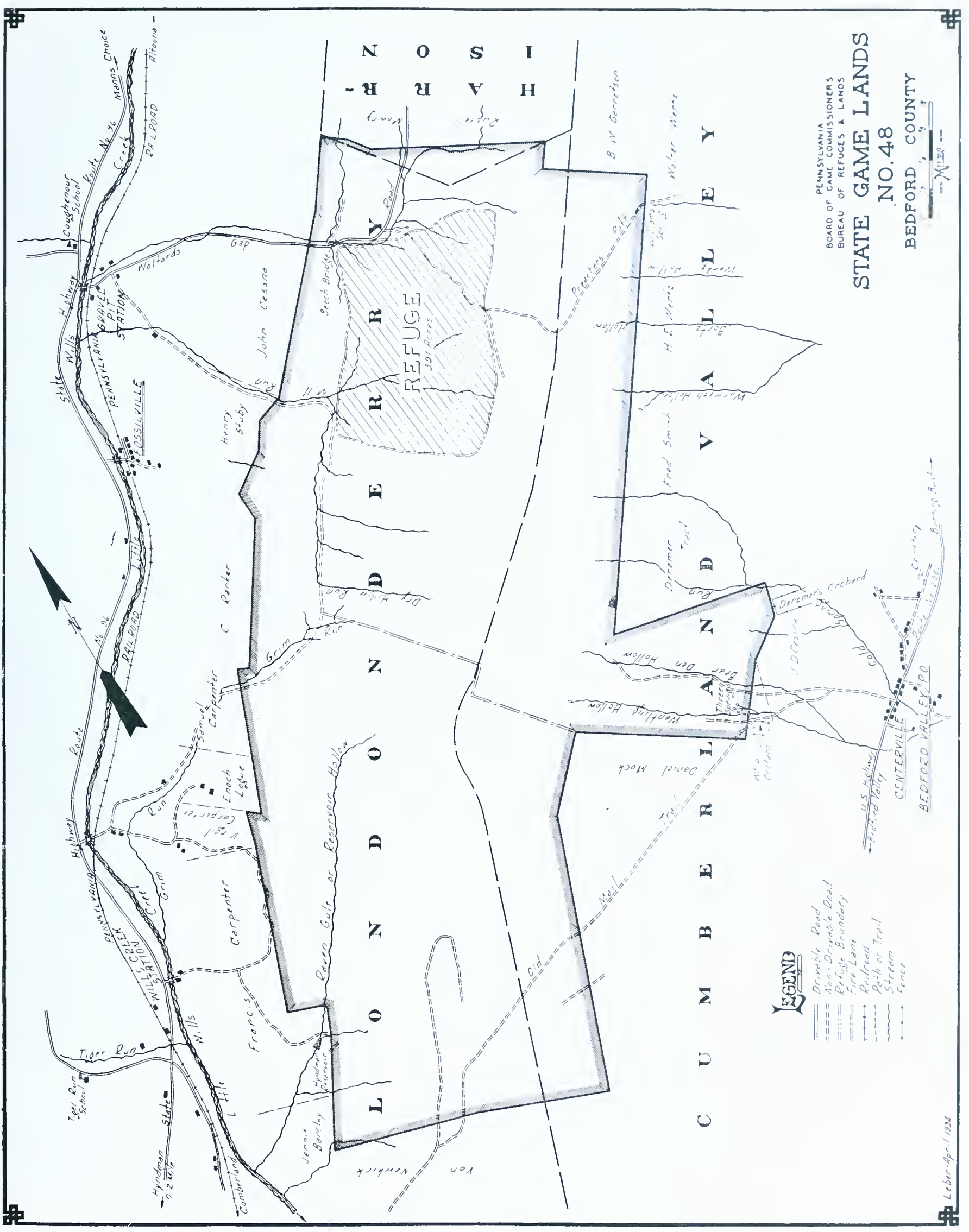
After consulting several experts on wild life, and after all was said and done, the animal turned out to be a male cat, 37 inches long from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail and weighing 13 pounds. The head was large, the face was flat and blunt, with long whiskers, protruding tusks, and sharply pointed ears, which had long black tufts on the tips. The shoulders were broad, the body stout, the tail long. The color markings were light yellowish brown on his stomach, with dark spots. The back was dark brownish tan, with dark stripes. The tail was about eight inches long, dark brown with black rings.

The final conclusions were: cross between a wildcat and a common house (tiger) cat.

How much small game would an animal like this destroy during the nesting season in the spring? in a week? in a month? in a year? in comparison with a hunter, who only kills during hunting season? How large a territory would this animal cover? How would it get into the woods in the first place?—RAY HORNFECK and FRANK LANG, McKeesport, Pa.

PHEASANT BLINDS DRIVER

While Herbert Kubler, of Point Pleasant, was driving near Lumberville, a ringnecked pheasant flew through the windshield of his car, shattering the glass and causing him to lose the sight of one eye. He was not driving fast, fortunately, and though painfully injured, had presence of mind enough to stop his car and avoid injury to the other two occupants.



PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 48

BEDFORD COUNTY



LEGEND

- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Fire Lane
- Railroad
- Path or Trail
- Stream
- Fence

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



HIS CUBSHIP

Volume V, No. 4

P33.34
16
C.2

JULY, 1934

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

VOL. V

NO. 4

THE BEAR AND RABBIT SITUATION

ALARMED by reports from all the field officers located in bear territory, as well as from many sportsmen living in these same sections, the Board of Game Commissioners at their recent meeting arranged for the continuation of an extensive and thorough survey of the situation already being made. Should this completed survey prove the situation even nearly so serious as sportsmen and field officers fear, the Board will undoubtedly close the season on bear for at least this coming season. And such action will certainly be approved by every bear hunter and by all conservation-minded sportsmen.

It must be remembered that the last season was particularly hard on the bear population for several reasons. In the first place, all the conditions that go to make up the bear season were unusually favorable for a big kill. Weather conditions were ideal in most of the bear territory, and a good tracking snow contributed the last desideratum for successful hunting. As a result, 586 bear were killed,—possibly half, or at least a third, of our entire bear population.

Another factor limiting the bear increase—even though utterly unintentionally—was the C. C. C. camps in bear territory. The presence and operations of these large numbers of men in territory usually undisturbed by sight or sound of men except during the hunting season undoubtedly in many instances frightened hibernating mother bear from their dens, leaving cubs to starve;—possibly to some extent even preventing breeding.

Back in 1905 Pennsylvania recognized the importance of the black bear as a game animal, and was the first state to give it protection, allowing only a limited open season each year, and since 1925 protecting cubs absolutely. As a result, bear "came back" promptly and amazingly, and Pennsylvania has become by far the foremost bear hunting ground in the country.

But another year like last year would probably undo most of the splendid accomplishments of these thirty years in bringing back this most appealing of our game animals; and if the survey now being made justifies it, sportsmen should—and undoubtedly will—give the Commission their wholehearted support in declaring a closed season.

The Board is also somewhat anxious over the rabbit situation, as it has received a great many reports from various parts of the State declaring an unusual scarcity of this most popular of our small game animals. Besides the heavy hunting every year, and the appalling number of rabbits killed by automobiles, and the large number unintentionally caught in traps set for other animals, most correspondents attribute the present evident decrease to the floods which have occurred for the past few years while the young were still comparatively helpless.

Through the years the Board has consistently used every effort to maintain the supply of rabbits. They have been rigorously protected during the closed season; fifty to sixty thousand (all that could be obtained from territory free from tularemia) have been imported and restocked each year; and continued experiments are being made in raising our own rabbits. But while the Board has no present intention of anything so drastic as closing the season on rabbits also, it is very possible that it may prove necessary to reduce for a year or two the daily bag limit, with a proportional limit for the season. And the better a man loves to hunt this popular game, the readier he should be to endorse such action of the Board should it become advisable in the effort to guarantee a future and continuous supply.

—ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary



EDITORIAL

NEWS of the COMMISSION



*Entrance to Refuge 37, Tioga County—
Constructed by Game Protector L. H. Wood
Assisted by C.W.A. Workers.*

A WARNING

Various sportsmen's associations throughout the state have from time to time sponsored vermin contests, offering prizes of one sort or another to those who killed the largest number of predators. This kind of cooperation is highly desirable and has been the means of creating a lot more interest in wild life protection in certain communities. However, there has evolved from this practice a very unfortunate condition which has been causing the Game Commission considerable trouble. In few words it is simply this: Some boys, because of their extreme desire to win some of the prizes offered by the organizations have either unknowingly or deliberately presented false claims and have perjured themselves with reference to the creatures taken. One boy when confronted admitted that he had purchased a lot of weasel skins which he presented in an effort to amass enough to entitle him to one of the prizes. It is unfortunate that this sort of thing has come about, but there is no reason why it can not be corrected, and organizations who are conducting these campaigns should make it a point in the future to bring to the attention of the contestants the fact that no pelts may be purchased, and in the event they are, the individuals will be subject to heavy fine.

FUR VALUE

The value of raw furs taken in Pennsylvania during the season 1932-33 was estimated at \$583,827.70. This figure was based on the sale of 427,126 muskrats at an average price of \$.35 each; 384,302 skunks at \$.49; 179,964 opossums at \$.23; 78,656 weasels at \$.25; 27,424 raccoons at \$1.90; 13,620 minks at \$3.25; 9,392 gray foxes at \$1.61; 5,272 red foxes at \$3.09; 211 wild cats at \$.70; and 6,440 beaver at \$9.00.

Prices generally were slightly higher than during the previous year and from all indications will go still higher next year.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS

ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS

DURING THE MONTH OF
MAY, 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasel sels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	0	11	0	\$11.00
Allegheny	0	0	11	0	11.00
Armstrong	0	0	12	0	12.00
Beaver	0	0	5	0	5.00
Bedford	0	2	10	0	18.00
Berks	0	8	37	0	69.00
Blair	0	3	10	0	22.00
Bradford	0	1	24	0	28.00
Bucks	0	3	14	0	26.00
Butler	0	0	15	0	15.00
Cambria	0	3	53	0	65.00
Cameron	0	0	4	0	4.00
Carbon	0	3	36	0	48.00
Centre	0	5	11	0	31.00
Chester	0	0	7	0	7.00
Clarion	0	1	11	0	15.00
Clearfield	0	3	40	0	52.00
Clinton	0	1	3	0	7.00
Columbia	0	0	14	0	14.00
Crawford	0	0	62	0	62.00
Cumberland	0	0	14	0	14.00
Dauphin	0	0	18	0	18.00
Delaware	0	1	0	0	4.00
Elk	0	0	12	0	12.00
Erie	0	0	40	0	40.00
Fayette	1	4	14	0	45.00
Forest	0	0	16	0	16.00
Franklin	0	1	5	0	9.00
Fulton	0	0	2	0	2.00
Greene	0	1	5	0	9.00
Huntingdon	0	1	19	0	23.00
Indiana	0	1	13	0	17.00
Jefferson	0	3	15	0	27.00
Juniata	0	0	6	0	6.00
Lackawanna	0	7	10	0	38.00
Lancaster	0	10	22	0	62.00
Lawrence	0	1	7	0	11.00
Lebanon	0	0	9	0	9.00
Lehigh	0	0	14	0	14.00
Luzerne	0	6	54	0	78.00
Lycoming	0	2	8	1	21.00
McKean	0	0	30	0	30.00
Mercer	0	0	16	0	16.00
Mifflin	0	1	9	0	13.00
Monroe	0	0	7	0	7.00
Montgomery	0	1	11	0	15.00
Montour	0	0	0	0	
Northampton	0	0	9	0	9.00
Northumberland	0	0	9	0	9.00
Perry	0	1	4	0	8.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	
Pike	0	4	3	0	19.00
Potter	0	0	17	0	17.00
Schuylkill	0	22	29	0	117.00
Snyder	0	1	0	0	4.00
Somerset	1	2	21	0	44.00
Sullivan	0	1	6	0	10.00
Susquehanna	0	3	15	0	27.00
Tioga	0	1	15	0	19.00
Union	0	1	2	0	6.00
Venango	0	0	43	0	43.00
Warren	0	0	29	0	29.00
Washington	0	0	10	0	10.00
Wayne	0	3	8	0	20.00
Westmoreland	0	6	62	0	86.00
Wyoming	0	0	12	0	12.00
York	0	4	18	0	34.00

Totals 2 122 1,078 1 \$1,601.00
Number of claims for month—623

HEAVY BOUNTY YEAR

During the biennium 1933-1934 more predators were presented to the Game Commission for bounty, and a greater sum total paid out for these bounties, than in any previous two years in the history of the Commission.

During the biennium 1931-1932, owing to the extremely low prices of furs, trapping slowed up somewhat, and only \$159,445 was paid out in those two years. But the continued widespread unemployment, with a slight increase in fur prices, greatly increased trapping for the years 1933 and 1934, and for the biennium \$248,690 was paid in bounties, on 186,487 predators,—a thorough disproof of the thoughtless claim sometimes made by a few persons that there would be just as many predators destroyed without the bounty as with it.

During the biennium bounties were paid on the following:

	1932-1933	1933-1934
Wild Cats	211	131
Gray Foxes	9,392	9,337
Weasels	78,655	88,578
Goshawks	64	68

WHERE SOME MORE GROUSE EGGS GO

On Sunday, May 27, A. B. Champlain, of the State Bureau of Entomology, killed a medium-sized blacksnake in Clark's Valley which contained six grouse eggs. Mr. Champlain brought in to the Game Commission the three eggs that were not broken in killing the snake.

IN MEMORIAM

The personnel of the Department greatly sympathizes with Game Refuge Keeper Charles H. Shannon, of Mifflinburg, in the death of his wife on May 23. Mrs. Shannon was ill only a very short time with pneumonia.

CONGRATULATIONS

There wasn't a single person who attended the opening of the Spring Creek trout farm and stream improvement project on Friday, May 25, who did not say it was the finest thing of the sort ever attempted. To say that everyone enjoyed themselves would be putting it mildly. The Board of Fish Commissioners is to be highly congratulated for having promoted such a splendid development.

NELSON, FORMER CHIEF OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, DIES

Noted Biologist's Career Ends at Age of 79

Dr. Edward W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, from 1916 to 1927, died at Washington, D. C., on May 19, at the age of 79.

His administration of the Biological Survey saw the expansion of the Bureau's work on bird conservation through administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the development of cooperative work with the States in predatory-animal and rodent control, including the building up of a trained field organization. During this period also the Biological Survey initiated its studies of the habits and distribution of birds through the bird-banding method, and the effective development of the movement in favor of bird refuges culminated just before his retirement from the Bureau in the passage of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. In fact it was Dr. Nelson who originated the movement that resulted finally in the passage of this bird-refuge act and in the enactment this year of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act.

WILL ESTABLISH TURKEY REFUGES

For some time the Board has been seriously considering the creation of additional refuges for wild turkeys and in all probability a number of these sanctuaries will be established in the following counties: Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Union, Mifflin, Fulton, Perry, Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Somerset.

A detailed account of the plans now on foot to complete these areas will appear in the next issue.

At a recent meeting the Board also approved the purchase of 135 acres of land to be added to the wild turkey farm in Juniata County and adopted a resolution providing for the publication of names of all persons convicted of violating the game laws.

PROSECUTIONS

An unusual number of prosecutions were brought by officers of the Game Commission during April. They totalled 113, which included 7 illegal deer cases, 18 for killing game in closed season, 12 for dog chasing game, 2 for the alien dog law, 19 fish violations and 55 miscellaneous cases.

LARGE PRODUCTION AT GAME FARMS

Production at the Game Farms is running far ahead of last year according to reports ending June 16th. As of that date there was a total of 122,021 ringneck eggs produced at all farms as compared with 105,734 during 1933. 5,942 quail eggs were produced as against 4,195 last season; 6,813 wild turkey eggs as compared with 6,340; 788 Reeves' pheasant eggs as compared with 598. 97 Hungarian partridge eggs also were produced from stock they were able to secure this year.

To date 43,375 ringneck eggs and 6,981 day old chicks have been shipped to interested sportsmen, farmers, and so forth, for hatching and rearing. In addition 6,296 day old pheasant chicks were shipped to the new Game Farm in Lycoming County.

At the present time there is on hand at all farms a total of 21,987 ringneck pheasant chicks; 1,478 quail chicks; 2,027 wild turkey chicks; 237 Reeves' pheasant chicks; 34 grouse chicks; and 15 Hungarian partridge chicks.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY C. C. C. CAMP NO. 101

On June 11th a farewell dinner was given by Captain Donat M. Wilson, Commanding Officer, to the old enrollees of C. C. C. Camp No. 101 near Croyland on State Game Lands. This was also the first anniversary of the establishment of the camp.

A great many guests were invited to the dinner, including Captain Louis J. Fortier, who established the camp and was its commanding officer until November, 1933. Captain Fortier is now an instructor in the artillery in the Pennsylvania National Guard. The Game Commission was represented by Mr. W. Gard. Conklin, Doctor C. S. Apgar and Mr. J. N. Morton.

A tree will make a million matches—A match may destroy a million trees.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON WILD LIFE RESTORATION

On January 2, 1934 the United States Secretary of Agriculture announced the appointment of a committee of three in a national wild-life restoration program. The personnel of the committee are: Thomas H. Beck, Editorial Director of *Colliers'*, Chairman; J. N. Darling, Newspaper Cartoonist, Des Moines, Iowa; Aldo Leopold, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The program contemplates the utilization of submarginal and commercially unprofitable agricultural lands, now contributing so largely to the surplus of agricultural products.

The plan is divided into five parts: (1) Migratory Waterfowl and Shore Birds; (2) Upland Game; (3) Song, Insectivorous and Ornamental Birds; (4) Mammals; and (5) A new administrative setup designed to insure business-like execution of the plan.

The Commission has been active since early January and they recommend among other things:

(1) The immediate acquisition of four million acres potentially or actually suitable for migratory waterfowl and shore bird breeding and nesting grounds.

(2) The purchase of five million acres of submarginal land suitable for development and management as upland game areas.

(3) The purchase of at least one million acres of areas known to be used as breeding and nesting places and rookeries by such species of song, insectivorous, ornamental and non-game birds as are becoming scarce.

(4) Acquisition of two million acres needed for the restoration of big game, fur-bearers and other valuable mammals.

Practically all states would be affected by the land acquisition program.

A more or less detailed report has been published by the Committee and can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for ten cents. Anyone desiring a copy should request the "Report of the President's Committee on Wild-Life Restoration."



MALLARD AND YOUNG

'COON HUNTIN'

WHEN YOU PIT YOUR SKILL
AGAINST THIS CLEVER LITTLE
ANIMAL YOU ARE PITTING IT
AGAINST NO MEAN
ANTAGONIST

WE HAVE had a lot of requests for material on raccoon hunting but for some reason or another nothing outside a few reports of 'coon dog trials have come to the attention of the editor. Like a lot of our readers I am inclined to agree we should not entirely ignore this interesting creature. As Leon F. Whitney so ably put it in an article which appeared in the *Journal of Mammalogy* some time ago: "If we as a people wished to adopt a national animal, just as we have adopted the eagle for our national bird, what better one could we find than the raccoon? The raccoon is a native of every state in the United States. His pelt was at one time used in place of money. He ranks as among the most intelligent of mammals and has proved his ability to survive where many other animals have succumbed.

"Yet despite this prevalence the raccoon is one of the least understood of the mammals, partly because his is a nocturnal animal, and most of the observations made upon him have been of the circumstantial-evidence variety. Then, too, altogether too many observers have been willing to accept conclusions from the observation of *captive* raccoons. At my home we usually have one or more pet raccoons, but the following observations were made chiefly from raccoons in the wild state. For many years now the author has been an ardent hunter. He has never trapped one in his life but has used dogs which he has trained himself to good effect, and it has been the combination of training dogs and observing their mental aptitudes together with the thrilling uncertainty of raccoon hunting that has given him a great deal of pleasure in the fall for a good many years past. Besides the hunting, he and several members of his family have spent many Saturday afternoons throughout the spring and summer making frequent excursions into the woods and observing the telltale tracks in the mud along brooks and around the edges of ponds.

"In the past five years the author has taken 128 raccoons with dogs he has trained himself. It may be well to detail in some degree just how this raccoon hunting is carried on by the author which will indicate why he has had such an excellent chance to observe the animal in the wild state.

"First of all, only dogs have been used which bay on the trail of the raccoon. Some hunters prefer still trailers but the author uses only trail-barking dogs. Two years ago the author's best dog, which up until then had been one which barked on the trail, for

certain reasons changed into what might be called a partially silent trailer. When he first found a raccoon track in the woods he would emit one sharp bark and then at intervals of fifty to one hundred yards he would bark as he followed the track. When he got to the place where the raccoon had actually started to run he would begin to bay with a different type of voice entirely, following the trail until he got to the point where the animal climbed a tree or went into a ledge. Then he would stand at the foot of the tree or at the ledge and bark with still a different tone. All of these tones of voice indicated different things to the author so that he knew at all times just what the dog was doing.

"When using this particular hound or other hounds the party of hunters would go into the woods where they thought raccoons were likely to be living and would sit down and let the dog do the hunting. The dog would range out in large circles and sometimes would hunt simply by smelling the air drifts, and when he ascertained where a raccoon was then he would bark as described above. This method of sitting and listening to know

what the dog is doing affords a splendid opportunity for observation."

COON DOG FIELD TRIALS

A great many sportsmen are interested in coon dog trials and some have written in from time to time asking how to hold one of these events. Brooke E. Ritter, Secretary of the Berks County Coon Hunters Association outlines the procedure very clearly. He says the first step is to advertise the event as widely as possible especially in the chief sporting magazines. Owners and spectators alike must be treated with the utmost courtesy. Next comes the selection of competent judges (three tree and two line judges). The two line judges place flags forty feet apart some distance from the chosen tree, in full view of the spectators.

Now comes the entering of the dogs. As each dog owner pays his entry fee his dog is assigned a number which is painted (water color) on both sides of the animal for identification. After the dogs are entered the drawing is made for elimination heats. Each



dog's number is placed in a box and drawn (one at a time) and placed as drawn for heats—about seven or eight dogs to a heat.

Each first tree winner in these heats is eligible to the Grand Final. The same holds true of the first line winners. However these dogs do not compete in the same heats in the finals (tree dogs together and line dogs together).

The trail should be laid with a good lead coon starting on one side of the grounds and ending at the chosen tree on the other side of grounds.

A live coon is placed high in the tree and out of sight if possible. He remains there until all the elimination heats have been run, thus doing away with climbing the tree every heat.

The Grand final races are run over an entirely new course.

COON HUNTERS' FIELD TRIALS

The seventh annual field trials of the Chester County Coon Hunters Association were held on Memorial Day, on the Baldwin Farm, near Eagle, with seventy-five dogs entered.

The weather was ideal and everything conspired to make a successful meet.

The judges were N. A. Carman, Reading; Brooke Ritter, Stony Creek Mills; John Pierce, Phoenixville; Raymond J. Conover, Gladstone, N. J.; Palmer J. Goodwin, Phoenixville.

The meet started off with the puppy race and was won by "Buck," first tree, owned by E. Payden, Holsopple, 1st line won by "Trailer," owned by Malcolm Jefferis, Downingtown.

The heats—First—First tree—"Pedink" E. Payden, Holsopple, First Line—won by "Lead," Edgar Walls, Millington, Md.

Second heat—Dead heat—First line won by "Joe," W. R. Wood, Essick, Md.

Third—"Ring," E. Edwards, Matamoras, First line, "Senator," Rosenoke, N. Y.

Fourth—First tree—"Jersey Rattler," Joe Shriner, New Brunswick.

Fifth—"Boots" Doolin, West Chester, first tree.

Sixth—"Judie," first tree, E. R. Matthews, Wilmington, Del.

First line—"Dick," Chris. Bowman, Downingtown.

In the finals, first line, Charle's Doolin, West Chester, took first, and the last race in the finals, was carried off by "Ring," first tree; and "Jersey Rattler," first line.

The trials concluded with a fox hunt.

The proceeds of the meet will be used to purchase raccoons for restocking in Chester County.

DO SNAKES SWALLOW THEIR YOUNG?

M. Graham Netting, Curator of Herpetology, of the Carnegie Museum, gives the following answer to this query:

There is no scientific evidence that snakes ever swallow their young for temporary protection. Scientists consider this just another one of the numerous superstitions regarding snakes, but we are able to understand how such a story may start. Laymen, who have not been trained to observe the actions of snakes, may become confused in watching them; and in countless cases, the beating which is administered to a

female snake results in the rupture of those membranes in which her unborn young, in viviparous species, are enclosed. When such a maltreated specimen is opened, the living young may be found in the body of the female free from the membrane in which they are normally enclosed. One of the accounts that you mentioned shows very clearly that the young were unborn specimens for you say "very small and coiled up like a fern leaf."

Scientists have been mistaken about other matters of animal behaviour in the past and there is an extremely slight possibility that there might be some ground for a few of the stories of snakes swallowing their young for protection. However, nearly every herpetologist handles more living snakes every year than the average laymen sees in a lifetime and no herpetologist has ever witnessed a snake swallowing its young for protection. I do not deny, of course, that large snakes frequently swallow small snakes, but this, of course, is purely a case of cannibalism and not an attempt to protect the young. The only method of definitely proving that there may be some element of truth in what I consider a superstition would be this: Any observer who sees a snake swallowing young should tie a tight cord about the neck of the specimen and send it unopened to any large museum, where it could be dissected and where the young specimens could be identified to determine whether or not they are of the same species as the snake which has swallowed them. If such a specimen is produced at any time, it will be quite interesting.

Snakebites

As experience has led to some changes in the treatment of bites of venomous snakes, we herewith reprint a part of an article on this subject by Col. M. L. Crimmins, U. S. Army, Retired, in the March issue of *The Military Surgeon*, the official publication of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

"1. Tie a tourniquet about two inches above the bite. A RUBBER BAND IS BEST, as it can be left on. Otherwise use a shoe string or handkerchief and loosen it for half a minute every twenty minutes. Do not tie too tightly. We have had a number of cases of amputation as a result of gangrene caused partly by tight tourniquets left on too long.

"2. Apply an antiseptic to the bitten part.

"3. Keep the patient as quiet as possible.

"4. Make a cross-cut incision one-quarter

by one-quarter inch over each fang mark and at least one-quarter of an inch deep and quite through the skin and fat. The swelling is so rapid that there is little danger of cutting an important blood vessel.

"5. Apply suction to the cross incisions. If a rubber bulb is available as furnished with the Dudley snake kit, or a breast pump or any rubber bulb commonly found in households, squeeze out the air and apply to wound, and when it drops off, squeeze out the liquid and apply again. * * * *

"6. The suction should be continued, and do not be disappointed if you do not get much liquid the first hour, for as the swelling increases you will get more. By loosening the tourniquet now and then you can increase the fluid extracted. REMEMBER THREE DROPS OF VENOM WILL KILL, so if you only extract one drop the first hour you may save a victim's life. The banded or timber rattlesnake gives at a bite about 90 mm. of venom or four drops, and the copperhead gives about two drops, while the massasauga gives only about 6 mm. of venom, which will correspond to about one-fourth of the weight of a drop of copperhead venom.

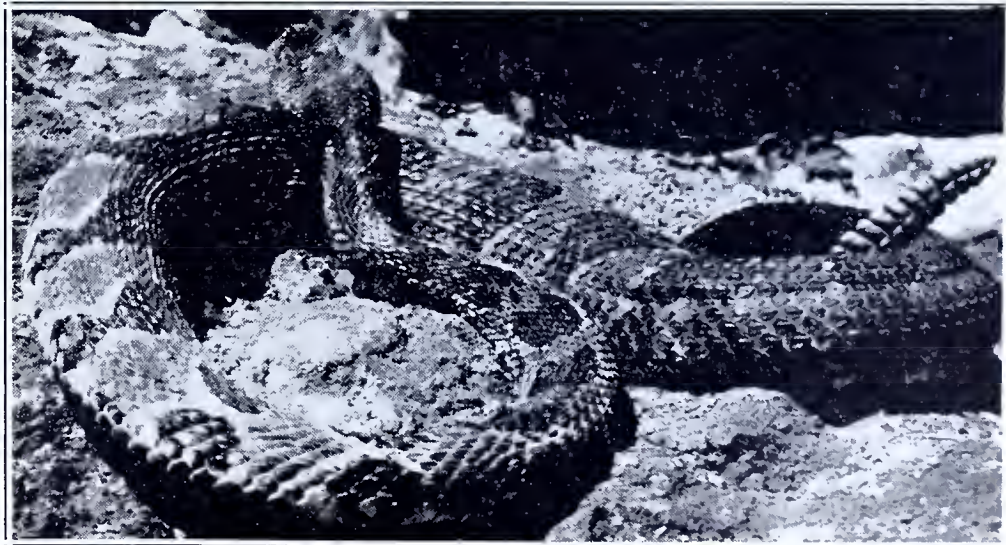
"7. When the bleeding is excessive, press over cut with finger and when it stops, make a new cut nearby.

"8. If you have antivenin serum, which is the serum used for the treatment of the bites of the rattlesnake, massasauga, copperhead, and cotton mouth moccasin inject it into and around the bite; to get the maximum effect it should be used within one or two hours after the bite. Five syringes of antivenin is the amount recommended by Dr. Dudley Jackson, of San Antonio, when the patient is bitten through the bare skin, but in some cases less than five syringes of antivenin have saved life.

"9. AFTER USING ANTIVENIN, DO NOT USE MECHANICAL SUCTION FOR ONE HOUR, AS YOU DO NOT WISH TO WITHDRAW THE ANTIVENIN.

"10. Keep up the mechanical suction for at least 20 minutes an hour for 15 hours or more as the venom may be withdrawn 14 hours after the bite."

Our field men should carry in their pocket a few rubber bands one-quarter to one-half inch wide, so as to be ready for such a possible emergency. The best authorities have entirely quit potassium permanganate as an antiseptic in such cases, and "zonite" or hexylresorcin or mercurochrome are recommended as more satisfactory.



OLD MAN "RATTLER"

MISCELLANEOUS

SOME BIRD TRAVELS

Mr. Raymond J. Middleton, president of the Norristown Audubon Society, furnishes some interesting notes from records of 10,258 birds banded by his society during the past thirteen years.

Omitting returns from comparatively nearby points, as in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, some of the interesting recoveries were: a white-throated sparrow banded in 1928, and trapped in Manchester, N. H., 1929-30; another of the same species banded in 1931 and found dead at Hope Mills, N. C., in 1933; a flicker banded July 17, 1932, and caught at Johns, N. C., in the same year; four young sparrow hawks banded in the nest June 6, 1932, one of them killed at Augusta, Ga., November 17, of the same year, and another killed in Washington County, N. C., in October of the same year.

A starling banded in 1928 was killed at Palatka, Fla., in December, 1930, and a cowbird banded in 1932 was killed at Trilby, Fla., December of the same year. A song sparrow banded in 1927 was found dead at Hazlehurst, Ga., the same year; and a chimney swift banded in September, 1929, was captured in Sandwich, Mass., the following June.

Four purple grackles banded in summer by the Society were taken in Virginia the following winter. And an immature mourning dove banded when it fell out of the nest was found dead in Henderson, Va., just a month later.

Three robins banded in 1930-2-3 were each found dead the following year at Plant City, Fla., Tampa, Fla., and Brandon, Fla., respectively;

two other robins banded in 1932 were found dead at Fairville, Ga., the following year.

Some of the most interesting instances of individuals returning are: two wood thrushes that have each returned three consecutive years; a purple grackle returning four years in succession; four song sparrows that have each returned for four consecutive years; three catbirds each returning three years consecutively; one tree sparrow that came back for six consecutive winters.

The oldest record of a returning bird is that of a slate-colored junco that was recaptured six and a half years after it was banded.

A robin banded in the nest on July 18, 1928, was retrapped first on May 14, 1930, and again on May 28, 1932,—when it was nesting exactly fifty feet from where it was hatched. This same robin was then mated to one banded as an adult in 1929, and then resident for its fourth consecutive summer. Recently Mr. Middleton trapped an ovenbird that was banded in 1930. It is, of course, very possible that this bird had returned meantime—possibly more than once—but it did not enter the traps till 1934.

375 of the 10,258 individuals banded since 1921 have returned to the place of capture.

The club is now running fifty traps.

Gordon Helsel, Assistant Game Farmer at the Commission's Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County, recently sent in an interesting photo of a woodchuck treed by a dog. The animal was pretty high up and apparently badly scared.

HOLD VERMIN SHOOT

Game Protector Leslie H. Wood, of Wellsboro, writes: The Sabinsville Rod and Gun Club held a vermin shoot on May 27 and killed the following: 2 owls, 91 crows, 11 watersnakes, 1 porcupine, 22 woodchucks, 26 starlings; also destroyed 4 crow eggs.

The losing team gave a weiner roast to all the participants and the day was pronounced such a success that another one will be held on June 17.



HUNDREDS OF SHOREBIRD, W
EGGS DESTROYED

CROW NUMBERS REACH THE DANGER POINT

In some places this spring, especially in northern Illinois, crows have become so numerous that in order to keep from starving they have been forced to raid chicken yards worse than hawks have ever been known to do, carrying off all the little chicks and battling the older chickens, and they have also forced farmers to replant entirely many corn fields.

In places all other birds are reported driven out entirely, partly because of the crows' savagery, and partly because the crows have eaten all food usually available for other birds.

Refuge Keeper Walter J. Deneen reports that Naney, the doe deer at the refuge, had a fawn on May 21. In four minutes the fawn was nursing and in fourteen minutes was on its feet nursing.



RELEASING A RACCOON

CROWS MOB OWL

Grant C. Hubler, Assistant Game Protector, Schuylkill County, reports seeing a flock of crows mob a Great Horned Owl. When the owl left the tree, two crows flew upon its back forcing it to the ground. In a few minutes all the crows jumped him and when the fracas was over the owl was torn to pieces. Only two of the crows were killed.

WHY CROWS ARE MULTIPLYING

While most birds and mammals have many natural enemies to keep their numbers in check, man is the only enemy the crow has to fear. Consequently, unless the crow is in time to overrun the earth, man must supply for him the added checks that a dozen or a hundred things furnish for other pests.



FOWL AND OTHER GAME BIRD
D BY CROWS

GROUSE FIGHTS FIRE

During a forest fire last month on State Game Lands No. 51, Pete Harvey, of Dunbar, saw a grouse on her nest. The flames had just about reached her but she had no intentions of leaving and Mr. Harvey had to pull her off and beat the fire out with his hands, which he slightly burned. He saved both the bird and her nest of 12 eggs. After the fire the grouse returned.

James N. Morton, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands also reports seeing grouse setting on their nests fighting the flames with their wings.

Game Protector Thomas Mosier, of Bellefonte, reports that an eighteen pound wild turkey flew through the windshield of an automobile near the top of Bald Eagle Mountain and fell on the seat dead. The driver of the car was slightly cut by broken glass.



FIRE TOWER ON STATE GAME LANDS NO. 77

WHY SQUIRRELS GIRDLE PINE BRANCHES

On May 26 Deputy Game Protector Thomas K. Barrie, of Coudersport, sent in to the Commission some branches of white pine badly affected with white pine blister rust and showing extensive gnawing by squirrels.

Examination by the Federal blister rust authorities corroborated Mr. Barrie's identification of the disease, and they stated that this habit of gnawing and girdling trees affected with this disease was very common and well known to them.

It seems that the blisters, especially the orange spore sacs, have a sweetish taste which makes them very attractive to all rodents, and they are eaten not only by all species of our squirrels, but by field mice, porcupines, and any other rodents that can reach them.

NEW WRINKLE IN TRAINING DOGS

A prominent New England trainer of bird dogs advises that he finds guineas, especially young guineas, just as good to train dogs on as quail or pheasants.

The guinea, as most people know, is really only semi-domesticated, and it seems to retain something of a "gamey" scent that appeals to a dog as naturally as the scent of really wild game.

Possibly this new wrinkle may solve many of the sportsman's problems in training his own dog.

Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, of Souderton, reports finding a fox den around which he found the remains of ringnecked pheasants, quail, flickers, meadow lark, muskrat, squirrel, turkeys, chickens and guineas.

CHIGGER PREVENTIVE AND CURE

If a bath be taken in hot water, or water containing salt or strong soap, within a few hours after exposure no ill effects will be experienced. After a long exposure a bath has no effect, and direct remedies are necessary. In such case apply a cooling lotion of strong ammonia, bicarbonate of soda or common cooking soda, or saleratus.

As preventives of attack, outward applications of flowers of sulphur or naphthaline are recommended. Likewise, keep grass, weeds and useless herbage mowed as closely as possible, exposing the chiggers to the sun. In addition, dust the grass and other plants, after cutting, with flowers of sulphur or spray with diluted kerosene emulsion mixed with sulphur. (The sulphur makes the chigger sneeze himself to death!)

Ticks are believed to feed upon blood alone. They attach themselves to the skin and partly burrow in. They hold on tenaciously. If carelessly pulled off the head may be torn from the body and remain in the skin. Hartshorn, kerosene, turpentine, or carbolized vasoline will bring the tick from the skin and cure the bite.

THIS WASN'T IN PENNSYLVANIA!

District Game Warden, Ad Lightsey, of Centerville, Alabama, has been an Alabama game warden for something like 16 years and he stakes his reputation on this story:

"A couple of fellows were hunting birds over in my section of the State. One of them shot a bird and it fell in the creek. The hunters walked on leaving one of their bird dogs sniffing at the edge of the water. Later the dog walked up with a two-pound trout in its mouth. In the trout they found the quail."

WITH THE CLUBS



WALTER BEAVER, National Champion

STATE TRAPSHOOT

New champions in sportdom, it appears, are the order of the 1934 season. Three new trapshooting champions were crowned at the 44th annual Pennsylvania Trap Shooting Association, held over the Lorane Rod and Gun Club traps near Reading the week ending June 16th.

The coveted titles and trophies in the amateur classes were hard fought and Mr. S. Morris Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the defending title holder in the singles for the Keystone State championship, which he had held for seven consecutive years, demonstrated some very clever marksmanship in the 200 target race that took place on Thursday of the week of State shoot. His long run of consecutive targets topped the big field of 150 shooters. Crothers went down one in his first 100 in the morning. In the afternoon, he smashed 100 straight.

Then came Mr. Walter S. Beaver, Berwyn, the National handicap champion and the North American Double Target Amateur Champion, who went straight in the morn-

ing and went down one in the afternoon, stalemating with Crothers for the honor.

Mr. Allen Heil, Allentown, former singles and doubles champion of Pennsylvania, looked good to tie Messrs. Crothers and Beaver, but he got a "bad" target and went down for his second loss in the 200 race. In the morning he broke 99 and on his 174th target he missed, which eliminated the popular Lehigh Valley marksman from what looked like a tie shoot-off for three.

Then came the shoot-off between the incumbent and his opponent. Each broke 25 straight and the gallery gave them a good hand. And they opened another event. Both shooters appeared to be steady and cautious. Beaver appeared to be quite calm. The real surprise occurred when Crothers missed his 13th target. After that it looked as though he became careless and dropped two more in succession. It was Beaver's race, as he only went down one in his second event.

Mr. Crothers, always a good sportsman, congratulated Beaver, and the spectators, many of them among the old-timers, offered their congratulations. For the amateur double championship Beaver also carried off the honors the day before.

New Lady Champion, Too

A new lady champion was crowned, too, for the coveted honor of the state with her sex, in the person of Miss Elizabeth M. Wistar, Chestnut Hill, defeating the title holder, Miss Alice Crothers, of the same place, also the champion woman shot of North America. The match between the two resulted: Miss Wistar, 197 x 200; Miss Crothers, 185 x 200. Misses Wistar and Crothers are cousins. Other lady shooters in the match were: Mrs. Theodore Lane Bane, Valley Forge, third; Mrs. W. W. Cockran, Villa Nova, fourth; Mrs. Fred Hess, Philadelphia, 167; Mrs. Theodore W. Berger, Valley Forge, 156 x 200.

Mr. Mowell Hawkins, Camp Hill, carried off the honors among the professionals, topping the "Pros" with 196 x 200, while Otis S. Skid, Wilkes-Barre, was runner-up. H. Storr, York, who carried off the honors last year at York, went down 8 targets and lost the title.

Mr. Claude Henline, Bradford, Pa., was re-elected president, and all the other old officers were re-elected also. The 45th annual trapshooting tournament will be held on the grounds of the Quaker City Gun Club some time in June of 1935.

The banquet and annual meeting held in the ballroom of the Berkshire Hotel, Reading, Thursday night, was attended by over 100 sportsmen with their wives and friends. The Pennsylvania Game Commission presented three reels of motion pictures, "Game Conservation" and the "State Shoot." The speaker, Norman M. Wood, gave a short talk with the pictures. A vote of thanks was extended to the Game Commission and the Lorane Rod and Gun Club officers for the entertainment.

PLAN BIG FIELD DAY

The Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association is making plans on a large scale for its annual field day and picnic at Dorney Park, near Allentown, on Saturday, July 28, and is mapping out a program that will require practically the entire day to run off. The schedule of events includes fly and plug casting contests, skeet and pistol matches, and other less strenuous competitions, including a novelty balloon target shoot, hot water boiling contests, etc. It is expected that the teams of the State Police and State Highway Patrol, as well as those of the Allentown police force and the U. S. Army, will participate in the pistol matches.

The Association has extended an invitation to the members of all the sportsmen's organizations in Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, Carbon, Montgomery, Bucks and other nearby counties to participate in the field day, and a large representation from those sections is expected.

All together, the affair is expected to be a gala day for the sportsmen of eastern Pennsylvania and a crowd of several thousand is expected.

Sow Matches—Reap Ashes

Left: Game Protector Robert Latimer with young bear cub. Center: Successful group of fox hunters. Right: J. Phillips and M. F. Boyer both of Pillow Rod and Gun Club holding beavers caught during the recent season.





Left: A. F. Orzechowski of Kane with big buck he bagged last year. Center: M. F. Boyer of the Pillow Rod and Gun Club holding mule used to carry food into mountains for game. Right: Refuge Keeper L. H. Estep at one of many feeding shelters he erected last winter.

BEDFORD COUNTY FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN

On May 7, 1934 the officers and interested members of nine Bedford County Sportsmen's Clubs met in the Odd Fellows Hall, at Saxton, to organize the Bedford County Federation of Sportsmen. The Bedford County organization is a unit of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen.

The meeting was presided over by Merle Merritts, of Altoona, Vice-Chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation, who with Robert Henderson, of Huntingdon, were the principal speakers of the evening. The plan of organization and the principles and purposes of the Federation were outlined by Mr. Merritts, while Mr. Henderson explained in a most interesting manner, "Why It Does Not Pay to Be a Poor Sportsman."

The officers of the county organization consist of a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer, who are chosen by delegates elected from each club. At this meeting, however, the delegates had not as yet been named, so a temporary Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer were chosen to serve until the regular officers could be elected by the delegates of the various clubs. These temporary officers were Harry A. Eichelberger, Saxton, Chairman, and W. H. Ritchey, Wolfzburg, Secretary-Treasurer.

The officers of the clubs were requested to have a regularly elected delegate attend a meeting to be held a short time later for the purpose of electing a permanent Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer. This meeting was held Friday evening, May 25, in the Smith Vocational High School auditorium at Yellow Creek. At this time Mr. Eichelberger was again honored by being elected regular Chairman, while Carl Walter, Fishertown, was named as regular Secretary-Treasurer.

The nine clubs comprising the Bedford County Federation of Sportsmen are as follows:

Rainsburg Game and Fish Protective Association, Rainsburg; Raystown Rod and Gun Club, Wolfzburg; Home Rod and Gun Club, Yellow Creek; Six Mile Run Sportsmen's Association, Six Mile Run; Broad Top Game, Fish and Forestry Association, Broad Top; Woodvale Rod and Gun Club, Wood; Hopewell Rod and Gun Club, Hopewell; Bedford County Game Protective Association, Fishertown; and Saxton Sportsmen's Association, Saxton.

EXTRA COPIES?

Some readers of the **GAME NEWS** have saved all their copies for future reference. Some started to save them but mislaid an issue now and then and now are asking for the back numbers to complete their sets. The Commission has already exhausted all but their regular file copies for this purpose and therefore cannot help. There are others who, after reading their copies, lay them aside to go the way most magazines go. Now if these latter mentioned persons, who are not interested in retaining back numbers, will send them to the editor he will try to help out some of the chaps who want to complete their sets.

PROCEEDS OF RALLY USED FOR RESTOCKING

The Chester County Sportsmen's Committee report \$300.00 net realized from the two days sportsmen's rally held at Thorndale in May. This money will be used for restocking fish and game in the county.

The committee are expecting to hold another rally in the fall, at which time field trials will be held for coon dogs, bird dogs and beagles.

The land is our capital—Its products our dividends.—Don't burn the interest.

CLUB GROWING

The Keystone Hunters Association, of Cresson, which just recently reorganized, is staging a successful comeback. Already it has 165 members and is still growing strong.

AN ERROR

On page 7 of last month's issue under the item "Game Protectors Begin Training," the word Executive Secretary appearing after the name of W. C. Shaffer is in error. The title should have read Deputy Executive Secretary. It was a mistake in the printer's proof.

PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON SHOOT

With four scores of 100 straight breaks creating a new record for the Quaker City Gun Club shoots recently, unusual records were hung up at the Holmesburg traps. The local shooters defeated the Wilmington marksmen quite easily by the score of 984 to 964 for the Delaware shooters.

Captain John B. Grier, of Wilmington; Harry P. Messlor, of Trenton; Walter Beaver, of Berwyn, and A. J. MacDowell, of Lansdowne, each broke their 100 sixteen-yard targets without a single miss. On the shoot-off Captain Grier won the high gun trophy, but only after another 100 targets had been shot at.

On the first shoot-off: MacDowell dropped out with a pair of misses, and Beaver missed a pair in the second shoot-off. Captain Grier and Harry Messlor each smashed their next 25 straight, but the fourth shoot-off brought victory to the Wilmington shooter, since he broke all but one of his quota, while Messlor dropped a pair. Captain Grier missed his 15th target and Messlor failed to connect with his 23rd and last target. Incidentally Messlor had a long run of 197 in his 200 sixteen-yard target shoot, while Grier broke 189 without a miss.

A. J. MacDowell did some splendid shooting. After breaking his 100 sixteen-yard targets straight, he broke all of his 12 pairs of doubles targets and missed but one of his 25 distance handicap clays, missing his 21st target to tally 148 of a possible 149 targets on the afternoon's card, some great scoring. He shot from the 24-yard line.

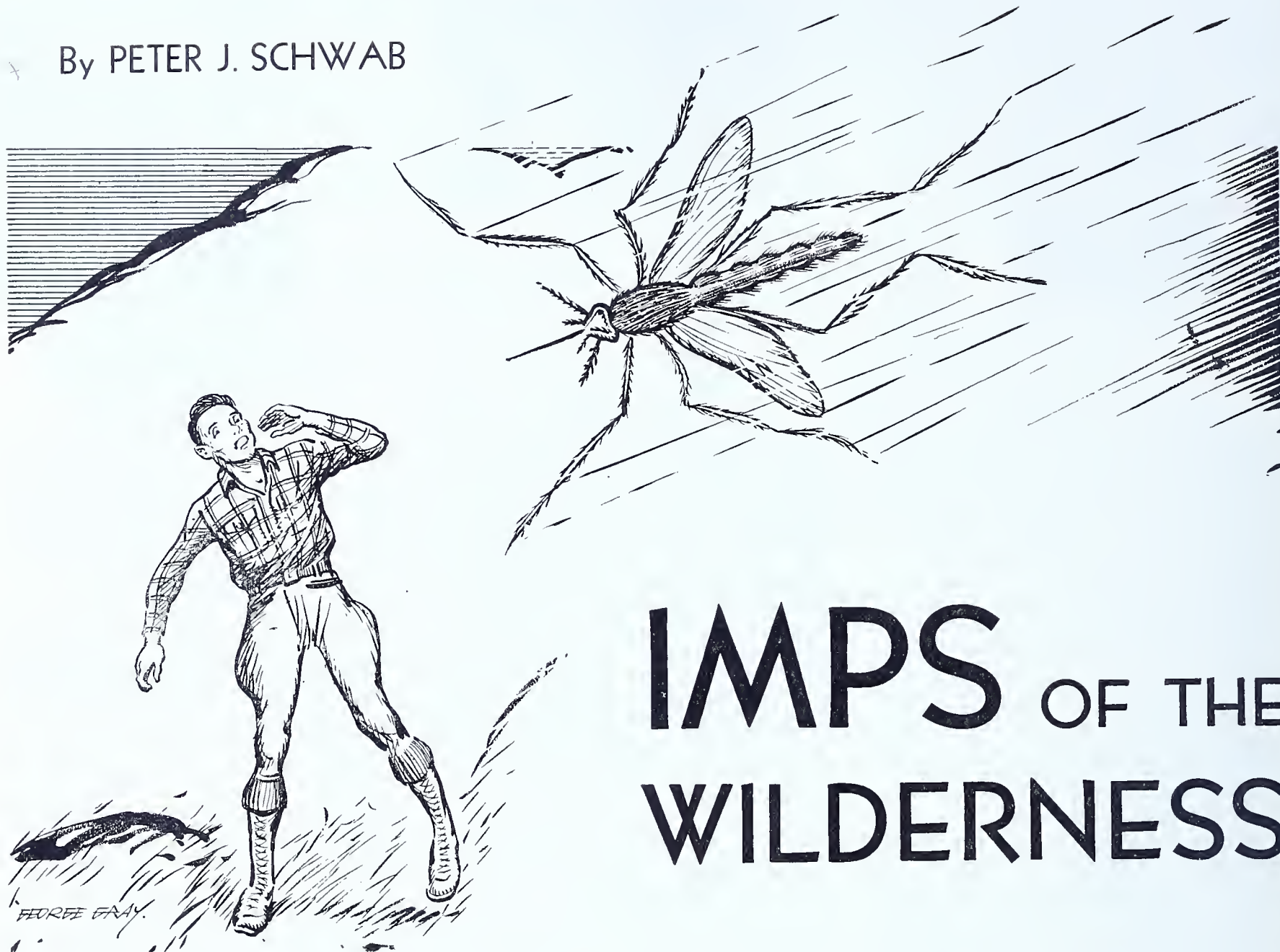
Team Shoot: Walter Beaver, 100; A. J. MacDowell, 100; H. P. Messlor, 100; A. L. Appleton, 99; T. D. Hackett, 99; L. W. Strahley, Jr., 98; R. F. Tyson, 97; J. W. Eshelman, 97; Dr. R. N. Nones, Jr., 97; Clark Adams, 97. Total, 984.

Wilmington: Capt. J. B. Grier, 100; C. E. Simon, 98; A. L. Lauritsen, 97; Jimmy Luke, 97; C. H. Mason, 96; F. M. Yearsley, 96; W. Speakman, 95; Ike Yurner, 95; L. D. Willis, 95; C. W. Jenkins, 95. Total, 964.

NEWLY FORMED CLUB

Delaware County Game and Fish Association. Crosby M. Black, Jr., 629 Sprout St., Chester, President; Carl Boulden, Feltonville, Secretary; and F. J. McLaughlin, 525 Edgemont Ave., Chester, Financial Secretary.

By PETER J. SCHWAB



IMPS OF THE WILDERNESS

TO be in the North Woods during the punkie season is to invite disaster unless adequate means of protection are provided against the onslaughts of overwhelming clouds of these tiny, but voracious demons. "No see em," says the Indian guide, "but heap big bite!" Men may never have been killed by these flies as they have been by the fever carrying mosquitoes of Southern latitudes and rarely by the venomous breeds of brackish marshes, but the poisonous after effects of the gnat's sting produce a resistless drowsiness amounting to stupor, or coma and is very slow to work off.

Such extreme cases, however, are by no means common and only occur with certain species of the pest having a brief season, usually two or three days during June when they swarm in myriads then disappear utterly for another year. Some of the species persist throughout the season, but in limited numbers—thank goodness.

Similarly, mosquitoes of the southern and eastern lowlands may be bad enough but the farther north one goes the worse they become. I have never been bitten by the mosquito which the native of Maine gravely asserts are as big as hawks, but the little fellows to be found along some of the waterways and marshes of Maine and the Maritime Provinces are fiends of the Devil.

While this article has no bearing whatever on game conservation in Pennsylvania it does contain a lot of valuable information for sportsmen generally. Permission to reprint was courteously granted by FIELD AND STREAM magazine.

Again, the wilderness of Quebec and Ontario, together with the resort and near wilderness regions of the states and provinces surrounding the Great Lake's breed varieties of mosquitoes which for activity and blood-thirstiness shame even the wolverine. Some of the short resorts—East and West—and some of the popular mountain resorts—mostly East—are notorious for the liveliness of their mosquito pets.

No true sportsman or voyageur of either sex can afford to sacrifice his or her debt to the Red Gods upon the altar of the Insecta. The mosquito, punky, no see 'em, black flies and gnats of whatsoever breed must be kept in their places. Life in the bush must be made endurable before it can be made soul satisfying.

How?

Stout footwear and heavy clothing will protect most of the persons, but gloves and headnets are a nuisance not to be tolerated except by the exotic. Both are too warm, too stuffy and too much of a hindrance.

There remains only dope. Dope for the person and dope for the camp. No one dope will suit everybody, but here is a collection that has stood the test of time.

With the exception of the first and the pastils, they are the final concoctions of my own experimenting in the laboratory and afield. The pastils I have used for so many years that I have forgotten the source of their origin. Like the others they have probably been modified from time to time until a satisfactory formula was developed. All are based on practical, well known principles. Any druggist or druggists' supply house can furnish the simple ingredients.

The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for the following:

1 Ounce Oil Citronella

½ Ounce Oil Cedar

1 Ounce Spirits of Camphor

It is effective and pleasant; stainless, but the immunity is fleeting. As with the others, care must be taken when anointing the fore-

head and face. It will cause the eyes to smart if brought into too close contact. Ladies prefer this nongreasy preparation and it is nearly ideal for use at the seashore, mountain resorts and popular camps or any other place where it is necessary to put on a little dog. For use about the camp, it is suitable for evenings—after washing up.

Fully twice as efficient is this one:

- 1 Ounce Oil Pennyroyal
 - 2 Ounces Oil Cedar (wood or leaves)
 - 2 Ounces Oil Citronella
 - 1 Ounce Gum Camphor (not tar camphor)
- Powder the camphor and dissolve in the essential oils, then add:
- 2 Ounces Olive Oil
 - 20 Drops Carbolic Acid

This is clean and pleasant. It lasts better than the first, but leaves a slight oily stain which will scour out with soap and water very easily. The mixture is suitable for spraying with soap emulsion made by boiling about a cubic inch of laundry soap in a quart of water until dissolved. Use about one fluid ounce of the dope to each half-pint of the soap solution. Shake well and use the milky emulsion thus formed through any kind of atomizer or sprayer.

In place of the water emulsion, the dope may be thinned for spraying with a mixture of three parts kerosene and one part carbon tetrachloride. The kerosene alone will do the trick beautifully and kill every mosquito or punky coming within reach, but it is dangerous in the vicinity of flames. Carbon tetrachloride renders the kerosene non-inflammable and safe around camp fires and lanterns.

Small tin sprayers of the hand pump type can be obtained for a few dimes in most hardware, novelty and seed stores. They occupy but little space and weigh but a few ounces, certainly no hardship in the average pack sack. If weight and space must be brought down to the irreducible minimum—and the average vacationist had better stay nearer home than embark upon such an expedition!—either dispense with the spray altogether or get one of the small mouth-blowing atomizers sold by dealers in artist's supplies. Cologne sprayers are seldom worthwhile.

Although most old time cruisers use their dope straight, spraying is most emphatically not a nuisance. On the contrary, it is the most pleasant way to apply the dope and most effectively spreads it in a uniform coat over face, neck and throat. Simply close your eyes while your team mate works the pump from a distance of eighteen inches or two feet. Believe me, it is delightfully refreshing. Carry it in the bottom of the canoe when voyaging through bad country as you will have use for it every hour or two. On easy portages you can carry it in the hands, but sling it from the back of the belt or pack sack when negotiating real muskeg or bush.

Knowing in advance that the pests will be thick enough to make spraying of the tent advisable, it is best to substitute pure raw linseed oil in place of olive oil, and the kerosene-carbon-tetrachloride mixture in place of the soap solution. Olive oil will not dry upon the tent and the soap will collect dampness. Linseed oil will dry slowly but surely by oxidation and the thinner will

evaporate. The pastils, described later, are especially recommended for tent interiors.

For those who object to the fluid, oily dopes, but still want a cleanly ointment with some efficacy, I can recommend a salve made from:

- 4 Ounces Cocoa Butter
- 1 Ounce Anhydrous Lanoline
- ½ Ounce Refined White Beeswax
- 1 Ounce Oil Citronella
- 1 Ounce Oil Cedar
- 10 Drops Oil Cloves
- ½ Ounce Gum Camphor (not tar camphor)

Chip the gum finely and dissolve in the essential oils by shaking together in a small bottle. Stir the cocoa butter, lanoline and beeswax together in a saucepan using just enough heat to melt completely and being careful to avoid charring. When thoroughly mixed, remove to some distance from the flame and stir in quickly the inflammable mixture of essential oils and camphor. Pour immediately into jars which have been made ready in advance.

As a protection against insect pests, the foregoing salve is nearly ideal. It is clean, not excessively greasy, washes off readily with soap, is antiseptic and has positive emollient properties. As an ointment for open cuts and burns, however, it would be



More Birds Less Insects

heroic treatment on account of the smarting effect of the skeeter-chasing essential oils; good medicines none the less.

Finally we come to the black dope, the basic idea of which originated in the mind of Buzzacott, Nessmuk, Nimrod or Noah as the winged hordes arose from the sodden fields. Get a pint bottle, pre-Volstead shape, ideal for easy packing, and into it pour:

- 1 Ounce Shaved or powdered Gum Camphor
 - 1 Ounce Oil Cedar
 - 1 Ounce Oil Citronella
 - 1 Ounce Oil Pennyroyal, and shake until the camphor is completely dissolved.
- Then add:
- 4 Ounces Oil of Tar and
 - 8 Ounces Olive Oil

This dope will not spray well without reducing somewhat (preferably with the kerosene-carbon-tetrachloride mixture) and the oil of tar will leave a permanent slight stain around the collar of your flannel shirt, scarcely noticeable as soap and water will remove the bulk of it. When there are no ladies in the camp this is the only dope. For best results use it straight and, unless you are a hopeless addict to the use of soap, wash with plain water only.

Apply the japan several times per day at first, rubbing it into the skin of exposed parts until they are literally coated with an ebony enamel. You will shave as easily as when you first began to nurse the down of promise; though shaving, of course, ruins the paint job temporarily and makes you begin all over again. When you finally come

out of the woods, one good dose of laundry soap will make you presentable. What remains will pass for the coat of tan expected anyhow.

Poor Lo's defense against the common enemy, his smudge fire, has been improved by the brown, yellow, white and nearly white men until it is now almost perfect. I tabulate two formulae:

Pastils	I	II
Postassium Nitrate (Saltpeter)	3 Oz.	2 Oz.
Persian Insect Powder	5 "	2 "
Powdered Althea	1 "	
Gum Tragacanth	1 "	1 "
Powdered Charcoal		3 "
Benzoin (Siam)		2 "
Balsam Tolu		2 "

Powder all the ingredients—it's much more fun than it sounds—and mix in a deep bowl or agate pot. Dissolve the nitrate in a pint of water and pour it over the powders. Stir immediately and thoroughly, using a large spoon, kitchen knife, spatula, flap-jack turner or egg beater; anything that will enable you to make a good stiff dough. The ingredients vary somewhat and you are finally to shape the dough into neat pastils which must retain their nice proportions while drying.

If it does not stiffen up enough for this desirable end, add small pinches of gum tragacanth until it does. If it stiffens up too much, add water but only in tablespoon quantities. Roll into shapely little cones about one inch high and one inch in diameter across the base. To conserve space, you can flatten the sides to make a square pyramid, but retain the cone shape and sharp point at the top as this is the place to which you will apply your lighted match in the hour of need. Let them dry hard. If you have the Jap's sense of the artistic and beautiful you may gild them or paint them with dragon's blood after drying, but the bugs won't know the difference.

As between the two formulae number I is the simplest, easiest and cheapest to make. If anything it is even more efficient than number II, but the latter is efficient enough and has a much more agreeable odor.

Light the pastils on a tin or aluminum plate raised above the floor of the tent, summer cottage, cabin or table upon a few stones. The smudge will kill, smother or otherwise incapacitate the last skeeter, punkie or flea in the place. If you stay outside while it is burning be sure to slap yourself vigorously before entering your tent and be careful to draw the netting close as you enter. Then only can you be assured of enjoying the sleep of the just. Remember, one lady mosquito buzzing around your ears, alighting now and then for a sly dig into your scalp, eyelids or double chin ruins your night's rest and your sweet disposition for the ensuing day. Perhaps Owen Meredith had them in mind when he wrote:

"The Devil, my friends, is a woman just now,

'Tis a woman that reigns in Hell."

My wife is outside the tent just now, trouting, in fact, for supper. In haste, therefore: If they do get you, there is probably nothing better for relieving the sting and itchiness than a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda). Lacking the soda, try ammonia, thymol, or ordinary soap. To the mail boat!

That Sacred Balance of Nature

AT LEAST several generations have grown up on the old story of the mythical scientist who had just elucidated a wonderful new theory, only to have a listener object, "But, Monsieur, the facts don't fit your theory." And the story has him retort, "Then so much the worse for the facts." Doesn't this old story fit perfectly a lot of the clamor about "the balance of nature?"

We must not kill crows, we must not kill hawks and owls, we must not kill roving cats, we must not kill snakes, we must not kill weasels or wildcats or foxes, or we may disturb the poor old balance of nature. (How lucky it is that we don't have to weigh our groceries or our coal on a balance so easily thrown out of kilter.)

Otherwise level-headed men quote glibly the corollary of this theory, that a certain percentage of predatory birds and mammals are a real benefit to wild life, as they tend to improve or at least maintain the type by killing off the weaklings and the diseased,—entirely overlooking the cold fact that most of the killing done by predators, bird or mammal, is of females hampered with young, or of the young and helpless themselves, or animals less than a year old, and especially of the newborn or the newly hatched.

Which is a wolf or a wildcat more likely to catch, a barren old doe, lean and light-footed, with sinews of spring steel, or a doe heavy with fawn? A crow will destroy scores of eggs each spring (and certainly with no possible "improvement of the type"), but who ever saw a crow risk a set-to with an old cock pheasant?

And the whole history of wild life is full of instances where predators "improved" game species entirely out of existence. For instance: for years the Cariboo district, in British Columbia, was almost wholly lacking in game, except for an abundance of bear. "A whippoorwill had to carry his rations on his back if he crossed that district." Then men trapped out the bear, and now—wholly without stocking—hoofed game is abundant.

Major Allen Brooks, the famous Canadian naturalist, in an article a few years ago reported a typical instance out of a thousand like ones. He made a hunting trip to a very remote district of the Cascade Range formerly teeming with game, and this time found nothing but cougar. A bit later the cougars moved on, perforce, to depopulate some other game territory, and in a few years deer and other hoofed game were again abundant.

And unless hunted out, the cougar and wolves will almost certainly come back into that territory and destroy the game again, and again themselves be forced to hunt their prey elsewhere, and so the needless cycle runs,—unless man steps in and "disturbs" such a rotten balance of nature, as he has been doing ever since he became a bit more than half-human.

To live under the conditions man in his ignorant blundering has made is bad enough in all conscience; but "live according to nature" only, and your life will certainly be short, if not sweet.

One of the essential qualities of "Man the Master" is that HE and not unregulated nature, decides what shall perish and what

shall survive. For instance, he rids the vast and fertile plains of our west of the teeming buffalo (a sadly overrated animal—by those who have seen him only in a zoo), and puts in his homes and farms and white-faced cattle—a vastly better species. He feeds his crumbs not to the sparrows, but to the reliable old hen. And he has done a like thing in a thousand other matters, the sum total of which has been a major factor in developing the external comforts of our civilization.

Moreover, wholly apart from the wasteful and wholly needless loss of our game till controlled by the will and intelligence of enlightened sportsmanship, the striking and undebatable FACT remains that in at least numerous cases wild life has actually improved in type as well as in numbers when freed from the usual predatory enemies. No less an authority than Major Allen Brooks, with the government records corroborating him, reminds us that, for example, various species of game, especially deer, introduced into New Zealand, where they are entirely free from predators, have not merely increased in numbers, but have in an amazingly short time developed size and weight and stamina far exceeding the same species in the country from which they were introduced.

No, the bounty system on predators is not "ignorant and unscientific," as often charged, but merely a sane and commonsense effort to face the facts—and profit by the facts.

A sensible man does not use his head to "interfere with the set ways of a stone wall." And intelligent game management is not blind to the facts of wild life writ so large that he who runs may read.

HIGH MORALE AT TRAINING SCHOOL

John B. Ross, Director, Bureau of Protection, who together with Lt. R. M. Bair, Pistol Instructor of the State Highway Patrol, returned from the Training School in Jefferson County, where they have been acting in the capacity of Transient Instructors, reports an exceptionally high morale among the officers.

WATERFOWL NESTING CONDITIONS GOOD, OBSERVER DECLARES

Counting ducks before they are hatched may not be good policy, nevertheless millions of sportsmen in the United States and Canada are beginning to "count" them now, for the length of the next duck shooting season and bag limits, too, are to be fixed by the count.

The United States Bureau of Biological Survey has sent a number of men into our own and Canadian duck breeding areas and has also secured the assistance of hundreds of voluntary observers to watch the progress of the duck breeding conditions and report on them.

This data is to be turned over to the Migratory Bird Advisory Board meeting in Washington early in July, for its recommendations for the coming shooting season.

CAPTURES DUCK

Trapping Instructor Chauncey Logue reports capturing a Black Mallard female Duck in one of his live beaver traps. The bird was unharmed and when Mr. Logue appeared on the scene it was swimming about inside the trap; her brood of young ducklings swimming about the outside trying to get in.

THE GRIM REAPER

WITHIN a few weeks another enemy of all ground-nesting birds and animals—the mowing machine—will begin its annual destruction of many nests and eggs of valuable wild life unless the farmer is careful.

It is difficult to spot the nests of young creatures, but if they will investigate when they see a bird or animal get out in front of the mower, they will often be able to locate a nest and mow around it.

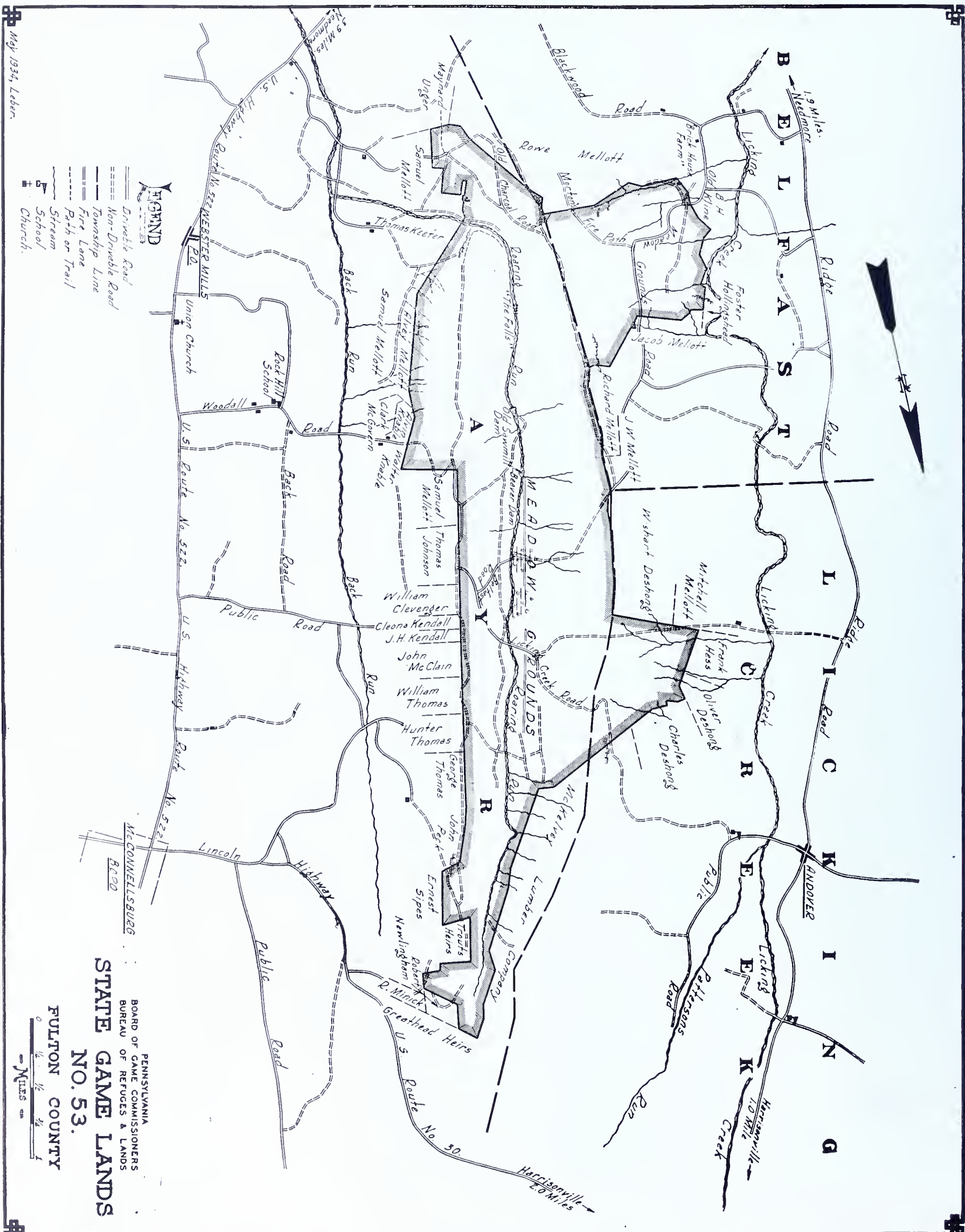
Most farmers, in their desire to quickly and efficiently clear their fields, forget that the creatures which are destroyed are of far more value than the tiny space in a hay or grain field where the young are hatched. Bob-whites and Ringnecks are invaluable from the standpoint of the destructive insects and grubs they consume, and yet in many sections of the Commonwealth farmers are so engrossed in beautifying their farms, clearing out every semblance of brush, weeds, or other cover from fence rows, etc., that it is impossible for the creatures to find sufficient cover to live. The farm is becoming more popular from the aesthetic value than the economic value, but in time those landowners who have cleared their fence-rows and other desirable nesting-sites for valuable creatures, and consequently driven them out, will be willing to give much for their return.

The Game Commission asks the cooperation of all farmers as the harvest season approaches.



Headquarters of Forestry Supervisory Personnel

C. C. C. Camp No. 101—State Game Lands



STATE GAME LANDS

NO. 53.

FULTON COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1
MILES

May 1934, Leber.

PROPERTY OF THE
PENNA. STATE LIBRARY



T-514
1.6
c.2

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP?

●

CATS KILL MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS WORTH
OF GAME EACH YEAR

EDITORIAL

MR. SPORTSMAN:

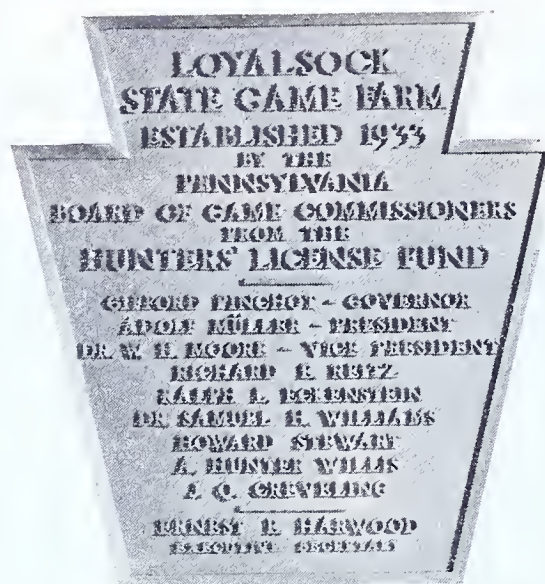
How much game is going to be on your old stamping ground next fall? Is there any there NOW? If so, how is it faring? Are there any stray cats or dogs living off your next season's bag? Is the place overrun with these and other predators? Better take a little time off some day and look it over—It would be good business. If you expect to reap a worthwhile profit on the investment you make when you buy a hunting license you must increase your interest in wild life conservation. Only the poorest kind of businessman makes an investment and then pays no attention to it afterwards. The corporation in which your confidence is placed will do everything possible to protect your interests—and the Game Commission is doing likewise to protect the game which your money has made possible. But where you can't always combat human predators who seek to rob you of your life savings, you CAN assist in removing the four-footed and winged predators which are stealing your game. Did you ever stop to think how much effect one house cat will have on your next year's bag? If you haven't



you had better start now. Remember the cat EATS EVERY DAY and I'll wager that unless he is hunted down and killed he will account for more game in a year than you will in your whole lifetime. Get busy and look over the old stamping ground. You may be a member of a hunting camp or perhaps own one yourself. Look in on it now and then to see that everything is all right. Maybe someone has broken in and stolen much valuable equipment—maybe a family of porcupines have chewed the floor up—or maybe it burned down for that matter. And here's another thing. It won't be long 'till next hunting season, so in the meantime try to promote more friendly relations with your local landowners. Remember that civility costs you nothing and farmers can often give you A GOOD TIME AND VALUABLE INFORMATION.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,

Executive Secretary.



DEDICATION OF LOYALSOCK STATE GAME FARM

ON August 1, 1934, was dedicated to the sportsmen of Pennsylvania the Game Commission's newest farm for the propagation of game animals and birds. The purchase of this farm was authorized in February, 1933, and it was particularly through the activities of Commissioner Ralph L. Eckenstein, who was appointed a committee of one and who worked in cooperation with a group of interested sportsmen in Lycoming County, that the site on which the farm is located was finally selected. The Game Commission after due consideration approved the purchase of this site in August, 1933. From then on things became very active along the banks of the Loyalsock and finally there grew out of an ordinary agricultural plot of ground one of those units which has made the propagation of game in Pennsylvania a world famous institution.

This farm is ideally located. It is just within the hills that make up the main range of mountains through which flows the beautiful Loyalsock Creek. These hills act as a natural protection on all sides for the piece of bottom land on which the main portion of the farm is laid out. There are approximately 220 acres in this tract all of which is good farmland.

At the present time ringnecked pheasants, rabbits, mallard ducks and wild turkeys are being propagated, as well as a few of the more fancy pheasants for exhibition purposes. The farm is equipped to handle 10,000 ringnecked pheasant chicks but it is the plan



Reflection Pool

of the Commission to further expand the equipment to a production capacity of 20,000 or more a season. Propagation of other animals will be likewise expanded if opportunity permits.

The equipment the Game Commission has installed for the breeding and rearing of the respective game animals is of the latest and best obtainable in conformation with the already well established practices of artificial rearing.

Not only is the Loyalsock Game Farm ideally located from the standpoint of a Game Farm but it is also happily situated as an attractive spot for the public. Directly in front of the superintendent's residence is the largest pool on the Loyalsock Creek which has become a mecca for swimmers for miles around and on pleasant days in the summer several thousand people congregate in the water and along the bank to enjoy the water sports. The Game Commission favors this situation and has supplied equipment for the swimming pool in order to impress the public with the fact that they are welcome.

With the annual picnic of the Consolidated Sportsmen's Association of Lycoming County, one of the largest sportsmen's gatherings in the State, taking place on Wednesday afternoon, August 1st, it was but natural that the dedication services of the Loyalsock Farm should take place in coordination with the picnic. About noon the citizens of Lycoming County and the distinguished guests began to congre-



Judge Larrabee, Master of Ceremonies, Opening Program

gate. The time preceding the assembly was spent in visiting, looking over the exhibition pens and viewing the grounds in general. One of the high points of attraction was the reflection pool in front of the dedication monument which was landscaped with water lilies, evergreens and pond plants.

At one o'clock the people assembled in front of the temporary speaker's platform and the meeting was opened by Judge Don M. Larrabee, President of the Consolidated Sportsmen's Association of Lycoming County. The invocation was read as a poem by Rev. J. Ray Houser. The flag was then raised by Boy Scouts with the playing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The dedication address was delivered by the Hon. Adolf Muller, President of the Board of Game Commissioners, who in his speech stressed the growing numbers of sportsmen from 1895 to the present time and impressed his hearers with the fact that they now number almost three quarters of a million. He pointed out that the Game Farms, that the game management, that all the functions of the Game Commission, as a whole, were dependent upon the hunter's license fund. He expressed his gratitude that legislation had permitted the hunter's license fund to remain intact and to be applied directly to activities of the Game Commission. He paid tribute to several individuals who were directly concerned



Hon. Adolf Muller Delivering Dedicatory Address



Hon. J. C. Youngman—Address of Appreciation

with the establishment of this farm, particularly to Hon. Ralph L. Eckenstein, Member of the Board of Game Commissioners, who was the main instrument in its foundation. He complimented the Consolidated Sportsmen's Association of Lycoming County and the citizens of that county, as a whole, on their wholehearted support to this occasion.

The Hon. Adolf Muller's address was followed by a word of appreciation by the Hon. John C. Youngman, District Attorney for Lycoming County, Director of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and an ardent sportsman from early boyhood, who expressed for the citizens of Lycoming County their deep appreciation for the fact that this farm has been located in their beloved county and for the sportsmen of the State, and appreciation for the increased facilities for the propagation of game which this it so well provides.

A message was then read from Governor Gifford Pinchot by Hon. Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners, in which the Governor expressed his regret in not being able to attend the dedication.

Of a large number of distinguished guests including prominent State officials, conservationists from other states and Washington, D. C., and representative Pennsylvania sportsmen invited to take part in the program, many attended. The names of those

definitely known to have been present appear below:

Major-General E. C. Shannon, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania; Major Stahley M. Livingston, Pennsylvania National Guard; Hon. Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. William A. Schnader, Attorney General; Hon. O. M. Deibler, Fish Commissioner; Hon. Kenneth A. Reid, Member of Fish Commission; Hon. Dan R. Schnabel, Member of Fish Commission; Hon. H. R. Stackhouse, Secretary of Fish Commission; Alex Sweigart, Editor of the *Pennsylvania Angler*, Fish Commission; M. E. Shoemaker, Fish Warden; Hon. Frank E. Baldwin, Auditor General; Hon. John A. McSparran, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; Hon. Philip H. Dewey, Secretary Department of Internal Affairs; Hon. Lewis E. Staley, Secretary Department of Forests and Waters; Hon. Walter E. Glasgow, Secretary Department of Mines; Hon. A. Boyd Hamilton, Secretary of the Senate; John Passmore, Bureau of Animal Industry; Linn L. Reist, Department of Revenue; Harry D. McMullen, Department of Revenue; Victor Harlachner, Department of Property and Supplies; Seth Gordon, President American Game Association, Washington, D. C.; C. S. Foster, Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover, Delaware; Dr. F. H. Bishopp, Chief Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Shillinger, In Charge of Disease Investigations, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Morley, Bureau of

(Continued on Page 8)



Part of the Large Crowd

The Wild Turkey Program in Pennsylvania

By Howard Stewart, Member, Pennsylvania Game Commission

FIVE years ago the Game Commission, recognizing the popularity of the wild turkey among Pennsylvania's sportsmen, launched a program to establish this popular game bird firmly in our hunting range. A noble creature and a wise one, the wild turkey was fast becoming one of the most coveted quarry for hundreds of our sportsmen.

Gifted with rare defensive senses, the turkey has proven himself a wily and elusive target. Given an equal chance against man, he more often than not can outguess and outwit his attackers. No game bird nor game animal of all our many species in Pennsylvania can better take care of itself. Turkey hunting calls for an abundance of cunning, patience and perseverance on the part of the hunter. Keen of eye and ear, they soon locate a hunter. Speedy both on foot and wing, they can evade their pursuers in a flash. Besides, being of a widely roving nature, they range over large areas and their location is always a problem.

Pursuit of the turkey has attracted many of our sportsmen who formerly followed the trail of the bear or enjoyed the drive on our always popular deer. Many small game hunters, too, have taken to the turkey country in pursuit of the evasive Thanksgiving bird.

In the face of this increasing popularity with the sportsmen, the problem of aiding the turkey to hold his own became a serious problem. One of the first moves made by the Commission was to purchase another game farm and dedicate it exclusively to the propagation of wild turkeys. This farm was established in Juniata County, in a section where wild turkeys were abundant. Located among the foothills of the Tuscarora Mountains in "natural" turkey country, the farm has gradually been brought to a point of efficiency and production, so that now the Commission is sure it has definitely established a stock which guarantees a continued existence for all time of this noble native of Pennsylvania, a stock of pure-bred wild turkeys true to the original type that stands out as the only thing of its kind in America.

This year the Game Commission will breed and raise more wild turkey stock than all the other states in the Union combined. Present indications are that at least 3,000 strong healthy birds will be produced on this farm this year. This supply of birds will be released during August and September and so be ready for the shooting season in November.

The Commission realized during the development of their turkey program that the mere propagation and release of turkeys would not by itself guarantee a permanent supply. A thorough study was made to determine what parallel steps should be taken

to insure their permanency in satisfactory numbers. As a result of this study, a comprehensive turkey refuge system has been developed. Throughout those sections where native turkey stock is now found a chain of refuges are being set up. Designed and located primarily to give protection to turkeys, they will go a long way towards making permanent a large and abundant supply.

The present plan calls for locating during the present season approximately fifty of these refuges. Within them will be found food, shelter and rest for the turkey. When turkeys are released they will be sent to these refuges, that they may learn from the "natives" the wiles of evasion when man comes in pursuit.

This release and refuge system will also provide the turkey hunter with areas between refuges in which a reasonable supply of turkeys can be expected in the Fall. With the addition of these refuges and their distribution a greater "spread" of hunters also should occur. Heretofore, with but a few refuges in turkey areas, "bunching" of hunters was inevitable, and thus the birds in certain areas were beset by a veritable host of gunners.

A careful survey of turkey territory indicated that the part of Pennsylvania lying south and west of the Susquehanna River contained almost the entire turkey population of the State. And so it has been deemed best to concentrate our efforts on this area. Within this section, at least until it becomes firmly populated and really self-propagating, our efforts will be centered. Here our refuges will be installed and here mainly the turkeys produced on our farms will be planted. This seems wisest in that here the turkey has made his stand and withstood longest his foes. Within a few years under our program this section should reach a point of saturation for produced stock. It will then be a simple matter gradually to absorb more counties and a larger area for turkey territory.

The Commission is confident that with the rapid development at the turkey farm, coupled with a comprehensive refuge system, it can assure sportsmen that within a few years Pennsylvania will have again set a record for the rehabilitation of another game species, the wild turkey, just as it set a record a few years ago in making the deer an almost over-produced game animal.



Game Land Purchase

By J. Q. Creveling, Member
Board of Game Commissioners

Game Refuges are Policies
Through Which the Sports-
men Insure a Continued
Supply of Game

TITLE to lands purchased by the hunters' license funds is being steadily acquired. The Game Commission has purchased up to June 1, 1934, four hundred twenty-six thousand, five hundred seventy-five acres of fine hunting territory, distributed through forty-six counties of the State. This has been one of the outstanding permanent achievements of our Pennsylvania game policy, an achievement made possible by the sportsmen of the state. It has laid the foundation for perpetuating the sport of hunting and securing permanently to the generality of sportsmen open hunting privileges.

In this manner there has been a material gain to the sportsmen, creating an enduring return for part of the annual license fee paid for the privilege of hunting. Seventy-five cents from each license goes for purchase and maintenance of such lands. This program of land purchase started at an opportune time, when lands became cheap because of the denuding of the forests of their timber, and it has been possible to purchase the lands at a low price. If this purchasing policy can be continued for some time, through it the sportsmen will acquire a large heritage and something substantial for their money. Much of this land (about 144,000 acres) is being established and maintained by the Federal Government.

The sportsmen will note that the provision for use of seventy-five cents per license carries with it two provisions,—first, purchase, second, maintenance, including protection. The provision for "maintenance" as used in the law, by a proper liberal construction, includes such maintenance as will bring the lands to production of game for the hunters, that being the primary purpose.

The expenditures for such maintenance have been increasing with the purchases, and it is possible that there may come a time when maintenance will require the greater part of the sum available. That will slow up the purchasing program. It is already reducing the funds for purchase.

While this achievement by the sportsmen has been great and worthwhile, since it is a special project financed by the sportsmen alone and not from taxes or state appropriations, it should not be an excuse for making the state forest program inactive. Pennsylvania has a very large amount of mountain lands. Those lands should be made useful for the people generally. In them all the people of the state should be interested. It was this general



Looking Towards Smith Knob in Refuge No. 8 from Refuge Keeper's House, Lycoming County

interest in the whole people which became the foundation for the state forestry program. That program has been slowing up because of lack of appropriations to continue its purchase. The Legislature in the general public interest ought to continue this general forestry program, which was begun more than thirty years ago with a prospective five million acre purchase in contemplation. Up to date that program has resulted in the purchase of less than two million acres.

If interest in the state forestry program could be continued, it would assist the people in the preservation of the mountain lands of the state, making them available, not only for recreation but for timber, pure waters, stream preservation and other possible benefits. These mountain areas can only be made profitable to the people by acquiring them and then placing them under state protection and state reforestation.

It would be very desirable if the next Legislature would take a greater interest in state forestry and appropriate money sufficient to make greater progress in the general purpose. Purchase by the sportsmen alone can hardly be expected to be sufficient to accomplish that which should be done in the public interest generally.

Note: In connection with Mr. Creveling's article attention is

(Continued on Page 12)



I Saw "My Bear"

by

ADOLF MÜLLER, President
Board of Game Commissioners

FOR years it has been an ambition of mine to meet up with a bear in hunting season. I would go places where as many as five were seen at one time but never would I see one. I tried it again and again with good old Weldy Sadler back of Hillsgrove, where bear were killed the day before and the day after my hunt, but the nearest thing to a bear I saw there was a porcupine.

Another year I accepted an invitation to hunt over grounds owned by clubs in bear counties, but I just never could see a bear, though I did see his footprints in the snow atop the logs, and I saw hundreds of beech trees broken to pieces when Mr. and Mrs. Bear were hunting a meal.

Once when we arrived at camp on a Sunday evening it was snowing, and Bob says to Jim and me, his nose turned up knowingly, "T is making a good tracking for tomorrow."

Sure enough when morning came it stopped snowing and we hunted all day but saw no fresh tracks and it looked as if bear, deer, everything had moved out before the snow came.

By three p. m. Jim decided to go back the six miles to camp, as it was only two and one-half hours to dark, and away he went.

I then made up my mind to scale the very top of the mountain where in other years I saw all kinds of bear signs. When I got nearly to the top the fog cleared and the sun came out, and I could see down the aisles and trails through the trees. Most of the game I have ever seen I saw by watching for hours through these many aisles in the woods; so I would stop from time to time and watch, and suddenly I saw an unusually black and glistening object. I froze, looked for some time, and the thing moved and rose to the height of a big man; yes, it was a big bear, and as he rose he put one paw up in front of his face and turned around.

I shot once to the right of him and once to the left of him and he scrambled off at top speed and kept going in a half circle of about three and one-half miles, ending up in the nearest State Game Refuge.

This bear had been lying down the day before and never moved during the snowstorm, now easily over thirty-six hours. He had made a bed along the side of a tree just like a hunter looking for a soft place to sit.

Now as to this bear's tracks. They were small, very much like those of a blue bear I saw in Alaska. His belly was low, the type known among the natives as sow belly or sow bear, long narrow, low bellied, small clawed. From reports, his bearship still roams through them thar hills.

REPORTS FROM FIELD OFFICERS

FOREST FIRES

We have had several bad fires. I picked up one small fawn deer that was caught between the main fire and the back fire. It was so badly burned it only lived two days. One of the boys reported hearing another fawn cry but could not get to it. Several rabbits were seen running before the fire, some of them badly singed. I am of the opinion that there was a good many grouse nests burned up.—W. J. CARPENTER.

Many forest fires during the month. Had many small fawn deer burn, also raccoons. Rabbits no estimate. Many field fires, never reported, did a lot of damage to pheasants, quail and song and insectivorous birds. Many squirrels were burned right in their dens. We could smell the flesh of the deer burning in some sections.—W. L. WRIGHT.

Had so many reports of a large amount of game being destroyed by forest fires that Refuge Keeper Mason and myself patrolled about 15 miles through burned area on the 70,000 acre fire west of Refuge No. 1, and contrary to our expectations we did not find any game killed by the fire. Much to our amazement we saw several live grouse, three rabbits and numerous fresh deer tracks in the heart of the area where the fire burned the hardest and where the back fires and head fires met.—G. H. GUSTIN.

CROWS

This spring has been very favorable to our small game breeding. No large forest fires in our best game country. Many young deer seen. One of our greatest menaces to bird life now seems to be the increasing large number of crows. In spite of the large number killed last summer (killed 447 myself), there seems to be more than ever this summer.—H. A. MEISS.

FISH

I have been trying to educate the people in regards to obeying the laws. Greene County people simply have never been instructed as they should have been. Many prosecutions could be made, but I have been trying to put them straight without prosecuting them. I have been putting most of my time on the streams as the people here have always been used to using a seine. Hundreds of rock bass are caught and kept. They call them butter fish. I have been instructing them in regards to the different kinds of bass and other fish. Confiscated 7 seines and a 75-foot Gill net.—W. M. McCLARIN.

GAME CONDITIONS

If blossoms mean anything there should be an enormous crop of walnut, hickory and dogwood, together with grapes. This should be our nut year in this section. Game seems plentiful in all sections. Have noticed more blacksnakes than in other seasons. Have killed quite a lot of snakes and observed a great many being killed along the roads. I really consider the black snake one of our worst game destroyers.—FRED S. FISHER.

BEAVER

We have a beaver that knew where to avoid the traps this season. On May 3 a fire boss at the Keffer's Tunnel was inspecting this mine to see if it was safe for
(Continued on Page 12)

 STAGGER SEASON ON SMALL GAME BIRDS						
1934 * NOVEMBER * 1934						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
	5	6	7			10
	12		14			17
	19		21			24
	26		28	29	30	
SMALL GAME BIRDS INCLUDE: GROUSE, QUAIL, RINGNECK PHEASANT [MALE] AND WILD TURKEY						

The Board of Game Commissioners at its regular meeting on July 5 fixed the hunting regulations for the coming season. Two major conservation measures were effected, both of which deserve the wholehearted support of the sportsmen.

First, the season on bear was closed for one year; and second, the daily bag limit on rabbits was cut from 5 to 4 and the seasonal limit from 30 to 24. These changes were made only after the most serious consideration on the part of the Board in which the future interests of the sportsmen were regarded.

Alarmed by reports from all field officers in the bear territory as well as from many sportsmen living in these same sections the Commission conducted for some months an intensive and thorough survey of the bear situation and found conditions such that it was deemed wise to at least close the season for one year.

Last season was particularly hard on the bear population for several reasons. In the first place, all the conditions that go to make up the bear season were unusually favorable for a big kill. Weather conditions were ideal in most of the bear territory, and a good tracking snow contributed the last desideratum for successful hunting. As a result, 586 bear were killed,—possibly half, of the entire bear population.

Another factor limiting the bear increase—even though utterly unintentionally—was the C. C. C. camps in bear territory. The presence and operations of these large numbers of men in territory usually undisturbed by sight or sound of men except during the hunting season undoubtedly in many instances frightened hibernating mother bear from their dens, leaving cubs to starve;—possibly to some extent even preventing breeding.

Back in 1905 Pennsylvania recognized the importance of the black bear as a game animal, and was the first state to give it protection, allowing only a limited open season each year, and since 1925 protecting

cubs absolutely. As a result, bear “came back” promptly and amazingly, and Pennsylvania has become by far the foremost bear hunting ground in the country.

But another year like past year would probably undo most of the splendid accomplishments of these thirty years in bringing back this most appealing of our game animals; and the sportsmen should—and undoubtedly will—give the Commission their wholehearted support in declaring the closed season.

Limiting the daily and seasonal bag limit on rabbits likewise was a step in the right direction, as the Commission has received a great many reports from various parts of the State declaring an unusual scarcity of this most popular of our small game animal.

Besides the heavy hunting every year, and the appalling number of rabbits killed by automobiles, and the large number unintentionally caught in traps set for other animals, most correspondents attribute the present evident decrease to the floods which have oc-

curred for the past few years while the young were still comparatively helpless.

Through the years the Board has consistently used every effort to maintain the supply of rabbits. They have been rigorously protected during the closed season; fifty to sixty thousand (all that could be obtained from territory free from tularemia) have been imported and restocked each year; and continued experiments are being made in raising our own rabbits.

The fact that Pennsylvania has only one source from which to purchase rabbits for restocking purposes, namely Missouri, and that there is always a possibility of that state barring exportation of these animals like Kansas did a year or two ago, makes it imperative that the Game Commission consider the future of these most popular of our small game creatures. And, until some satisfactory system is worked out by which they can be economically propagated in large numbers, the only alternative is a reduced bag limit such as has been effected. The better a man loves to hunt this popular game the readier he should be to endorse such action of the Board in their effort to guarantee a future and continuous supply.

A staggered season on game birds, which proved generally popular last year, was again adopted for the coming season and will include the following dates: November 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30. The utmost consideration for all classes of hunters was given in the selection of these dates. They give the first-of-the-week man his opportunity, also the middle-of-the-week man a chance, and at the same time provide Saturdays and holidays for those who can only go afield on those days. Furthermore they give the man who takes a week's vacation a chance as well as the camp hunter who likes to take the last couple of days small game hunting prior to the opening of the deer camp. The dates include Election and Thanksgiving Day; and as Armistice Day comes on Sunday it is also provided for in case a holiday is granted on Monday.

The seasons and bag limits as fixed by the Board have been approved by the majority of the representatives of the Federation of Sportsmen Associations throughout the State.

The following table is a complete set-up of the seasons and bag limits:

SPECIES OF GAME	BAG LIMITS		OPEN SEASONS (BOTH DATES INCL., SUN. EXC.)
	DAY	SEASON	
*Wild Turkeys, ...	1	1	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30.
Ringnecked Pheasants (males only)	2	6	
Ruffed Grouse, ...	2	12	
Virginia Partridge, commonly called Quail, Gambel Quail, Valley Quail (the combined kinds), ...	6	24	
Blackbirds, ...	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1—Nov. 30.
Rabbits (Cottontail), ...	4	24	
Hares (Snowshoe or Varying), ...	3	15	Nov. 1—Nov. 30.
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (the combined kinds), ...	6	20	Nov. 1—Nov. 30.
Squirrels, Red, ...	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1—Aug. 15, 1935.
Hungarian Partridges, ...	0	0	No open season.
Reeves Pheasants, ...	0	0	No open season.
Mink, Opossum, Skunk Otter, ...	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1—Feb. 28, 1935.
Muskkrats, ...	Unlimited	Unlimited	Dec. 1—Feb. 28, 1935.
**Raccoons (by individual or hunting party), ...	3	10	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.
Beaver, ...	0	0	No open season.
Bear, ...	0	0	No open season.
Deer, male, with two or more points to one antler, ..	1	1	Dec. 1—Dec. 15.
Deer, male (as above by hunting party), ...	6	6	Dec. 1—Dec. 15.
Deer, Antlerless, ...	0	0	No open season.
Elk, ...	0	0	No open season.

*No open season on wild turkeys during the 1934 hunting season in Wyoming, Pike, Bucks, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Dauphin, Lebanon, Tioga, Bradford, Clearfield, Jefferson and Lycoming Counties.

**In the Counties of Greene, Fayette, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Chester, Montgomery, Lehigh, Bucks, Dauphin, Lebanon, Cumberland, Philadelphia, Washington, Delaware, Lancaster, Berks and Carbon; and from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15 in all other counties.

Raccoons may be hunted only between one hour before sunset and one hour after sunrise.

CLUB HOLDS CROW HUNT

The Langeloth Sportsmen's Association, of Langeloth, concluded a very successful crow hunt by dining on barbecued pig and sheep. The hunt was conducted in the form of a team match, two captains being appointed and choosing sides from the club membership.

The hunt and feed was a success in two ways, in that it accounts for the demise of well over a hundred crows, several hawks and snakes and increased the club membership from 50 to 85 sportsmen.

President T. A. Smith set a good example for his followers by personally accounting for 32 crows and a hawk.

As we are somewhat successful in doing away with game enemies we hope the state will reward us by supplying game and fish for restocking purposes. If so, we will consider the association's efforts at conservation and propagation well worthwhile.

BOSTON MAN STATE'S OLDEST GAME WARDEN

The McKeesport district is said to have the oldest game warden in Pennsylvania in point of continuous service in that capacity. He is C. M. C. Harper, of Boston, who has served 35 years in this district, and still holds the office and attends to the duties of the appointment.

DRIVER STOPS BUS TO SAVE DEER ON HIGHWAY

Roy Kile, driving a bus between Danville and Bloomsburg, one night recently saw two doe deer in the middle of the highway, confused and blinded by his lights. He promptly halted the bus and dimmed his lights, and the deer immediately fled to the safety of the forest.

We hope Fate rewards his decency and sportsmanship by allowing him to kill a twelve-point buck next winter.

MAY HIS TRIBE INCREASE!

Guardians of the Blooming Grove Rod and Gun Club killed the following vermin on the club's property during 1933: 1 Wildcat, 38 Foxes, 53 Weasels, 107 Skunks, 495 Rats, 14 House Cats, 48 Owls, 109 Hawks, 131 Crows, 171 Snakes (rattlers and water).

RATTLER WARNING SAVES LIFE

The rattling of a rattlesnake probably saved Mrs. Koehler, wife of Refuge Keeper George Koehler, near Montoursville, from being bitten. Hearing the empty preserving cans on the shelves in the cellar move about and believing it was being caused by mice, Mrs. Koehler opened the door and found a huge rattlesnake, with seven rattles, coiled on the shelf. The snake had placed its rattlers out between two preserve cans and was sounding a warning when Mrs. Koehler investigated the noise.

Mrs. Koehler got word to her husband, and he being an expert on snakes quickly caught the reptile alive and placed it in his collection of live snakes.

The snake had apparently gone into the cellar where it was damp, as is the custom of this species of snake during dry weather.

This is proof conclusive that the rattler is not as dangerous as the copperhead. When the rattler sounds a warning that means "Keep away from me." But the copperhead can sound no warning. Pennsylvania has only two poisonous snakes—the copperhead and the rattlesnake, and both appear to be very prevalent in many of our mountainous sections.

DEDICATION OF LOYALSOCK STATE GAME FARM

(Continued from Page 3)

Entomology, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Harry B. Scott, Philipsburg; Hon. Chas. W. Sones, Williamsport; Hon. Charles Lose, Montoursville; Hon. North Shellenberger, McAllisterville; Hon. Harry H. Brennan, Williamsport; Hon. Adolf Muller, President Board of Game Commissioners; Hon. Richard E. Reitz, Vice-President Board of Game Commissioners; Dr. W. H. Moore, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Hon. Ralph L. Eckenstein, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Hon. Howard Stewart, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Dr. S. H. Williams, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Hon. A. Hunter Willis, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Hon. J. Q. Creveling, Member Board of Game Commissioners; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary Board of Game Commissioners; W. C. Shaffer, Deputy Executive Secretary Board of Game Commissioners; W. Gard. Conklin,

Director Bureau of Refuges and Lands, Game Commission; John B. Ross, Director of Bureau of Protection, Game Commission; C. A. Hiller, Chief Division of Propagation, Game Commission; Richard Gerstell, Propagation Inspector, Game Commission; Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Chief Division of Education, Game Commission; Dr. Chas. S. Apgar, Jr., Cinematographer, Game Commission; H. S. Smith, President United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre; Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Secretary United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre; Philip G. Platt, State President Izaak Walton League, Wallingford; M. Harvey Taylor, Chairman State Republican Committee, Harrisburg; Henry C. Cree, Clinton County Fish and Game Association, Lock Haven; Frank Marshall, President Clinton County Fish and Game Association, Lock Haven; Luther M. Otto, Jr., President Grays Run Club, Williamsport; Judge Charles H. Rich, Woolrich; Hon. Robt. F. Rich, Washington, D. C.; John Bonin, Prothonotary, Wilkes-Barre; J. Aug. Beck, Williamsport; William S. B. McCaleb, St. Davids; J. M. Pancoast, Darby; A. F. Menzemer, Allegheny County Sportsmen, Bellevue, Pittsburgh; A. C. Gluckert, Allegheny County Sportsmen, Bellevue, Pittsburgh; R. W. Thorne, Lycoming County Republican Chairman, Williamsport; George Myers, Williamsport; Bud Myers, Everett; Fred E. Haegle, Secretary Izaak Walton League, Hazleton; Dean R. L. Watts, State College; Joseph F. Blanchard, Director Anthracite Trout and Game Farm, Hazleton; Seth Brown, Director Anthracite Trout and Game Farm, Hazleton; A. S. Phelps, Secretary Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association, East Stroudsburg; Dr. D. J. Enterline, Tamaqua Fish and Game Association, Tamaqua; M. C. Merritts, Vice-Chairman, Central Division, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen, Altoona; J. W. Himebaugh, President Presque Isle Sportsmen's Association, Erie; and I. W. Ettinger, Stroudsburg.

There was no doubt others who were present whose names do not appear and it is hoped they will not consider it an oversight if they are not included. In a large gathering of this sort the committees do not always have an opportunity to see or meet everyone.

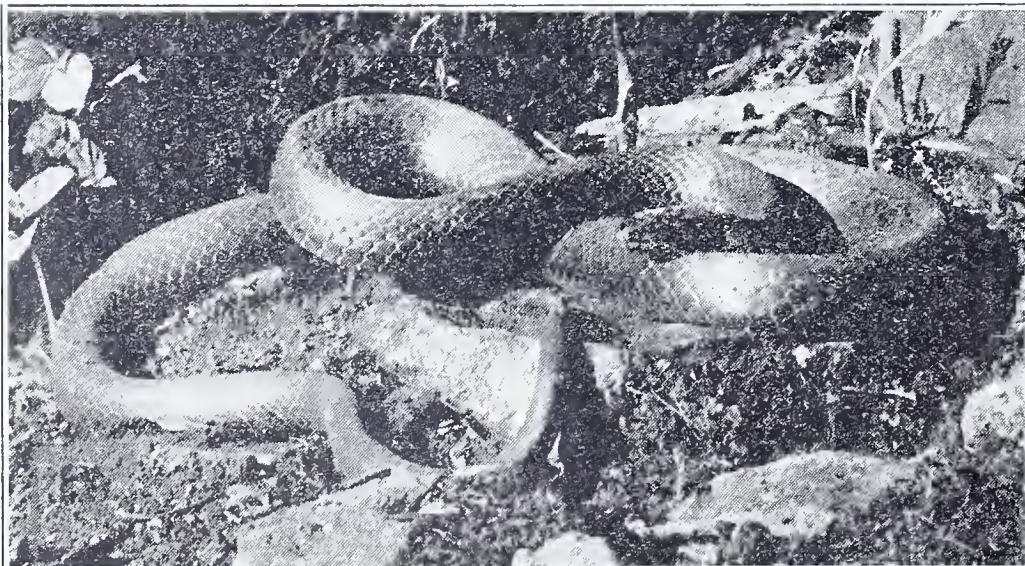
Following the dedication program the entire assembly moved to Shore Acres where the Consolidated Sportsmen's Association held a picnic which was heartily enjoyed by everyone.

LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

F. J. Frederick, of New Kensington, recently sent in a photograph of a doe with two legs shot off, one in front and one in back, and left to suffer. He and his party killed the creature to relieve its suffering. They also found six spike bucks that quick trigger hunters shot. Frederick says, "If there is a buck in Medix Run section with long spikes living, it is not because he wasn't shot at."

BANDED HAWK

We are indebted to Mr. Jared M. B. Reis, former member of the Board, for the following interesting note: A banded sparrow hawk secured by the Charleston Museum in early January has been identified by the U. S. Biological Survey as one banded in 1933 by J. D. Middleton, of Norristown, Pa.



Blacksnakes Destroy Many Eggs and Young of Game and Song Birds

The Breeding and Training of Hunting Dogs

By

Colin M. Reed



Beaux—Owned by H. E. Eyster, York

The author of this article, Mr. Colin McF. Reed, of Washington, Pa., is one of the best known all around sportsmen in our State. He is president of the Southwestern Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and devoted much time and effort in promoting the Federation.

From study and experience, Mr. Reed is well qualified to write upon the subject of setter breeding for he has been for many years a keen and successful breeder of this kind of bird dogs.

In addition, he is a most enthusiastic competitor and devotee of field trials, and was one of the first to recognize the quality and potentialities of the great setter dog, Jersey Prince. To back his own judgment of this dog, Mr. Reed made a number of successful matings to him, which resulted in several field trial winners and many high class shooting dogs.—C. R. Hobson, Vice-Chairman of the Southwestern Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Homestead, Pa.—EDITOR.

THE breeding of hunting dogs can hardly be called a science—we know too little about it. We have, of course, Mendel's experiments by which he succeeded in proving his theories in regard to plants, but when applied to animals it is unfortunately only useful in establishing a definite color and some physical characteristics in a strain, and after all, color in our dogs is of little importance. You can *not* breed strains, *stamina*, and a *racing heart* by mathematical formulas.

Everyone has *theories* about breeding but no one has much *knowledge*. As a great horse breeder once said: "In breeding, two and two sometimes makes four but *often* it makes only three." Sometimes a theory

works—and often it does not. Some breeders will tell you—if you have a small matron, breed her to a big dog; if you have a slow pottering matron, breed her to a wild uncontrollable bolter. They figure the breeding of opposites will get the perfect specimen between the two. Sometimes YES and more often NO. Perhaps the best rule we have to go by is the theory that "Like Breeds Like." If you apply this to individual cases it does not often work, but applied to a *breed* or a *strain* of dogs it is unquestionably so. If they have been bred true for generations, they will reproduce the characteristics of their ancestors, and the better the quality of their ancestry, the more likely they are to produce an outstanding dog.

If we want to breed good dogs then, we must start with dogs of good average ancestry. By that I do not mean champions necessarily, although a few good champions in his pedigree never hurt any dog, and we must then apply the "Rule of Selection." A litter of pups all have the same ancestry, but in most litters there are good, bad and indifferent dogs. If you are going to be a successful breeder, you must keep your best ones. You will probably want to know *how* to *pick* the best pup in a litter. I cannot answer that. A great deal depends on what *you* want. If you are breeding for looks, that is easy—pick the best looking one. If you are trying to breed speed, style and range in your dogs, pick the one with the most nervous energy. He will probably carry his tail the highest. If your strain is lacking in *nose*, try hiding a piece of tainted meat in a weed field and pick the pup that finds it more quickly and more often. Tom Baldwin's advice to me some years ago was to pick the one you cannot keep in the yard. He has *two very essential qualities*

of a good dog—the *desire* to get out and hunt, and the *brains* to figure out a way to do it.

If you are an amateur breeder, and most of us are, you have a very *definite* idea of the type of dog you like. You may be a crank on style or range or speed or looks. **WHATEVER IT IS, BREED FOR IT.** Select the pups which show the probabilities of developing into what *you* want. The real pleasure of breeding, as I see it, is producing as nearly as possible *your ideal dog*, and if you succeed, it really does not matter whether you can find a judge in the country who agrees with you. You are a *successful breeder* if you *produce* the *type of dog you like*.

I have a friend whose hobby is BONE and he has produced a strain of setters that look like draft horses. Personally, I think they have too much BONE and a lot of it is in their heads. But they suit him. They are what he started out to breed. **MORE POWER TO HIM—HE IS A SUCCESSFUL BREEDER.**

No discussion of breeding would be complete without some mention of INBREEDING. A great many people believe that INBREEDING, which, roughly speaking, is the inter-breeding of close relatives, results in mental and physical deterioration. Nothing is farther from the facts. Inbreeding *multiplies*, and to an extent, *sets* the *good traits* of their ancestors in the pups, but bear in mind it *also multiplies* the *poor traits*, and for this reason should not be indulged indiscriminately. Properly used, it is a big help in successful breeding.

INBREEDING has been blamed for the downfall of the Llewellyn Setter. They *are* intensely inbred, but in my opinion the *real* cause of their backsliding was the commercialization of the strain and *not* inbreeding. Some years back, when they were at the height of their popularity, any setter which was 100% Llewellyn brought a big cash price, regardless of individual quality, with the result that the vitally important **RULE OF SELECTION** was laid aside and breeders *bred to pedigrees*, instead of *individuals*. They *kept* and *bred* their *worthless matrons* as well as their *good ones*, which naturally greatly reduced the *average excellence* of the *strain*. The law of nature tends to a reproduction of the average quality of the breed. Great dogs come very seldom, and about all we can hope to do is to gradually raise the average standard of our dogs.

Don't be discouraged if you do not succeed quickly. As a well known sporting dog authority said: "Breeding is all a matter of probabilities." The skillful breeder minimizes the danger of defects. When he gets a good one the whole world hears him holler. When he gets a dozen plugs he remembers that *silence is golden*. Even about his good ones his *hindsight* is better than his *foresight* as to *how* he did the trick. And *this* is the art and science of breeding.

The finished hunting dog is the product of two very definite influences: **HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT**. Heredity, of course, is entirely a matter of breeding; environment, a matter of care and training.

In what proportion these two influences affect the finished product is a much argued question. I personally believe that heredity is much the stronger and the more import-

ant, in that once you have it, it is not subject to change. If you do not get good results with one trainer, nor can you change to any great extent the natural qualities which have been bred in your dog, and if you attempt to, the usual result is a worthless dog. In bird dogs, if you have a dog which is bred from wide-going, high-strung quail dogs, don't try to make a grouse dog out of him. You will only succeed in getting a poor grouse dog. And on the other hand, if he is bred from slow going, cautious, grouse dog ancestors, you are only wasting your time if you attempt to train him to go out wide and fast enough to make a good, first-class quail dog.

The inherent characteristics that were bred in the puppy will still be there in the grown dog. The change in the dog as a result of environment and training is purely relative. If you take a puppy from a litter bred from fast, wide-ranging, high-strung quail dog ancestry, and another from a litter bred from short ranging, slower grouse dogs, put them in the same kennel, feed them the same food, send them both to the same trainer, at two years of age one will still be a wide-going quail dog, and the other a short-ranging grouse dog. If you have sent them to a good trainer they will probably both be good dogs; but if you have sent them to a poor trainer it is just tough for you, but the two dogs will be just as different in their inherent traits as they were when they were puppies.

Amateur Training

I am a great believer in the amateur training his own dog if he has the time, country and the birds to work on. You will get a lot more pleasure out of your dog if you train him yourself. But keep this in mind: the first and most important factor in training a dog is, **YOU MUST KNOW MORE THAN THE DOG.** That eliminates a lot of us. Another thing is, **YOU MUST NOT HAVE THE SAME FAULTS AS YOU ARE TRYING TO ERADICATE IN THE**

DOG. You cannot train a dog to be steady to SHOT and WING if you yourself "BREAK SHOT" and run to pick up the first bird shot over him. A bird dog will naturally hunt rabbits if you shoot them in front of him. He thinks you want rabbits. Don't blame him, blame yourself. So, before you start to train a dog be sure you have yourself well yard broken. Dogs could do with less training if the men who hunt them had more.

If you send your dog to a trainer, do not expect him to return you a finished dog in two months. It can't be done. How long it will take depends largely on the dog. Some dogs acquire training much more rapidly than others, but I should say the average dog needs at least five months with a trainer. If you can not wait until he is finished and have him shipped home half-trained, don't cuss the trainer. He has probably done all he could in the time you gave him. It takes time and a lot of patient effort to properly educate a dog, and I am sure you want your dog educated and developed, not merely broken.

Let me repeat: Train your own dog if you have the time and are real sure, **FIRST**, that you have more brains than the dog, and **SECOND**, that you are thoroughly broken and steady to SHOT and WING. If not, send your dog to a good trainer and give him the time necessary to produce a properly finished dog.

AS OTHERS SEE US

"The State of Pennsylvania has demonstrated to the world just what might be expected by having the people educated to the importance of their wild life resources. The boys and girls who thirty years ago were in the schools in that state are reaping the rich reward that they themselves have made possible."

—From the March *Bulletin* of the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission.

WOODPECKERS HELP

Woodpeckers last winter helped Government scouts to run down elm bark beetles, insects that carry the Dutch elm disease, now threatening the American elm with extinction. The woodpeckers, working on beetle-infested trees, removed the outer bark. The lighter-colored inner bark thus exposed was a signal to inspectors looking for infested trees.

Crews under the direction of entomologists and plant pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture scouted for diseased and beetle-infested elm trees through Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, where the Dutch elm disease is known to be present. A total of 2,138 diseased or badly beetle-infested trees were destroyed.

FLORIDA GALLINULE

On May 23, N. C. Tyler, of New Cumberland, brought to the Commission for identification a Florida gallinule which had been found in New Cumberland the afternoon before with a broken neck, evidently having flown into some obstruction. As it was in perfect condition otherwise, it will be mounted and kept, especially for the use of the Training School.

This is the second Florida gallinule brought into the Commission within three weeks, the other one being alive and apparently unhurt except for utter exhaustion. The species does not belong in this section and these stray individuals are probably blown inland by storms.

SURGEON'S PLASTER THE OUTER'S BEST FRIEND

Though intended to protect sore spots or hold a bandage in place, surgeon's plaster has many possible uses in camp. When warmed it will stick to almost any dry surface and will make a water-tight and airtight joint. It will hold a cork in a bottle, keep the cap on a can, patch a hole in the canoe, mend a cracked paddle or gun stock, or seal a box. If the fishing rod sticks at the ferrules, a bit of plaster on each joint will give the fingers a purchase for a pull.

AUTO HITS HERD OF DEER; ONE DEAD, SEVERAL HURT

An auto ran into a herd of about ten deer recently on the Moosic-Daleville highway in Spring Brook Township, killing one and injuring several others.

The driver of the machine was Walter Plutti, 521 Leggett Street. The left headlight, fender and bumper were damaged. Plutti was at the crest of a grade when the accident occurred and he failed to see the deer in time to avoid striking them. The injured deer were taken to a nearby farm and the local Game Protector was notified by members of the Daleville substation. State Highway Patrol, who investigated.

APPRECIATION

Game Protector R. H. McKissick, of Youngstown, asked the editor to tell the members of Class 1 and 2 who were at the Training School that he greatly appreciated the telegram they sent while he was in the hospital. Incidentally the telegram reached him the very same day a new son arrived.



"Pup" Gets an Early Start

● MISCELLANEOUS ●

PHEASANTS PULLING CORN?

Quite a few cases have been brought to our attention where farmers claim the ring-neck pheasants have been pulling corn. We investigate a great many of these cases for our own satisfaction and find in all cases that the pheasant is not to blame. We went to the Willow Brook farm in Northampton County and asked the Superintendent, J. Krall, if he had any trouble with the pheasant pulling corn and he said he did not, and asked us to drive with him around the farm. Taking the trip around the farm we did not find one case where the pheasant had pulled any corn, and there are many more pheasants on this farm than on any other farm in Northampton County. The Willow Brook people treat their seed corn with a crow repellant mixture before planting.

We had one complaint that the pheasant pulled all the corn in a five acre tract twice this spring, causing the farmer to replant. But investigation showed that the farmer had been planting corn that was two years old and so would not germinate. Another claimed the pheasants had pulled his corn, and another that his corn did not even get to sprout, and investigation showed that these two farmers had purchased their seed corn from a fellow farmer, who had raised it the previous season, and instead of allowing the corn to fully develop, it was picked too soon and did not make good seed corn. The first farmer admitted that the seed corn was not good, and the second one was convinced that was his trouble also.

We talked to a great many farmers and a great many tell us that the corn should be planted deeper than the ordinary farmer plants, as by deeper planting it will take a little longer to sprout, but when the blade appears above the ground the corn will have taken a better root and if the pheasant or crow attempts to pull it the blade will be broken off and the corn will not be disturbed.

In all our investigations we did not find a single case where the farmer had given his seed corn the germination test before planting.

We would recommend to every farmer to select good seed corn, first of all. Give it a simple germination test by wetting a cloth burlap bag and placing a few grains of corn on it. If the corn is good, it will begin to sprout in three or four days. Also, treat the seed corn with a good crow repellant before planting.

Don't plant seed corn that is too old, as the weevil may have already deposited its eggs in the corn.—C. H. FULMER, Secretary, Lappawinzo Fish and Game Protective Association, Northampton.

TO KEEP RABBITS FROM GNAWING TREES

John W. Hershey, a nurseryman of Downingtown, and others have found by extensive experience that planting soy beans near your trees and leaving a patch of them to stand over winter will keep rabbits from gnawing shrubs and trees.



Ben Florendale, Prize Winning English Setter Owned by A. C. "Bert" Ackerman of Altoona

CURE FOUND FOR HEARTWORMS

It is great news to all intelligent dog lovers to learn that Drs. W. H. Wright and P. C. Underwood, of the Zoological Division of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, working in collaboration with the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Gun-Dog Club, have at last worked out a specific for the dreaded heartworms in dogs, a parasite that was first recognized in the South, but has spread rapidly through the Atlantic States, destroying hundreds of valuable hunting dogs.

The new medicine is a very complex antimony compound which the discoverers have named *fouadin*, and it kills both the adult worms and the larvae.

A suitable course of treatment with *fouadin*, the investigators announce, will usually destroy some or all of the adult worms in the heart and pulmonary artery and will free the blood stream of larvae, thus preventing the infested dog from acting further as a spreader of the parasite to other dogs.

The common symptoms of heartworm infestation are that the dog tires easily, may gasp, breathe heavily and even collapse. The dog may cough or show nervousness and may even have convulsions and other symptoms resembling rabies or hydrophobia. Death usually results from asphyxia, clogging of the blood vessels and dilation of the heart.

Since the new treatment affects both the liver and kidneys, it should be administered

only by a competent veterinarian, fully informed on the disease and the new drug, otherwise the life of the dog may be endangered. In cases of heavy infestations with heartworms the drug should not be given rapidly in large doses or at too close intervals, since the destruction of considerable numbers of worms at one time may clog the pulmonary artery and result in embolic pneumonia, state the investigators.

Fouadin is marketed in the U. S. by the Winthrop Chemical Co., 170 Varick St., New York City, and your veterinary can get specific directions for its administration from the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

"LIFE IS JUST ONE . . ."

Will our beechnuts go next? Dr. R. Kent Beattie, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, reports that a new disease of the beech has already effected entry on the North American Continent, threatening to do for the beech what the imported chestnut blight did for the chestnut.

The disease, caused, like the chestnut blight, by an imported fungus, has already killed more than a third of the beechtrees in Nova Scotia and many in New Brunswick, and is now killing trees in Maine, which undoubtedly means it will spread farther.

The fungus that causes the disease is abetted by an insect known as the felted beech scale. This insect already occurs in some other states, though so far the disease itself has been reported in the U. S. only from Maine.

THE NEW DUCK STAMP

Authorized by the recent Congress and to be issued shortly by the Post Office Department, the new duck stamp will be on sale at post offices in all county seats, in all towns with populations of 200 or more, and in certain waterfowl centers. The sale of stamps will provide funds to help conserve ducks and geese and other migratory waterfowl by the establishment of sanctuaries. Everyone over 16 years of age who hunts migratory waterfowl is required to have a Federal hunting stamp in his possession, affixed to the regular State hunting license or to a special certificate furnished by the postmaster if a hunting license is not required.

Not all the money for this restoration program, the Biological Survey points out, will come from the pockets of the sportsmen, however, for the President, recognizing that wildlife, like the forests, is a valuable national resource, is planning to devote additional sums to extending the sanctuary system. The stamp sale will probably provide funds ranging between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000 annually, according to estimates by the Biological Survey.

WILD LIFE AND THE MOTORIST

Strange events are taking place on these warm summer nights while motorists follow winding mountain highways through the bear and deer regions of Pennsylvania.

Returning to his home after a ride near Wellsboro, Charles Strayer told of a young buck deer standing calmly in the middle of an improved highway and forcing him to halt his car.

When the car came to a standstill, the buck slowly approached, sniffed at the hood of the automobile, and then nibbled pretzels from the hands of Miss Sarah Holmes who occupied the car with Mr. and Mrs. Strayer. Strayer manages a brewery in Lock Haven, but he restricted the deer's diet to pretzels.

Driving along an isolated township highway in Clinton County, Wilson Clark found himself face to face with a black bear sitting up in the middle of the road with mouth open and tongue wagging as if to say "Thou shalt not pass."

Increasing speed, Clark struck the bear amidships, bowled him over, and did not look back.

Many of the deer do not meet motorists as considerate as the Lock Haven pretzel feeders. Patients in hospitals at both Lock Haven and Bellefonte have feasted upon venison recently as the result of the number of deer killed by cars.

GAME LAND PURCHASE

(Continued from Page 5)

(See Opposite Table and Table on Page 13) invited to two statements printed in this issue of the GAME NEWS, prepared by the Bureau of Refuges and Lands. One on this page shows the acreage of game lands acquired yearly since the land purchase program was started in 1920. Likewise it shows the amount of money actually expended yearly for game lands. In the other statement, on page 13, is listed the acreage in the various blocks of State Game Lands distributed throughout the state and the present value of each block as estimated by the Bureau of Refuges and Lands. The estimate is considered very conservative.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY MAKES CHANGES IN WILDLIFE BUREAU

To promote more effectively an active national movement toward wildlife restoration, J. N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, has recently made changes in the organization.

Consolidating the Division of Game and Bird Conservation and the Division of Predatory Animal and Rodent Control, Mr. Darling has established a new unit designated the Division of Game Management, under the leadership of Stanley P. Young, former head of the control unit, with 8 to 12 regional directors who will administer the Bureau's game and other wildlife management throughout the States. Leaders of predator and rodent control, refuge custodians, law-enforcement officers, and other field agents will be responsible to these regional directors.

To keep the public acquainted with the accumulating facts and findings and with the activities of the Biological Survey, the chief has established a Division of Public Relations. In addition to giving attention to the press, the radio, public exhibits, and public speakers, the new division will keep watch of the bureau's relations with the various regions and States. The Division of Public Relations includes a consolidation of the Office of Editorial and Informational Work and the office of Exhibits, Photographs, and Publication Distribution.

To promote a national migratory waterfowl program, Mr. Darling has established a new unit to be called the Division of Migratory Waterfowl. This division will plan for careful and thorough wildlife-refuge administration in the interests of the birds, the public, and the sportsmen. Immediate objectives will be emergency acquisition of refuge areas with the special funds available, and the development of trained refuge custodians. For the present, however, existing refuges remain under the supervision of the Division of Game Management.

Auxiliary Game Refuge Keeper E. H. Capwell, Wyalusing, reports the killing of a Snowy Owl by William Benjamin, of Terrytown.

REPORTS FROM FIELD OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 6)

the miners to work. On his way out he heard a noise behind him and to his surprise he found that a beaver was following him. Being afraid it would be killed by one of the motors he caught it and notified me. I liberated it in Deep Creek.—LEROY S. JONES.

OWL KILLS GROUSE IN DAYLIGHT

On Tuesday, May 22, while patrolling in the vicinity of Lookout and Equinunk, I stopped along the road near a pine thicket for the purpose of shooting some crows. After reaching the thicket where I intended to hide and call the crows, I heard them making a terrible commotion in the woods, so I decided to investigate. On nearing the scene of this disturbance I saw a number of crows flying back and forth through the branches of a very thick pine tree, and there on the lower branches of this tree sat a very large horned owl apparently not paying any attention to the crows at all but watching something on the ground. I watched for possibly two or three minutes, and all at once the owl dropped to the ground and then I saw that he had something in his claws. I fired a shot which killed him and then upon investigating found that he had dropped from the branch and caught a grouse in his claws. By the time I reached the scene both the owl and the grouse were dead. I could not see the grouse from where I watched this performance but it must have either been sitting on the ground or on a very low branch of this pine tree.—M. R. MILLER.

A FAIR DIVISION OF LABOR

A certain prominent Pennsylvania business magnate went out this last bear season to round out his masterful career by killing a bear. After a sleepless night, during which he had manfully concealed his nervousness, an old bear hunter took him out for the day's hunt. They soon came across tracks which the experienced sportsman enthusiastically identified as fresh tracks of an unusually large bear. "Tell you the wise thing to do," exclaimed the man of big business; "you go ahead and see where he went, and I'll go back and see where he came from."

STATE GAME LANDS
ACREAGE ACQUIRED YEARLY AND COST

Bureau of Refuges & Lands		May 31, 1934			
Calendar Year	Area (Acres)		Cost *		
	Conveyed during the year	Total acquired to end of year	For that conveyed during the year	Total to end of the year	
1920	9,714.55	9,714.55	\$27,589.02	\$27,589.02	
1921	28,403.66	38,118.21	76,503.00	104,092.02	
1922	5,293.40	42,411.61	11,339.30	115,431.32	
Fiscal Year					
1923-24	11,780.43	55,192.04	40,251.13	155,682.45	
1924-25	30,827.23	86,019.27	88,343.47	244,025.92	
1925-26		86,019.27		244,025.92	
1926-27	6,621.35	92,640.62	40,913.10	284,939.02	
1927-28	9,900.75	102,541.37	39,746.26	324,685.28	
1928-29	42,865.93	145,407.30	171,493.43	496,178.71	
1929-30	28,144.10	173,551.40	120,680.53	616,859.24	
1930-31	69,837.10	243,388.50	266,394.32	883,253.56	
1931-32	76,753.27	320,141.77	288,008.79	1,171,262.35	
1932-33	44,630.70	364,772.47	167,195.45	1,338,457.80	
1933-34	61,802.30	426,574.77	202,573.37	1,541,031.17	

* Actual amount paid to the various grantors. Does not include cost of surveys and title examinations.

STATE GAME LANDS ACREAGE IN THE VARIOUS BLOCKS OF LAND AND VALUE

Bureau of Refuges & Lands

May 31, 1934

Serial Number of Lands	County	Acquired prior to June 1, 1933 (Acres)	Acquired fiscal year June 1, 1933 to May 31, 1934 (Acres)	Total acreage acquired to May 31, 1934	Estimated value (buildings not included)
12	Bradford	21,656.70	71.50	21,728.20	\$81,480.75
13	Sullivan	31,189.00	4,352.50	35,541.50	142,166.00
14	Cameron	11,888.20		11,888.20	44,580.75
24	Forest-Clarion	7,291.80	1,008.10	8,299.90	49,799.40
25	Elk	6,288.55		6,288.55	25,154.20
26	Bradford-Blair-Cambria	9,109.74		9,109.74	40,993.83
28	Elk-Forest	9,142.70		9,142.70	27,428.10
29	Warren	8,718.51		8,718.51	32,694.41
30	McKean	11,572.03		11,572.03	40,502.11
31	Jefferson	3,901.36		3,901.36	13,654.76
33	Centre	9,281.00	564.10	9,845.10	34,457.85
34	Clearfield-Elk	8,800.00		8,800.00	30,800.00
35	Susquehanna	6,744.35		6,744.35	45,524.36
36	Bradford	11,456.60	661.40	12,118.00	42,413.00
37	Tioga	4,038.32	103.40	4,141.72	15,531.45
38	Monroe	4,878.73		4,878.73	34,151.11
39	Venango	7,092.58		7,092.58	46,101.77
40	Carbon	1,548.80		1,548.80	6,969.60
41	Bedford	1,568.00		1,568.00	4,704.60
42	Westmoreland	4,606.00		4,606.00	25,333.00
43	Chester-Berks	952.00	170.60	1,122.60	11,757.30
44	Elk-Jefferson	24,074.10		24,074.10	96,296.40
45	Venango	3,071.70		3,071.70	20,273.22
46	Lancaster	1,759.80		1,759.80	10,558.80
47	Venango	2,060.00		2,060.00	8,240.00
48	Bedford	4,080.40		4,080.40	14,281.40
49	Bedford-Fulton	2,989.80	148.40	3,138.20	15,691.00
50	Somerset	1,484.70		1,484.70	8,165.85
51	Fayette	7,116.00		7,116.00	39,138.00
52	Lancaster-Berks	1,247.30	177.70	1,425.00	11,400.00
53	Fulton	3,724.70	570.00	4,294.70	17,178.80
54	Jefferson-Elk	18,725.60		18,725.60	121,712.50
55	Columbia	1,800.20		1,800.20	6,300.70
56	Bucks	1,390.40		1,390.40	14,599.20
57	Wyoming	19,065.30		19,065.30	66,728.55
58	Columbia	8,883.30		8,883.30	31,691.55
59	Potter-McKean	6,656.20		6,656.20	23,296.70
60	Centre	4,027.70		4,027.70	12,083.10
61	McKean	8,142.20		8,142.20	32,568.80
62	McKean	520.50		520.50	1,821.75
63	Clarion	2,770.40		2,770.40	16,622.40
64	Potter	5,916.20		5,916.20	20,706.70
65	Fulton	3,034.60		3,034.60	18,207.60
66	Sullivan	3,292.60		3,292.60	9,877.80
67	Huntingdon	1,177.70		1,177.70	3,827.52
68	Lycoming	3,005.70		3,005.70	15,028.50
69	Crawford	1,980.30	324.60	2,304.90	12,672.95
70	Wayne	2,278.60		2,278.60	12,532.30
71	Huntingdon	1,348.90	662.50	2,011.40	6,034.20
72	Clarion	2,019.00		2,019.00	13,123.50
73	Bedford	1,532.20	8,482.00	10,014.20	37,533.25
74	Clarion-Jefferson	6,043.40		6,043.40	39,282.10
75	Lycoming	10,476.00	5,224.90	15,700.90	54,953.15
76	Franklin	2,095.20		2,095.20	7,333.20
77	Clearfield	3,038.00		3,038.00	9,114.00
78	Clearfield	720.70		720.70	2,882.80
79	Cambria	1,416.70	642.50	2,059.20	9,266.40
80	Lebanon-Berks-Schuylkill	2,907.30		2,907.30	15,990.15
81	Huntingdon	617.80		617.80	2,162.30
82	Somerset	1,283.70		1,283.70	4,492.95
83	York	751.20		751.20	7,887.60
84	Northumberland	4,271.00		4,271.00	14,918.50
85	Crawford	251.00	595.60	846.60	4,656.30
86	Warren		8,901.90	8,901.90	35,607.60
87	Clearfield		1,123.80	1,123.80	4,495.20
88	Perry		1,952.70	1,952.70	68,344.50
89	Clinton		9,545.70	9,545.70	33,409.95
90	Clearfield		2,338.60	2,338.60	8,185.10
91	Lackawanna-Luzerne		1,910.20	1,910.20	6,685.70
92	Centre		2,276.50	2,276.50	10,244.25
93	Clearfield		4,717.10	4,717.10	21,226.95
94	Clearfield		1,008.40	1,008.40	3,500.00
95	Butler		721.60	721.60	3,968.80
96	Venango		1,376.00	1,376.00	7,568.00
97	Bedford		2,170.00	2,170.00	6,510.00
Totals		364,772.47	61,892.30	426,574.77	\$1,896,585.09

the sources from which the latter sum is to be drawn are not stated, it is assumed that it will come from the Department of Agriculture's sub-marginal land retirement funds.

So after all the weeks of uncertainty it now looks as if real money were going to start reclaiming some of the country's most valuable refuges that were so heedlessly ruined through the misguided ideas of land development.

JUNIOR CLUBS HIGHLY DESIRABLE

There are lots of young men and boys who want to band together in the interests of wild life conservation. The trouble is they need the guiding hand of older sportsmen to get them started on the right track. The following letter is self-explanatory: "Please send me information on how to make a junior sportsmen's club in our vicinity. My purpose is to prevent trees from being cut down, prevent forest fires and wild flowers from being picked and also prevent beneficial birds from being killed. Many of the above things listed occur in our vicinity. Last Saturday when I went for a hike in the forest I found two robins shot through the head. What a scandal and disgrace to our community! Something should be done to prevent this, and I hope to make a club of sportsmen between the ages of thirteen and eighteen who might help me to do so."—ZIGMUND KOZON, Nanticoke.

AN INVITATION

A cordial standing invitation is extended to all affiliated sportsmen of Pennsylvania to attend and participate in the trap and .22 calibre target shoot held on Thursday evenings, beginning at 6:30 P. M., during the summer and fall, by the newly organized Carrick Sportsmen's Association of Pittsburgh.

This Association, though only a year old, is a thriving one, taking in a few new members at each monthly meeting. Judging by the enthusiasm displayed at the weekly shoots the membership will soon be doubled.

The club's new shooting grounds are located on the Frank Wakefield farm on Route No. 51, about one mile east of Brownsville Road intersection, adjoining the South Hills Country Club.—ALBERT C. STARCH, President.

KILLS BANDED GOOSE

Hon. O. M. Deibler, Fish Commissioner, killed at Lake Mattemaskeet, N. C., during January of this year a Canada goose tagged by Jack Miner, the well-known Canadian naturalist, at Kingsville, Ontario. Mr. Miner had tagged the bird during the spring of 1933.

BEDFORD COUNTY SHOOT

The Bedford County Game Protective Association will hold a trapshoot at Osterburg on Saturday, August 4. The shooting, which will be held in conjunction with a general picnic, will begin at 9 A.M. and last until 6:30 P.M.

MORE MONEY FOR RECLAMATION

Word comes that Secretary Ickes has just notified Chief Darling of the Biological Survey that \$1,000,000 has been made available to the Biological Survey from P. W. A. funds for labor and material. Also that this money is entirely separate from the million promised some time ago when a special committee put a little pressure on.

Further good news from Chief Darling is that he is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Ickes, with the signed approval of the President, authorizing the use of \$5,000,000 for the Beck Committee purposes. While

RED FOX ATTACKS FAWN

When Albert Murtha, of C. C. C. Camp No. 90, was taking a stroll on Sunday, June 10th, he heard the cry of some animal in distress and upon investigating he found a red fox attacking a young fawn deer. Murtha approached close enough to hit the fox with a stone before it discovered his presence, and while he was following up the wounded fox trying to finish it off, the fawn escaped. One leg of the fawn seemed to be quite badly bitten.



REMINISCENCES

By H. H. SMITH

MY pipe has gone out, my paper has fallen unnoticed to the floor, and though my wife is nearby doing the dishes from the evening meal, and my boys are sitting on the floor near my feet playing with some mechanical toy, I feel unutterably lonely, as if I were in a world entirely apart from them.

And as I think about it I realize that I really am for the time being in a realm which they can never share—the world of my past experiences.

And the mood exists all because I went hunting today.

As the mellow afternoon sun shown warmly through the autumn haze I stood again in the old field where many happy boyhood hours were spent, and a feeling of sadness came over me. Thirty-odd years slipped backward and I saw a pale, slender, sickly boy of perhaps ten years, dragging the old family shotgun out to the pine and chestnut woods where the red squirrels chattered and mocked at him, and the roar of the pheasants' wings frightened him, and the rabbits almost refused to get out of his way.

His grandmother had taught him how to load shells with light loads of black powder (smokeless was almost unknown then), and with these light loads he occasionally brought down an impudent red squirrel—and if the saucy fellow would wait long enough for the boy to get the old gun barrel over a limb or stump so he could sight it, for he was not strong enough to hold it to his shoulder.

Then a year or so later he went home one day discouraged because the rabbits wouldn't stop for him to shoot them, and his uncle laughed at him and told him to shoot anyhow as soon as he saw them jump.

He went right back to the woods, and now being strong enough to point the gun, when a cottontail jumped he followed his uncle's advice—and how he strutted home with that

first rabbit, and what a fuss his mother and grandparents made over it.

But somehow after that the rabbits didn't seem so friendly and he did not see so many of them.

And then the first pheasant, shooting from the hip, at that, My! what an event that was....

And I remembered as I gazed about the old field that twenty years had passed since I last stood here, and the words of that sad old song, "Just Twenty Years Ago," came to my mind, and with them the memory of pals of boyhood days who have journeyed on, and I found a tear suspiciously near.

I thought how we boys used to come here and play cowboy and Indian, and roast potatoes and corn in our campfires; and I walked over to the lower edge of the field where the old slashing used to be and the Indians used to hide, but the berry bushes and brush and paths were all gone, and in their place nature had reared a forest of sturdy young maples.

I looked the other way, and the hill where the pine woods stood was barren and desolate, not even a stick left standing. The chestnut had died from the blight, and the beautiful pines from the axe, and fire and decay and erosion had left nothing but scars and a jumble of rocks.

The little stream that had sprung to life in these woods and frolicked musically down the valley to where, a mile or so below, a dam of sods and stones had created an ol' swimmin' hole where we learned to swim and dive, and spent many happy hours in the heat of summer, getting sunburned and tanned (sometimes two ways), was now dried up at its source, though far below a small spring and the overflow from septic tanks perpetuated it in a slight semblance of its former beauty.

I looked another way and the old oak grove seemed much the same. But as I approached I found that the stone wall where

the cowboys used to ambush the Indians and annihilate them with wooden guns had all been removed.

I gazed across the valley to the big woods that used to shelter so many pheasants (as we called the grouse), and along the road, reflecting the afternoon sun, I could see a myriad of white spots that I knew were cards forbidding me my childhood haunts. Everywhere I looked I saw white or yellow cards bearing the same notice.

With heavy heart I started slowly through the oak grove, and there before me was a patch of huckleberry bushes. I remembered that it was on this very spot I had knelt twenty years ago, the last time I had been here, when I had brought a little woman who had just sworn to love and honor me, and from these bushes we had picked the berries for our first can of fruit.

I walked on through the grove which apparently had not changed, but all around it the town had stretched out great tentacles, and everywhere I looked, not far away were human habitations, and at the far end of the grove where once was pasture now lay a new ribbon of concrete on which heavy trucks roared by and shining pleasure cars hissed on their way, while overhead a couple of huge noisy things circled on broad wings, carrying men within their metal and fabric bodies.

I looked again at the grove. It, too, bore its share of the forbidden cards, but it now belonged to an old schoolmate, and he had gladly given permission to hunt in it.

I thought again of that puny boy, and I realized that other changes also had taken place. A keen interest in physical culture and outdoor sports had transformed the slender, sickly child into a robust, healthy man, and the old fashioned double had been replaced by a modern pump gun, and the rabbits no longer ran from him with impunity.

Then I thought of New Year's Day eight-

een years ago, when the little woman who had helped pick the huckleberries had lain on a bed, pale with pain, and a little squirming bundle a few days old lay beside her. I had never pothunted, and never violated the law, but that day I found a rabbit under a board pile, and rabbit stew was her New Year's dinner,—incidentally, the first rabbit she had ever tasted.

And now I remembered that I must hurry home, for the little squirming bundle of that New Year's Day was now two inches taller than his dad, and he would soon be home from high school and would want the pump gun to tote around in the woods near home.

But the old folks were no longer here to glory in his first bag, and he had to be sixteen and have a license before he could do the things his dad had done at a much earlier age.

Time was flying. I hastened to the edge of the grove, and there, in a little black house made of steel and glass, was a little woman who greeted me with a smile and laughed at the suspicious moisture in my eyes. And I knew that nowhere could I find sympathetic understanding except from men with a touch of sentimentality, whose boyhood days had been lonely.

I got in the little black house and we rolled away, and a short time later I turned the gun over to that other stalwart boy and he came back with a nice gray squirrel.

Well—the years have brought their joys—and their sorrows; and I don't know that I would change them if I could.

The woods knowledge and experience gained while building that frail sickly boy into a hundred and ninety pound man is sought after by strangers in various parts of the country. But sitting here tonight, if I could have one wish I'd like to go back thirty years and for just one day be again that puny boy, dragging the old shotgun around, thrilling to the roar of flushing grouse, the chattering of the squirrels, and the scamper of the rabbits' feet in the dry leaves.

*The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,
Close by the spreading beech,
Is very low, 'twas once so high
That we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so
To see how much that I was changed
Since twenty years ago.*

*Some now are in the churchyard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea,
But few are left of our old class,
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, dear Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played
Just twenty years ago.*

HAWK LOST ITS DINNER

Mrs. Herbert Dana, of North Eaton, Wyoming County, reports an unusual manner in which she and her husband obtained a fish for dinner. They saw a hawk flying over with a fish in its talons, evidently just captured in the river. An eagle spied the hawk and gave chase, and so close became its pursuit that the hawk dropped its prey. The Danas picked it up and had fish for dinner

From Boy Killer to Boy Naturalist

NOBODY who knows him needs to be told that the normal boy is a born "killer." A very large part of his normal racial inheritance is from some caveman ancestor who killed not only because he must kill to live himself, but killed like a weasel, from sheer love of killing. And because of this racial inheritance from ancestors little above the most savage brute's level, the boy who is normal takes to a stone or airgun—and later on to firearms—as naturally as a duck takes to the water or an eagle to the air, and tries to kill everything that moves.

And there is no use whatever in trying to "cure" him of killing things, or trying to kill, by scolding and denouncing him as "little fiend,"—or even by a good old-fashioned spanking.

But, after all, the boy is at bottom even more interested in animals alive than in animals dead,—the main difference to him is that he can hold the dead one in his hand, while the live one flees him.

And it takes no special genius, only a bit of patience and common sense, to take advantage of this interest and convert the boy from a killer to a boy naturalist, intensely interested in wild life, keenly observant of all the phases of form and color and habit. Though this is only one of the many aims of the Boy Scout movement, for instance, this organization has found it easy to change the whole viewpoint of tens of thousands of boys and awake an intense interest in the life of the wild.

And once this interest is aroused, the budding naturalist inevitably develops an equally intense protective interest, and feeds and protects wild life not because Dad or the law orders it, but because he thoroughly enjoys it. The little girl who stopped to look at some dead kittens and indignantly exclaimed, "Some perfectly good cats spoiled," after all expressed an attitude easily developed in the child toward all life.

"Catch them young," and the next generation will need less game law enforcement.

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS" NOT SO GOOD

Game was not abundant, after all, in "the good old days." The stories of enormous kills usually simply mean that a game hog then as now made a slaughter of far more than his just or logical share. We seldom hear of the others who found very little left to kill.

Even in early colonial days, as far back as 1730, we find the State of Maryland forced to provide for a closed season on deer (except for friendly Indians), with provisions as strict as in these days, to prevent their extermination.

FRIEND PHEASANT

The North Dakota Fish and Game Commission keep on exhibition 259 grasshoppers taken from one pheasant's stomach.

And in the five counties of that state where there are ten times as many pheasants to the square mile as in the rest of the state there has not been a single corn crop failure due to grasshoppers or cutworms since the pheasants became so abundant, whereas such crop failures have been frequent in sections of the same state with few or no pheasants.



Backyard Rabbit Raising Experiments of the Lititz Sportsman's Association. Charles Kissinger, member of the club's Game Committee, says they are having excellent success.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE SPORTSMEN

SPORTSMEN HOLD OUTING

ON Sunday, June 24, nearly one hundred bird dog owners gathered at Roy Pennypacker's summer home situated in the beautiful Clarks Valley, near the Association Spring Field Trial grounds, to enjoy a day's outing.

John Passmore was chairman of the entertainment committee composed of C. A. Neidheimer, W. L. Rockey, Charles Forrer, H. E. Ruhl, H. G. Garman and John Parks and an excellent program was provided.

Beginning at 10:00 A.M., a kitten ball game between the owners of setters and pointers was called off, to enjoy a buffet

lunch and beverages. This was followed by an informal bench show that proved to be of even higher class than expected, fifty dogs competing. There were thirty-one entries in the English Setter Class, six puppies, seven derbies, and eighteen all age.

English Setters, 31 entries: *Puppy Class*—1st, Dan's Frush, owner James Morrow; 2nd, Harrisburg Dash, owner, Fred Dinger; 3rd, Nugymns' Gladstone Dan, owner, John Siebold. *Derby Class*—1st, Clarks Valley Dan, owner, W. L. Rockey; 2nd, Gladstone Lady Princess, owner, John Frehn; 3rd, Fritz's Dan, owner, M. D. Smith; 4th, Brookfield Chase, owner, H. G. Garman. *All Age Class*—1st, Mike "L", owner, Capt. Robert Lutz; 2nd, Chief Mohawk Frush, owner, Charles Fox; 3rd Roger's Pal, owner, Capt. Robert Lutz; *Best of Breed*—Mike "L", owner, Capt. Robert Lutz.

Pointers, 14 entries: *Puppy Class*—1st, Anthracite Jake, owner, Dr. P. F. Perfect; *Derby Class*—1st, Anthracite Jake, owner, Dr. P. F. Perfect; 2nd Wiconisco Fred, owner, Mark Spacht; 3rd, Eagle Win, owner, Robert Bell. *All Age Class*—1st, Marietta Joe, owner, Dr. E. K. Tingley; 2nd, Marietta Tom owner, Dr. E. K. Tingley; 3rd, Anthracite Jake, owner, Dr. P. F. Perfect; 4th, Penbrook Don, owner, H. E. Ruhl.

Irish Setters, 5 entries: *Puppy Class*—1st, Bantry Boy's Con, owner, Dr. E. E. Darlington; 2nd, Bantry Boy's Pat, owner, M. D. Smith. *All Age*—1st, Jack O'Leary's Law, owner, M. D. Smith; 2nd, June O'Leary's Law, owner, M. D. Smith. *Best of Breeds*—1st, Marietta Joe, owner, Dr. E. K. Tingley; 2nd, Mike "L", owner, Capt. Robert Lutz; and 3rd, Jack O'Leary's Law, owner, M. D. Smith.

Dr. D. H. Nissley, of Lancaster, the owner of many great dogs bearing the Red Rose before their names, and a member of the association, was asked to judge the dogs. His work was commendable and applause greeted his decisions. Ribbons and valuable dog equipment were given as prizes to the winners.

Following the bench show, trap shooting was indulged until nearly dark. Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission, demonstrated to the gallery that he qualifies as an expert shot. Mr. Robert Bell, of Gettysburg, and C. A. Neidheimer, former national contenders, had high scores. Other high scorers were Capt. Robert E. Lutz, Dr. E. K. Tingley, Mark Spacht, Roy Pennypacker, John Parks, Dr. Ritzman and W. L. Rockey.

Supper was served, after which the crowd soon left for their homes, having enjoyed a perfect outing.—P. L. REAGAN, Secretary.



Dr. D. H. Nissley Judging the All-Age Class



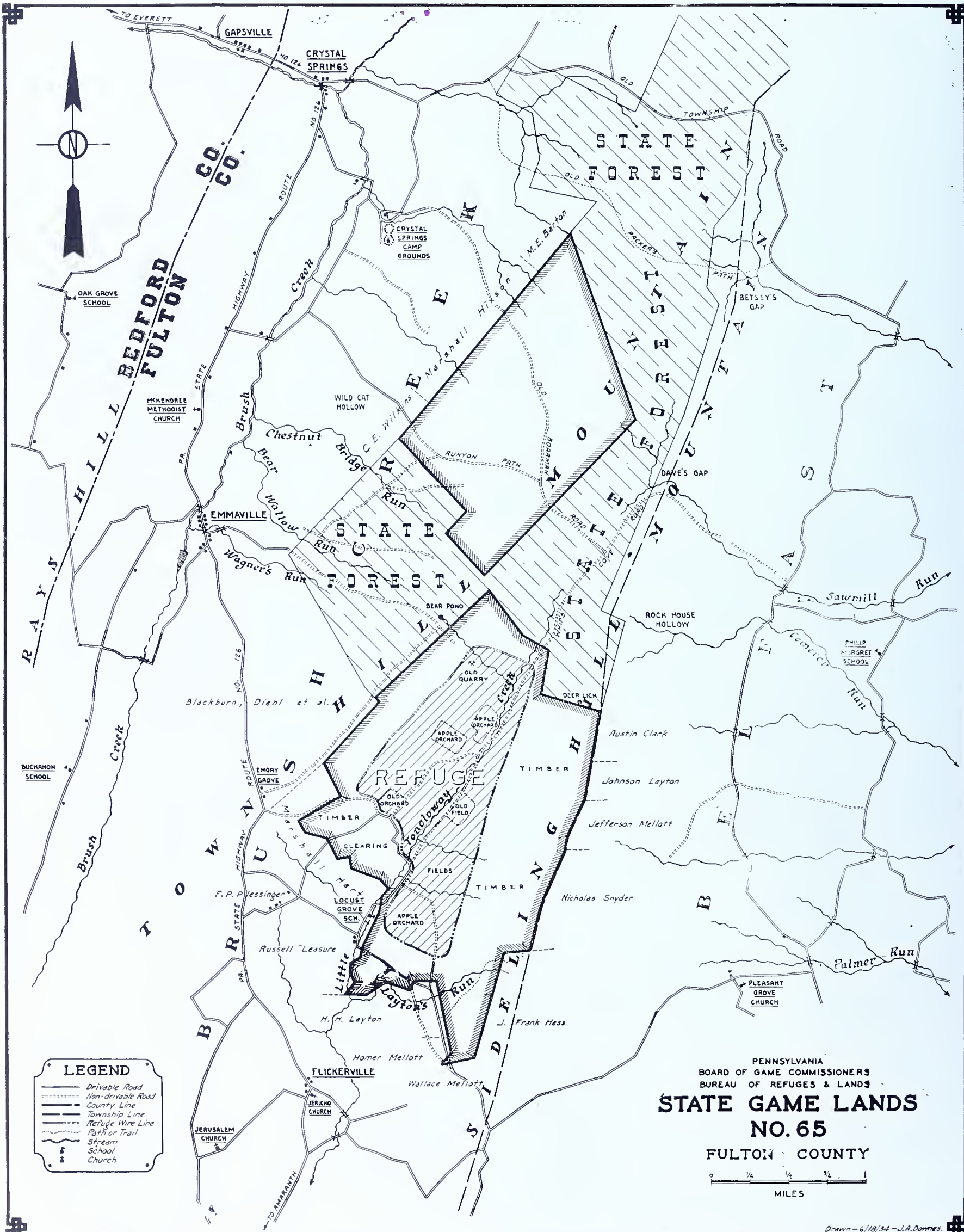
Winners of Puppy, Derby and All-Age Classes

DOG TRAINING SEASON BEGINS AUG. 1—ENDS FEB. 28



BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Bottom row, left to right: Honorable S. H. Williams, Pittsburgh; Honorable Richard E. Reitz, Vice-President, Brookville; Honorable Adolf Muller, President, Norristown; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, Harrisburg; Honorable W. H. Moore, Philadelphia. Top row, left to right: Honorable R. L. Eckenstein, Williamsport; Honorable Howard Stewart, Clearfield; Honorable J. Q. Creveling, Wilkes-Barre; Honorable A. Hunter Willis, Erie.



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



Vol. V, No. 6

SPORTSMAN AND FARMER — TALKING IT OVER

SEPTEMBER, 1934

P38.34

116

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE FARMER

Only two more months until the beginning of the hunting season—two long months in the sportsman's calendar. Thousands of nimrods are eagerly looking forward to the opening day. Guns have long since been gotten out and given the "once over." Equipment has been inspected again and again. Time hangs heavy on their hands, and they can hardly wait.

But why wait? There is work to be done. There is more to the fine old sport of hunting than sitting back eagerly counting the days until the season opens. There is more to it than simply buying a hunting license each year to perpetuate it. There is more, infinitely more, than just going out, once the season is on, and wandering here and there, over this field or that woodland hoping luck is with you and that you will get a good bag. There is lots more to it than all this.

You can make your hunting a lot more "sporty," a lot more happier and wholesome, and invariably a lot more successful if you give the one class of people which helps maintain the game you propose to hunt the proper consideration due them—the farmer and landowner. This, to my mind is one of the most essentially important parts of a sportsman's program.

I wonder how many hunters think of "paving the way" toward better hunting by laying a foundation of friendship with the farmers and landowners who live in the sections where they usually hunt? Some do, to their great advantage. Others don't, and usually have little to show when the season is over. Civility costs nothing and farmers often can give you a good time and valuable information.

There is excellent reason to believe this, and I would venture to say that most of the good bags of the so-called "lucky" hunters are secured indirectly through

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS EDITORIAL

VOLUME V, No. 6

SEPTEMBER, 1934

amicable relationship between themselves and the farmers.

After all, real sportsmanship is based upon common sense, common decency and common courtesy. The experienced gunner knows that the fact that lands are posted against hunting does not indicate that the landowner is a mean old skinflint and that as an assertion of personal liberty, his signs should be shot down and his lands invaded until the intruder is indignantly chased off. The old time hunter knows full well that the "no hunting" sign usually means that the farmer who posted the notice has been the victim of hoodlum hunters, that he has not prohibited shooting upon his lands but that he is exercising the legal and moral rights to control entry upon his domain and that, in most instances, the hunter who is gentleman enough to courteously request entry is hospitably welcomed. Given entry, he refrains from shooting within gun range of the farm buildings or livestock, his dogs are controlled and prevented from disturbing the domestic flocks and herds, gates are closed, fences untouched and when the shoot is over, the self-invited guest thanks his host for his hospitality and leaves some of his bag for the farmer's table. He usually gets little time to hunt and a rabbit or two goes a long way toward cementing a fine friendship.

I am of the opinion that most of us ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not looking in on our farmer friends oftener. It seems rather unfair to completely ignore him eleven months out of the year and then burst in on him with a few how-do-you-do's during the hunting season and let it go at that. He deserves more consideration than that. After all, he is our chief ally, something we are too often apt to forget. He takes care of game all the year around. He tries to avoid mowing over nesting birds. He helps to control vermin. He feeds game in winter and assists in many other ways to perpetuate and increase it. And, on the whole, the thanks he gets is usually very little.

I believe in not waiting until the season is open to renew old friendships or acquaintances, or to make new ones, but to do it NOW.

If your old stamping grounds are too far to permit your running out to have a chat with a farmer friend, then drop him a card, or other little memento. There are very few farmers who don't like a cigar or a plug of tobacco, or perhaps a little candy for the children.

I would venture to say without the slightest hesitation that there is no class of people so sensitive or appreciative as the farmer, and any little recognition, so long as it carries with it the true spirit of fellowship, will make him your life-long friend, and consequently you will enjoy many happy and remunerative hunting days in the years to come.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.



Do Game Farms Have to Have Lean Years?

By

Dr. WILLIAM H. MOORE

Member, Board of Game Commissioners



Quail in Laying Pen

IT has been my great pleasure to visit many game farms to see and learn the various methods used for the propagation of pheasants and quail. With some of them I have wondered how it was possible to make a success of this work, as many of the men had little or no practical experience in propagation. Gradually it is being placed in the hands of men that have made a real study of the whole proposition and their chances of success have increased to the point where I can say there is little excuse for a lean year when they are conducted on a practical basis.

The Fisher and Jordan Game Farms have shown beyond all question the successful propagation of ringneck pheasants and quail, not by hobby or experimental methods, but by close application and study of these great birds.

Beginning with the necessary preparation of the soil for rearing fields and brooder houses, you must have crop rotation in order to maintain the necessary sanitation and prevent epidemics. We have used three laying fields, keeping separate one, two and three year old hens, and by our system of feeding we have been able to produce a greater number and higher percentage of fertile eggs.

From the day the eggs are gathered, great care is used as to temperature and selection for placing in the incubator, as all eggs cannot be incubated alike, and unless they are properly incubated you will have a battle to produce a healthy bird. A checking system must be kept during the entire time of incubation. In this way we have produced a high-water mark of 97% and 84% for low of normal birds hatched. Each propagator

has his own system of incubation; so I will not go into detail on this subject except to say that many failures have been caused by a lack of knowledge and attention to this part of the work.

The results obtained from the different age of hens was very interesting. More care should be given this phase of the program to insure further the production of high grade fertile eggs. Rearing fields should not be accessible to strangers. The same men must feed the birds and gather the eggs each day. By this system we produced over 125,000 pheasant eggs this year.

Lack of sanitation, overcrowded brooder houses, and improper feeding, with insufficient care as to the proper temperature of houses, are the main causes for the usual enormous mortality.

Our birds are constantly watched, day and night. Sick or apparently unhealthy birds are isolated the moment they are observed, and their ailment diagnosed and the proper treatment given.

This year we have been hardening the birds in the yards attached to the brooder houses, instead of in the holding pens, and found this a very satisfactory way to condition them. Crowded holding pens have many disadvantages.

We have adopted some smaller colony brooders for our quail (quail are propagated only at the Fisher Farm) which have given us fine results. To accomplish this work, it is necessary to have a force of men that watch the birds and not the clock, and I am happy to say that Ephraim Smith, our Superintendent, has gotten together a well rounded force to carry on this work.

Our concentrated brooder house for quail was remodeled to perfect the ventilating system which is now one hundred percent. It is a combined battery brooder and colony house—heated by hot water, while the hovers are heated by electricity. It was designed with the thought of reducing labor costs and improving sanitation.

At the present time we have incubated over 14,000 eggs and the mortality is less than half what we had in 1933 with 1934 weather much harder on the birds.

Weather and condition of the birds govern the time of removal to the rearing pens—the sooner the better—usually four to five weeks are required.

Greater care must be used in liberating birds, to avoid losing many of them. I have seen them forced out of the crates and fly in all directions, and they have been found miles away the next day. The crates should be placed in the covers during the afternoon and left there until evening. When darkness sets in the crates can be opened. In this way the birds move out quietly. Feed must be scattered all around the crates—this will keep the birds in the locality. The crates can be removed the next day.

There have been many arguments that you must have one lean year in every three. I have visited many game farms and I see no reason why they should have anything but lean years the way some of them are conducted. While we have many things to learn, the propagation of the ringneck is past the experimental stage.

If it were possible to have all of the sportsmen obey the law, many thousands of dollars which are now spent for law enforcement could be used to propagate thousands of birds for their benefit.

Native birds cannot furnish enough game for the great army of hunters—this brings in the Game Farms, just as the Fish Hatcheries must stock the streams.

I trust that the sportsmen will exercise as much care for the conservation of these birds as we have done to produce them.

While not directly a part of this article, I am, nevertheless, including for your information, a brief resume of the results at all our farms. In the first place more eggs of all species were produced this year than last. The total numbers in each case are as follows: Ringneck pheasant eggs, 135,520; quail, 15,147; wild turkey, 6,916; Reeves Pheasants, 879; and Hungarian Partridge, 97. So far there have been shipped for release 21,839 ringneck pheasants and 1,501 quail. In addition 16,270 day-old pheasant chicks were shipped, more than half going to the newly established Loyalsock Game Farm and the remainder to sportsmen's organizations who have proper equipment for rearing them.

"The Goose Hangs High--"

By

NICHOLAS R. CASILLO

THE mists of early morn hung low and heavy over the woodcock and grouse covers when we arrived at Little Sandy creek, located in the very maw of Hell's Kitchen. Ben, George Short's setter, was anxious to be away but heeled to his master's command until we had our guns together and were ready to go.

What a morning! Billowy masses of translucent clouds fired with the first red rays of the morning sun, the valley beyond and below resembling a gigantic cauldron with its seething contents emitting steam in huge clouds. The pots of Hell's Kitchen were surely doing their stuff. All indications were that the fog would not lift for a good half hour so we sat on the running board of the car and sucked at our briars. Ben whimpered impatiently.

As we sat watching the wonderful effects of sun and mist we slowly turned and looked at each other askance.

"Am I hearing things?" asked Chet, as we listened intently. Sounds like those of distant, ethereal bugles, clear and yet deceptive, as if in keeping with the unreal effects of the landscape, came to us from the north.

Gradually the sounds grew in volume until a wild, confused honking indicated their origin. The fog was playing havoc with a great flock of Canada geese as the confused clamor attested.

"They're sure having a time of it in this fog," Short commented.

The honking increased until it seemed that a whole regiment of Gabriels was on high, all blowing for all they were worth. Through breaks in the fog we caught glimpses of the big honkers milling around helplessly. Frequently, during a temporary cessation of the wild chorus, could be heard the deep, sonorous honks of the leader vainly trying to regain order and altitude. The flock appeared to be completely demoralized. In time, however, the immense, unwieldy mass of birds slowly and ponderously circled and winged-off on heavy pinions in the direction that they had come. They had undoubtedly lost their bearings in the heavy fog that covered the mountains, for the nearest body of water was Lake Erie, more than one-hundred miles away.

The surface fog slowly lifted until it was clear enough for shooting; but at an altitude of two or three hundred feet it appeared thicker and more opaque than ever.

We had indifferent success among the alders. Woodcock were scarce, and not at all on the move, although two of the erratic little sprites were brought down by my companions. Our luck with the grouse was better, that is, for Chet and George. The birds were wild and flushed long before we saw them; nevertheless they both bagged

their limit of two each long before we had worked out of the hardwood ridge that bordered the stream.

My shooting was terrible, having had a number of fair shots presented and never tallying a hit. No, not even disturbing a feather.

"Better knock-off a couple of rabbits," chided Chet. "That is, if you want meat," he appended. I had had a number of chances at rabbits but held fire, still hoping to bring down the more desirable and elusive feathered game with which the cover abounded.

"Well, there's a chance for you," remarked Chet, pointing at a cottontail squatting in a clump of grass not more than thirty feet away.

"Shoot him yourself," I retorted. "You saw him first."

"Oh, you're in a better position than I am," he came back. And I was, so I raised my gun, literally aimed for the accommodating rabbit's one visible eye (I wasn't taking any chances on missing, you can bet), and pulled the trigger. And believe it or not, it was as clean a miss as you would want to see. The rabbit streaked for a nearby hole and there I was, open to double-barreled ridicule and with no hole in which to crawl. It was horrible shooting. No game for me, I thought, and there were my shooting pards with their limit in grouse and a woodcock apiece for good measure.

We reached a high point on the ridge reputed to be infested with rabbits and encountered none. It did seem as if the day would result in a big blank for me. I was accused of not living right and a lot of other things, all revolving around the fact that I was a sinner and a poor shot.

Late morning found us wending our way to the car, both boys still riding me unmercifully for my empty bag. As we broke through the screen of alders and entered the field along the road where we had parked the car, Chet broke into what I thought was another incantation and to which I paid slight attention.

"What the deuce!" he exclaimed. "Are they back again?" Once more I heard the clamorous honking of geese and turned in the direction in which my companions were looking.

The birds were flying comparatively low, struggling toward us in laborious flight, one side of the V wavering unsteadily. It seemed plausible that the flock might be the same one that we had seen earlier in the day; and the sight of those big honkers made my heart beat faster and my trigger finger itch with anticipation.

"What a trophy one of those would make!" I muttered in a stage whisper. Chet who was in front of me heard the remark.



Looking up Little Sandy Creek in Hell's Kitchen

"Try a shot—, you can't any more than miss them," he laughed. "You've missed everything else," he added.

"Oh, lay off," I growled. "Stranger things have happened and when they come over I'm going to let them have both barrels."

The roar of laughter with which Chet greeted my ultimatum should have routed every wild creature within hearing. It reverberated from ridge to ridge, awakening the hollow silence of the great valley. George, who was in the lead, paid not the slightest attention to our squabbling except to give me a dubious look when I made my announcement.

"You're crazy," remarked Chet. "Even if it carried that high the shot would only tickle them."

But I had stopped and prepared to waste two shells (my reserved opinion). Chet looked on indulgently as a tolerant parent looks on a stubborn child. George didn't even stop but continued on toward the car.

When the flock was directly overhead I raised my gun, led the wavering side of the V by fifteen feet and let go, both barrels. And just as nice as you please, two of the big fowl flying side by side, faltered in their wing strokes, fanned the air wildly and futilely and then dropped like twin plummets, landing with a thud about fifty feet from where we stood, rooted to the ground in amazement.

"Well, I'll be a horned toad!" cried Chet in bewilderment. "Say, man, do you realize that you've brought down big game," he blubbered, coming to where I stood in a kind of a daze, to shake an unresponsive hand. I was dumbfounded, hog-tied and stymied. After missing everything that I had shot at and then to climax the day like this. It was too much.

"Maybe they dropped dead from exhaustion," George suggested. To which dig I paid no attention, for I observed that he too was in a quandary. And there we were,

(Continued on page 15)

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



Caught in the act. Great Horned Owl just as he pounced on young wild turkey at the State Wild Turkey Farm, Juniata County.

Congratulations, Pistol Team

The Game Commission's Pistol Team more than held their own against the fast competition displayed at the Third Annual Pennsylvania Highway Patrol Police Pistol Matches held at Harrisburg, on August 16th, 17th and 18th.

In the Class A competition the Commission's team of four who participated in this event, namely John B. Ross, Hayes T. Englert, J. C. Gilford and S. B. Reed, took eighth place. Twenty teams competed in this event.

In the Class B contest the Commission's team consisting of T. C. Carlson, Hugh Baker, C. C. Britton and Ralph Liphart took first place, winning a \$4.00 cash prize. Thirteen teams competed in this event.

The New York City police team won the Class A event, at the same time establishing a new world record for police competition. Headed by H. W. Koehler and Capt. Adolf P. Sehuber, they compiled a total of 1129 out of a possible perfect score of 1200. Capt. Sehuber also scored individual high.

The Game Commission's team in the Class A event scored 1076 out of a possible 1200, only 53 points under the New York squad—not a bad showing considering the limited practice our Game Protectors receive throughout the year compared with those law enforcement agencies which have to deal constantly with the worst type of criminals, and therefore which must practice daily.

The appropriate poem on the back cover was delivered as a prayer by Rev. J. Ray Houser, of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Williamsport, at the dedication of the Loyalsock State Game Farm last month.

PROTECTORS TO BE SPECIALLY TRAINED IN RELEASING WILD TURKEYS

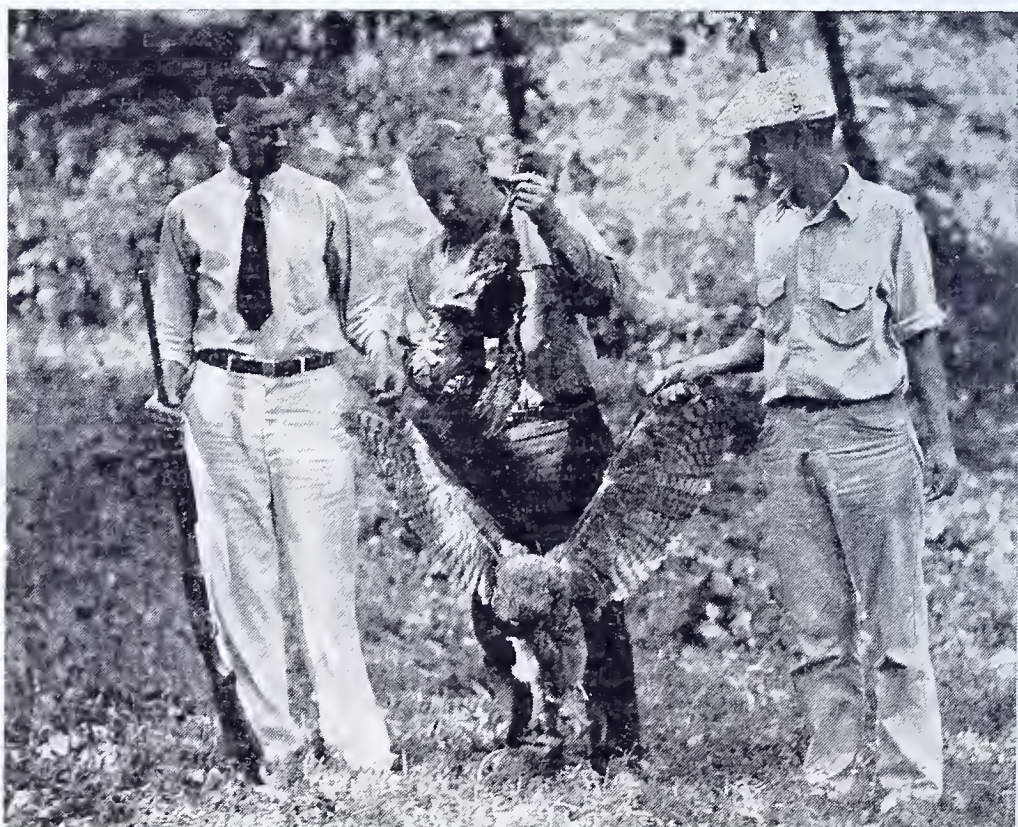
In order to instruct all Game Protectors living in turkey country how properly to release artificially reared birds, the Board of Game Commissioners is planning to have each of these officers spend several days at the State Wild Turkey Farm for this purpose. Releasing turkeys or other game birds is no longer a mere matter of taking them out and letting them go, rather it is one which must be handled more or less scientifically in that the birds must be released in environment similar to that to which they have been accustomed while in captivity.

CHIPMUNK KILLS PHEASANT PEEP

Refuge Keeper Herman Fisher reports that he recently saw a chipmunk kill a ringnecked pheasant peep.

LICENSES REVOKED

At a recent meeting the Board of Game Commissioners recommended the revocation of 132 hunting licenses to the Department of Revenue, all of which were approved. The majority are for one and two years although there are a few who were denied the right to enjoy this privilege for longer periods.



Too late to save the young turkey, game officials did hear the commotion in time to kill the owl. The turkey, fatally injured, was put out of its misery. Left to right: C. A. Hiller, Chief, Division of Propagation; Leon P. Keiser, Supt., State Turkey Farm; and W. Gordon Helsel, Asst. Game Farmer.

REPORT GAME KILL

Mr. Hunter: You are obligated to keep the contract entered into when you purchase a license, by reporting all game killed at the close of the license period. The license period closes August 31 and you have from then until the first of October to report your kill. Thousands of sportsmen have already fulfilled this obligation and it is hoped those who have not will do so at once. There is absolutely no excuse for your failure to meet this requirement. You voluntarily purchase your license and likewise you should be willing to voluntarily adhere to the rules and regulations governing it. If you lose the little stub attached to your hunting license for this purpose it will be satisfactory to make the report on a plain sheet of paper or on a postcard and mail it to the Game Commission at Harrisburg. Negligence on the part of hunters in furnishing this report makes it increasingly difficult each year for the Game Commission to maintain an accurate check on the game killed, and unless more attention is paid to this requirement of law, the Commission will have no other recourse but to invoke the \$20.00 penalty which is provided for failure to return the game kill report.

It is not the intention of the Game Commission to work a hardship on anyone, and they have gone more than halfway with the sportsmen in the administration of this particular regulation. However, the time has come when hunters will have to recognize that the game kill report is part of their legal contract. All other holders of special licenses issued by the Game Commission and by other state departments require complete reports of the business transacted under them and if such reports are not forthcoming renewal is not granted until they are submitted. Let us hope it will not be necessary to adopt such drastic action in connection with the hunter's license game kill report.

PROSECUTIONS

During June officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 89 cases including 4 for killing deer illegally, 2 for killing small game during the closed season, 12 for dogs chasing game, 4 for violation of the Alien Gun Law, 3 for violation of the Alien Dog Law, 34 fish violations and 30 miscellaneous cases.

IMPORTANT

This year the season's and bag limits will be printed on a separate sheet to be handed to each hunter when he purchases his license. It is hoped to have these in the hands of all county treasurers when the licenses become available. Be sure you get yours.

DEER PUTS HEAD THROUGH A CAR WINDOW; INJURES GIRL

While driving near the Hankins farm, a quarter mile from Milford, a Port Jervis miss saw two female deer cross the highway in front of her car. She slowed down the vehicle and a moment later a buck deer bounded onto the highway in the wake of the fleeing does.

Mr. Buck did not swerve away from the slowly moving machine, however, but rather jammed into the side of the left front window, which was partly lowered, breaking the glass and pushing his horn far enough into the machine to strike and break off one of the young lady's teeth.

She quickly stopped her car, and Mr. Deer dashed away, apparently none the worse for the encounter, while other drivers, who witnessed the unusual accident, came to the aid of the young lady and returned her to Milford, where stitches were required to close the bloody wound on her mouth.



Drive Against Jacklighters— Your Help Is Needed

The Game Commission has launched an extensive drive against game law violators, especially jacklighters. Special officers will be detailed to this work in those sections where this dastardly practice has been most prevalent, although all Game Protectors and other field personnel will concentrate locally to suppress and stamp out this type of violator. Much has already been done to curb the activities of the jacklighter and the net has ever been closing around these vandals.

A few years back some highly organized gangs were broken up and most of the members given heavy fines and jail sentences. Some of these outfits made a regular business of spotlighting deer, hurrying them to a secret rendezvous, butchering, canning and selling them in mining and other centers of industry as "canned beef." The practice actually became quite serious until it was attacked by officers of the Game Commission. The present campaign is directed against those who still have a lesson to learn.

The average city resident often considers the operations of organized gangs of this sort overemphasized, but to the people who live in the mountainous regions of the Commonwealth they are unpleasant realities. In some cases local residents probably know who some of the culprits are, but often they are hesitant about reporting them for fear of consequences which may affect either their personal safety or the safety of their property.

For the Game Protector to produce sufficient evidence often means days and nights of unceasing vigil, in all kinds of weather; but reward finally comes. The Game Commission is hopeful that during the present campaign these officers may have the wholehearted support of every sportsman, landowner and nature lover in the State, and that every bit of information that may possibly lead to the arrest and conviction of such violators will be readily given.



The Cute Face of the Gray Fox Belies His Killer Disposition

ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS

The aggregate area of State game Lands as of August 7, 1934 is 430,250 acres. This acreage is distributed in forty-six of the sixty-seven counties of the State. In addition, 57,000 acres are under contract for purchase. The GAME NEWS wonders how many or how few of the sportsmen, who in 1919 fostered the idea of purchasing game lands from the Game Fund and who again in 1927 exerted their time and energies in having the Legislature increase the resident hunting license fee by 75c to make possible the purchase of still more game lands, visioned at that time the acquisition of so large an acreage in a comparatively short period of time. 92,640 acres had been acquired to 1927, and 337,610 acres since 1927, the year the 75c increase became effective.

Since the June issue of the GAME NEWS, the last issue containing an article on the land purchase program, a total of 6,775.7 acres in twelve counties were conveyed to the Commonwealth. The twenty-nine tracts making up the 6,775.7 acres are here listed:

BEDFORD COUNTY, Woodbury and Liberty Townships. John W. Miller, et ux conveyed 201.3 acres which became part of State Game Lands No. 73.

CHESTER COUNTY, Warwick Township. The Pottstown Iron Company conveyed 170.6 acres, now part of State Game Lands No. 43.

VENANGO COUNTY, Plum Township. Three tracts as follows were added to State Game Lands No. 96:

Hammermill Paper Company .. 549.5 acres
William M. Bradley Estate ... 60.8 "
Mrs. Susie Reib 29.4 "

BUTLER COUNTY, Washington Township. Mrs. Stella King, et al. conveyed 144.9 acres, and N. H. Hilliard 88.7 acres, which are now included in State Game Lands No. 95.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Brecknock Township. Three small tracts acquired from the following were added to State Game Lands No. 52:

Asa Kohl 72.7 acres
B. F. Zeiders 57.5 "
Wayne Steffy 47.5 "

BEDFORD COUNTY, Mann Township. William E. Browning conveyed 148.4 acres and Ada B. Clingerman, et al. 60.4 acres, which were added to State Game Lands No. 49.

PERRY AND JUNIATA COUNTIES, Saville and Madison Townships. The following conveyances were completed and designated State Game Lands No. 88:

Clark Ernest 490.5 acres
Mrs. Margaret Mohler 511.2 "
R. C. McNitt, et ux 338.6 "
O. M. Campbell 17.8 "
Peorus A. Neely 238.6 "
Henry L. Orris, et ux 249.9 "
Carrie M. Darlington, Executrix 183.8 "
R. L. Hess 139.5 "
Sara E. Stuber, et al. 62.9 "
Sadie J. Messimer, et vir. 30.0 "
Arthur G. Snyder 102.0 "
Laura Tyler 518.5 "

CENTRE COUNTY, Rush Township. The Gum Spring Hunting Club conveyed 564.1 acres, which became part of State Game Lands No. 33.

Work of C. C. C. Camps on Game Lands

The sportsmen of the State now control approximately 430,000 acres of State Game Lands purchased out of part of the funds received from the sale of hunters' licenses. Most of this area is in relatively small blocks, although a few large tracts have been acquired.

It is a well known fact that one of the greatest problems in connection with the administration of large blocks of land is its protection from devastating forest fires. In large inaccessible areas when a forest fire starts, the length of time required to get men to the fire is so great that it becomes difficult to confine it to a small area. A large fire is the one that inflicts tremendous losses to wild life because so many animals and birds are caught between the main fire and the back-fire. When a fire becomes large, it is usually necessary to back-fire for a considerable distance and animals and birds are trapped with escape impossible. A forest fire can nearly always be kept small if roads make it accessible, permitting it to be attacked promptly. This means less loss to game, as well as forest growth essential to game for food and cover.

Recognizing the fact that the large blocks of Game Lands, to serve their greatest purpose for game, would have to be made more accessible, principally for protection against forest fires, the Board in the spring of 1933 made requests for Civilian Conservation Corps Camps to be placed on the large areas. Six were located on State Game Lands to work on 170,000 acres of land bought and paid from the Game Fund. One was removed during the spring of 1934. The five now on State Game Lands are:

Camp No.	State Game Lands No.	County	Acreage In Game Lands
101	44 and 54	Elk and Jefferson	42,799
102	57	Wyoming	19,065
103	12 and 36	Bradford	33,846
104	13	Sullivan	35,541
105	59 and 61 and 30	Potter and McKean	26,370



Work by the C. C. C. Camps on Game Lands has been confined largely to the construction of fire protection roads and fire breaks so that the lands can be better cared for. These roads and trails are placed only in strategic places where they will be helpful in providing better protection from fires. Large areas have thus been made safer and at the same time more accessible by reason of the accomplishments of the young men at the camps. There is one thought which may well be mentioned in connection with accessibility, and that is the fact that hunters will spread out over a larger area, thus reducing the chances for accidents. In addition to the roads and trails which have been constructed, the camps have also removed much inflammable material from road sides, planted trees to furnish food and cover for game, constructed fish dams and improved many miles of streams to provide better fishing conditions. A great many forest fires were extinguished by men from the C. C. C. Camps, many of which would have become large but for the promptness with which they were attacked.

When the C. C. C. Camps on State Game Lands finally complete their program, sportsmen of the State will be proud of the accomplishments. The lands will be safer from forest fires, more accessible to this and future generations, and of greater value to the people of the Commonwealth.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Letterkenny Township. Dr. William Harmar Good conveyed 280.5 acres, which were added to State Game Lands No. 76.

TIOGA COUNTY, Richmond Township. Hiram B. Rarick, et al. conveyed 121.3 acres, which were added to State Game Lands No. 37.

LYCOMING COUNTY, Pine Township. The following two tracts were added to State Game Lands No. 75:

John H. Siegel, et ux, et al. .. 794.8 acres
George B. Spicer, et al., Executors, and Samuel L. Darby .. 500.0 "

BEDFORD COUNTY, Snake Spring and
(Continued on page 9)

COMMISSION TRAPPERS CATCH
SQUIRRELS IN THE SUBURBS
OF PHILADELPHIA AND
RELEASE THEM ELSE-
WHERE

Squirrels have become so abundant on private property in many suburbs of Philadelphia, especially in Narberth, Haverford, Merion, Cynwyd and Ardmore, that appeals were made to the Game Commission for relief, and Trapping Instructor Blair J. Davis and Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, of Montgomery County, were sent to trap them out and release them elsewhere.

264 gray squirrels, 8 red squirrels, 7 chipmunks, 25 or 30 house rats, six house cats, and 21 rabbits were caught. They were caught on twenty-five different estates in numbers from 2 to 60. The largest number taken at any one place was 61 gray squirrels, 5 red squirrels and 6 chipmunks, on the estate of Mr. H. Groskin, in Ardmore borough. Eight, shown in the accompanying cut, were caught in one morning, at the home of Mr. Harry Perce, Ardmore. In many places they had done very serious damage.

With the exception of about 40, all these squirrels were released by Game Protector Gerhart in other parts of Montgomery County open to public hunting.

Many birds of different species were also found in the traps, especially purple grackles, wood thrush and cardinals. These were of course released unharmed.

PHEASANT EATS BEETLES

"On Friday, August 10th, I picked up a young cock pheasant, south of Lansdale, that was struck and killed by an automobile. After arriving home I opened this bird to examine the contents of the crop and gizzard and found 302 Japanese beetles, one Mexican bean beetle, one hump worm, one grasshopper, one garlic seed, and one grain of wheat.

"So far, we have killed 19 foxes that were destroying game and poultry—12 gray and 7 red foxes."—Ambrose Gerhart, Game Protector, Souderton.

ONE SHOT—EIGHT SNAKES

Recently a party consisting of Dr. William H. Moore, Member of the Game Commission; Grover Ladner, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; Leon P. Keiser, S. H. Price and W. G. Helsel were touring the State Wild Turkey Farm, when a large copperhead was discovered along the bank of Willow Run. The snake was promptly dispatched with a shot from Keiser's gun and was found to be unusually thick nearly to the tip of the tail. Upon examination the snake was found to contain seven young copperheads in the embryonic stage. When first sighted the snake was within twenty feet of a turkey hen with a flock of young poults and it was no doubt planning to feast on one or more of the little fellows.

That evening another copperhead was killed near one of the brooder houses and the following morning a third one was sent to snake heaven making a total of ten that have been killed at the farm during the present season.—Gordon Helsel.



Blair J. Davis and Some of the Captured Squirrels

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS
ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Amount
Adams	0	0	19	\$19.00
Allegheny	0	1	15	19.00
Armstrong	0	3	18	30.00
Beaver	0	0	4	4.00
Bedford	0	1	12	16.00
Berks	0	2	36	44.00
Blair	0	4	17	33.00
Bradford	0	1	30	34.00
Bucks	0	0	31	31.00
Butler	0	0	23	23.00
Cambria	0	2	20	28.00
Cameron	0	2	2	10.00
Carbon	0	2	3	11.00
Centre	0	7	24	52.00
Chester	0	0	15	15.00
Clarion	0	0	19	19.00
Clearfield	0	7	13	41.00
Clinton	0	4	33	49.00
Columbia	0	0	15	15.00
Crawford	0	0	17	17.00
Cumberland	0	7	11	39.00
Dauphin	0	1	47	51.00
Delaware	0	0	1	1.00
Elk	0	0	17	17.00
Erie	0	0	38	38.00
Fayette	0	7	33	61.00
Forest	0	0	1	1.00
Franklin	0	0	3	3.00
Fulton	0	0	6	6.00
Greene	0	0	16	16.00
Huntingdon	0	6	24	48.00
Indiana	0	7	42	70.00
Jefferson	0	1	19	23.00
Juniata	0	0	4	4.00
Lackawanna	0	0	7	7.00
Lancaster	0	6	39	63.00
Lawrence	0	0	7	7.00
Lebanon	0	2	10	18.00
Lehigh	0	1	11	15.00
Luzerne	3	2	22	75.00
Lycoming	0	6	13	37.00
McKean	0	0	37	37.00
Mercer	0	0	12	12.00
Mifflin	0	0	38	38.00
Monroe	0	0	3	3.00
Montgomery	0	14	31	87.00
Montour	0	0	3	3.00
Northampton	0	2	6	14.00
Northumberland	0	0	11	11.00
Perry	0	2	31	39.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	
Pike	0	1	2	6.00
Potter	0	0	4	4.00
Schuylkill	0	0	37	37.00
Snyder	0	0	16	16.00
Somerset	0	1	41	45.00
Sullivan	0	2	4	12.00
Susquehanna	0	2	15	23.00
Tioga	0	2	9	17.00
Union	0	0	5	5.00
Venango	0	0	25	25.00
Warren	0	0	16	16.00
Washington	0	2	30	38.00
Wayne	0	3	3	15.00
Westmoreland	0	5	41	61.00
Wyoming	0	1	15	19.00
York	0	9	48	84.00

Totals 3 128 1,220 \$1,777.00
Number of claims for the month—721

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS
ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Amount
Adams	0	0	23	\$23.00
Allegheny	0	0	12	12.00
Armstrong	0	6	39	63.00
Beaver	0	0	6	6.00
Bedford	0	2	31	39.00
Berks	0	3	96	108.00
Blair	0	1	32	36.00
Bradford	0	1	20	24.00
Bucks	0	0	39	39.00
Butler	0	0	25	25.00
Cambria	0	3	51	63.00
Cameron	0	1	0	4.00
Carbon	0	0	12	12.00
Centre	0	0	39	39.00
Chester	0	0	67	67.00
Clarion	0	1	59	63.00
Clearfield	0	2	36	44.00
Clinton	0	5	28	48.00
Columbia	0	3	33	45.00
Crawford	0	0	18	18.00
Cumberland	0	0	27	27.00
Dauphin	0	0	33	33.00
Delaware	0	0	8	8.00
Elk	0	2	4	12.00
Erie	0	0	43	43.00
Fayette	0	1	29	33.00
Forest	0	0	3	3.00
Franklin	0	0	20	20.00
Fulton	0	0	9	9.00
Greene	0	1	22	26.00
Huntingdon	0	1	49	53.00
Indiana	0	3	45	57.00
Jefferson	0	0	46	46.00
Juniata	0	0	24	24.00
Lackawanna	0	1	13	17.00
Lancaster	0	7	95	123.00
Lawrence	0	0	28	28.00
Lebanon	0	0	12	12.00
Lehigh	0	1	47	51.00
Luzerne	0	4	22	38.00
Lycoming	0	8	37	69.00
McKean	0	0	8	8.00
Mercer	0	0	20	20.00
Mifflin	0	0	31	31.00
Monroe	0	0	3	3.00
Montgomery	0	0	58	58.00
Montour	0	0	18	18.00
Northampton	0	1	29	33.00
Northumberland	0	0	32	32.00
Perry	0	1	31	35.00
Philadelphia	0	0	10	10.00
Pike	0	0	6	6.00
Potter	0	0	14	14.00
Schuylkill	0	0	40	40.00
Snyder	0	0	14	14.00
Somerset	0	0	73	73.00
Sullivan	0	0	8	8.00
Susquehanna	0	0	17	17.00
Tioga	1	0	15	30.00
Union	0	1	8	12.00
Venango	0	0	17	17.00
Warren	0	0	38	38.00
Washington	0	0	12	12.00
Wayne	0	0	2	2.00
Westmoreland	0	3	47	59.00
Wvoming	0	0	16	16.00
York	0	5	105	125.00

Totals 1 68 1,954 \$2,241.00
Number of claims for the month—1,395

ANSWERING 15 QUESTIONS ON NEW HUNTING STAMP

As a catechism for hunters of migratory waterfowl, the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued the following list of 15 questions and answers on the new migratory-waterfowl hunting stamp:

1. **What are the requirements of the law as to persons who must purchase the stamp?**

All persons over 16 years of age who engage in hunting migratory waterfowl.

2. **Where can the stamp be purchased?**

At any post office in a county seat or in any town having a population of 2,500 or more, and at certain other conveniently located post offices that will be later designated by the Post Office Department.

3. **How may a stamp be obtained?**

Go to the post office in any county seat or in any town having a population of 2,500 or more, and ask for a migratory waterfowl hunting stamp. Fill out the application blank, which will be provided by the postmaster, and hand the blank to the postmaster with the fee of one dollar. The postmaster will fix the stamp to your State hunting license or, if you are not required to have a State license, to a certificate which the postmaster will provide.

4. **After paying one dollar for the stamp, is there any additional fee payable to the postmaster or clerk?**

No.

5. **How long does a stamp remain valid?**

One year—from July 1 to June 30.

6. **Does the stamp permit one to hunt in more than one State, or must a stamp be purchased in every State wherein the applicant intends to hunt migratory waterfowl?**

Only one Federal stamp is necessary, but its possession does not relieve the hunter of any license requirements imposed by State laws. All States require the nonresident gunner to take out a nonresident license.

7. **In case a person has hunting licenses in more than one State, to which of them should the Federal Stamp be fixed?**

It does not matter whether the stamp is affixed to the license of the State in which the sportsman is actually hunting at the time, provided that he has on his person a valid stamp attached to any State hunting license or to the postmaster's certificate.

8. **To whom must the stamp be shown?**

On request to U. S. Game Administrative Agents, U. S. Deputy Game Wardens, and to any officer of any State or subdivision authorized to enforce the game laws.

9. **Is the stamp transferable?**

No.

10. **Is the holder of a scientific collecting permit required to carry a stamp?**

Yes. Collectors must have the stamp.

11. **Does the law require a person who holds a Federal permit and who is engaged in taking wild fowl for propagating purposes, to purchase a stamp?**

No. This does not mean, however that anyone with only a propagating permit

is authorized to hunt wildfowl without the Federal stamp.

12. **Does the law require possession of stamp by a person authorized by permit of the Secretary of Agriculture to kill wild fowl damaging crops or property?**

No. The stamp is not required in such cases.

13. **What are the maximum penalties for violation of this law?**

\$500 or six months confinement, or both.

14. **What is done with the money collected from the sale of these stamps?**

It is to be used by the Federal Government to increase the supply of waterfowl. Of the total proceeds, 90 percent will be spent in buying or leasing and administering marsh and water areas to be set aside forever as migratory waterfowl sanctuaries. The first of these refuges will be set up along the flight lines from the breeding grounds to the

and lesser scaups (bluebills), ringnecks, blue-winged, green-winged, and cinnamon teal, gadwalls, and shovellers, as part of the twelve. Any part or all of the daily bag limit of 12 may be made up of mallards, pintails and black ducks.

Regulate Baiting: 8. To eliminate abuses of waterfowl baiting new Federal regulations provide that waterfowl may not be shot or otherwise taken on baited premises except under seasonal permits issued without charge by the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Permits will be issued only after investigation shows that baiting will effectively supplement local natural food supplies that are deficient, or will serve to concentrate the birds under conditions conducive to safeguarding them from greater destruction.

The new regulations prohibit the shooting of waterfowl while resting on water or land on any premises where baiting is permitted.

Every permittee is required, under the regulation, to submit a report to the Chief of the Biological Survey within one month after the close of the open season.

Duck Stamp: 9. Every person hunting wild waterfowl over the age of 16 years must procure a Federal hunting stamp. These stamps are sold for \$1.00 each at all post-offices in towns of 2500 population or more, in county seats and in certain other localities. Space has been provided on your hunting license for attaching this stamp, which will be in the form of a postage stamp. The Federal hunting stamp is good in all states. Regular state license is also required for each individual state hunted.

Gulf Coast. The remaining 10 percent will be used in issuing the stamps and administering the Act.

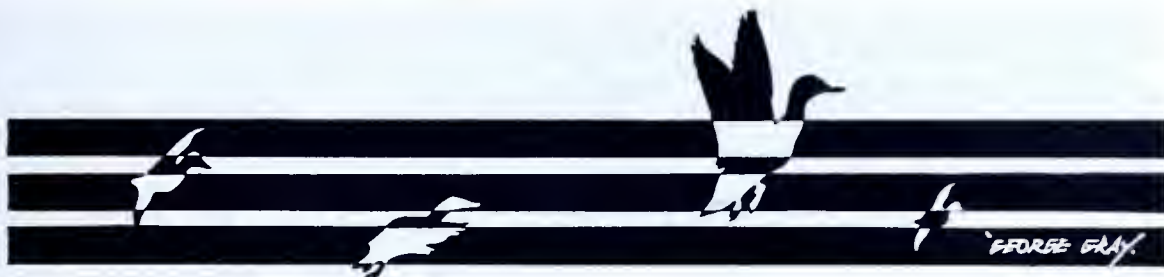
15. **May stamp collectors and other non-hunters buy stamps?**

Certainly. No one is under any obligation to kill a duck just because he owns a Federal hunting stamp, nor is there any rule to prevent anyone who wants to help restore the migratory waterfowl from purchasing any number of these "duck-saving" stamps.

ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS

(Continued from page 6)

West Providence Townships. The Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustee for Richard D. Barclay Estate, completed the conveyance of a tract of 511.5 acres heretofore reported, by executing a deed for a 13/48th undivided interest in that tract.



Waterfowl Regulations



GAME RACKETEERS

RACKETEERING, kidnapping, and banditry are not entirely the product of modern rapid modes of transit and post-war conditions. For ages the sportsmen of this country, and other lands as well, have paid tribute to game racketeers.

There are forces at work all of the time—every minute of the day and night—reaping the profits on their investment. That's why there is not as much game to be found in their old stamping grounds nor as many fish in their favorite pools as there should be.

They must buckle down and do something about it. Their chief enemy is a jackal in sheep's clothing. He sneaks out before season and steals the cream of their sport, and after the season is over he gobbles up what's left. All they get for their investment is an attack of chronic grouch against their game department because they blame it for the annual decrease in their game bag.

In some states such blame may be justified, for how in the world can game ever increase when the money donated for its protection becomes the objective of greedy politicians, or where not enough is appropriated for a sane program of conservation. You can't protect or increase wild life without spending a little money and that's all there is to it. Look at Nevada for instance. A letter received just recently from an outstanding sportsman in that state says, "Antiquated game laws which provide that the counties shall control the enforcement of game regulations, and lack of funds which

would enable the State Commission to enforce them, creates a situation which results in practically no enforcement whatever. To my knowledge, nearly all game is shot any and all times during the year. This practice is wide-spread and will continue until such time as the Commission is given full authority and funds to adequately carry on the work." This is just one example, there are many other agencies to be reckoned with. And for these the sportsmen themselves are more to blame than they realize.

You, Mr. Hunter, and you, Mr. Fisherman: What are you doing to help curb the many nefarious schemes that are being promoted in an effort to commercialize your sport?

Are you assisting the law enforcement agencies of your county, state or nation by reporting all violations of the game and fish laws, or are you afraid of tramping someone's toes?

There is nothing rottener, to my mind, than the fellow who, like the sly old fox, sneaks out at night with spotlight and rifle and kills deer—jacklighting it's called.

Thousands of deer are killed in this manner every year. Pennsylvania, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Wisconsin and several other states have drawn the dragnet pretty closely around this type of game hog. Our own law enforcement body a few seasons ago caught a big gang of them, most of whom went to jail for long periods. Approximately eight thousand dollars in fines

were collected from this outfit—five hundred dollars from each man. The gang was operating on a large scale, driving through lonely spots at night and killing off as many deer as they could handle, then taking them to a secret rendezvous where the animals were butchered, packed and sold as canned beef. Wisconsin also has managed to break up some highly organized gangs which made a business of killing and transporting deer in that state and the upper peninsula of Michigan into the Chicago area. They confiscated about a dozen cars in this racket, ranging from Fords to Lincolns. In one case the wardens pursued a gang across the entire state and just managed to nab them as they were about to cross the Illinois boundary.

So much for the jacklighter—next comes the fish dynamiter. He's another rotter if there ever was one. It makes your blood boil to look over a favorite stream which has been blown in this manner. Fish lying all around, most of them the fries which would be your catch in another year. The dynamiters take the gravy and you take—NOTHING.

And how about the more refined artisan who, under the guise of a collector or what have you, reduces our song bird population in order to provide trimmings for milady's head gear or other wearing apparel? You know what happened to some of our most valuable birds in the past. The beautiful

egret was brought to the verge of extermination because of the enormous demand for its plumes in the millinery trade, and if the Federal Government hadn't given them absolute protection and cut down on the so-called collector we would probably not have any of these beautiful creatures with us today. As it is, they have increased tremendously in the past few years.

And while we are considering birds: Reminiscences of feathered potpies in the home land, where no protection whatever is given song birds, sometimes become too much for our Italian residents; consequently they employ the most unique devices to satisfy their longing for this epicurean delicacy. Fine mesh nets, small string snares, and other ingenious traps have been used to good advantage. These practices generally are becoming less numerous, thanks to extensive programs of education which are being launched in public schools by most of our conservation states.

Bootlegging quail was a good game while it lasted, but it was soon nipped in the bud, so that today it is practiced only in a few states. However, it wasn't curbed until thousands of these birds had been trapped in Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, and a lot of the other southern states and sold either in restaurants and hotels locally or in northern markets.

An official in Georgia wrote the other day about the quail racket in that state, saying they had a good many cases of the sort during the past year or two. It seems they couldn't get the judges of the courts to put the proper fines on these vandals, however. This official further remarked that two of the largest clubs in Atlanta are continual violators and have found a way, apparently, to get around the law.

The biggest racketeer in the quail business was a chap from San Antonio, Texas. He was one of the ring-leaders of a big gang operating in the southern states and about a year or two ago was apprehended in Memphis, Tennessee, and fined eighteen hundred dollars and given a jail sentence of a year and a half.

And while we are on these subjects we shouldn't overlook the fact that more game is being sold on the wing now than was ever sold by the early market hunters. I am referring to the insidious practice of duck-baiting in vogue at many of our private and public shooting camps.

Bounty fraud is a thorn in the side of those few states which pay rewards for certain predatory creatures. We in Pennsylvania have been most seriously affected by this racket, although we have managed to curb the practice to a great extent.

It is amazing and sometimes amusing to note the many ruses defrauders resort to in their attempts to pull the wool over the eyes of the state inspectors. Time after time unusually large house cats are presented for bounty as wild cats, the tail first having been "bobbed" to resemble that of its wild cousin.

Mice, shrews, rats and even young squirrels are sent in for weasels. These are all petty attempts, however. The big-timers operate on a much larger scale. They ship in the pelts of animals killed in other states and get agents in Pennsylvania to probate

them. We have received pelts from twenty different states, as far south as Georgia and west to California.

The State of Maine has the same trouble with people getting bobcat skins from the adjoining provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick and slipping them across the line.

Here is a good example of bounty fraud: We received a wild cat claim from a certain county. At first glance we were convinced the cats were from some southern state, and not from northern Pennsylvania from which they were probated. An investigation followed which, after completion, revealed the fact that a non-resident hunter from Ohio brought the cats into Pennsylvania and probated them. He, it was further learned, secured them from a friend who picked them up in Louisiana while on a trip to that state.

And about the crooked trapper: The fellow who steals another man's traps, or the catches from them, is a sneak-thief of the worst calibre, but the chap who uses a gun-trap is a potential murderer. Did you ever see a gun-trap? It's a simple though deadly device consisting of an old shot gun (usually a single barrel) fastened on a board so as to render it easily placed. A fine wire or strong cord string is then run from the

trigger some distance forward and baited. Thus, when something takes the bait the gun is discharged. Hunters have had their legs shot off, valuable dogs have been killed, and many other innocent victims have suffered because of these murderous weapons. The fellow who sets them should get "life."

CROWS EATING YOUNG WILD TURKEYS

Mrs. Gertrude Mann (Altoona), who lives out near the mountain on R. D. 1, reports crows as destroying young wild turkeys and pheasants in large numbers in that section. Mrs. Mann has seen a crow carrying two at one time.

ANOTHER CROW DECOY

Harvey I. Specht, Deputy Game Protector, of Denver, uses a crow decoy with wooden body and tin wings. The wings are on hinges and there is a string attached which permits him to raise or lower it. In addition he puts a cat in a mesh wire container and hoists this cage close to a nest of young crows. In a short time Mr. Specht says you will have a regular crow picnic.



"TREED"

Photo by H. E. Stiffey

HERE AND THERE WITH THE SPORTSMEN



Float of Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association which took silver cup prize in recent Laurel Time Parade. Over 100 floats participated. Frank Decker shown above.

FOX HUNTERS MEET; SPORTSMEN INVITED

Our association, organized about twenty years ago, numbering from 50 to 150 hunters each year, has now as its main objectives the raising of the standard of fox hunting as a sport; the creation of a better understanding between the landowners and the fox hunters; the protection of game birds and animals; and the breeding of pedigreed fox hounds that will win both on the bench and in the field trials.

We hold two meetings each year. The winter meeting is the celebration of the birthday of George Washington on February 22. This celebration begins at 6 P. M. with a banquet, the menu usually including "frozen fox" as a drawing card. The dinner is followed by an appropriate program and dancing. Attendance at dinner from 400 to 500.

Chasing the red fox with good hounds is a real sporting proposition and to a real he-man who has a real ear for music, who can appreciate a contest between five or more competing hounds in which nose, foot, brain and endurance finally proclaim the winner, what could be more elevating and cause the owner of a hound to think that the hill top on which he is standing is near heaven, than to hear his "drive," "fleet," or "big-coaster" top a nearby ridge leading a pack of 15 or 20 pedigreed fox hounds.

We invite all Pennsylvania sportsmen to our field trials on October 9, 10, 11 and 12. We will try to show you a good time.—Eli S. Grable, President Tri-State Foxhunters Association Nettle Hill.

SPORTSMEN DIVISION "F" TO HOLD BIG PROGRAM

The Second Annual Field Meet of the Sportsman's Council, Division "F," will be held on September 21st and 22nd on the Chase Farm, Perry Highway, two miles south of Erie. This year it is being sponsored by the Presque Isle Sportsman League and everything is being done to make it an outstanding success.

Bird dog trials will be held on the 21st to be followed by the general meet on the 22nd. Inasmuch as the shooting dog greatly outnumbered the professional field dog in the Erie section the bird dog trials will be for shooting dogs and entirely in the amateur class.

Other events planned will include fox, coon and rabbit dog trials, pistol and rifle matches, and fly casting.

In order to eliminate the speeches which are customary at a gathering of this sort an ox-roast has been planned.

In announcing this great gathering, which takes in the sportsmen of nine northwestern counties, John W. Himebaugh, President of the sponsoring organization, also invites other sportsmen of the State to meet with and help make this, their second annual get-together, a real event.

Mr. Himebaugh and all members of the various committees have spent a great deal of time outlining the details of the program and it is hoped all the members of Division "F," as well as other sportsmen throughout the State will heartily support it by attending.

IN MEMORIAM

The passing away of our beloved President, Dr. Richard A. Walsh, late of Crafton, Pa., while on a fishing trip with friends and members of the club at Oba, Canada, 200 miles from the closet railroad, from a fatal heart attack, was sorrowful news, and we are conveying the club's sympathy to all the late president's friends and acquaintances who may have not been advised of this sad event. Liked and admired by our club and community and respected by all, it will never be able to replace the loss, and his memory and guiding ways will always dominate in our club's activities.—Carl O. Carlson, Secretary, Crafton-Ingram Sportsmen's Association, Crafton.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY SPORTSMEN HOLD PICNIC

The Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Clearfield County held a sportsmen's picnic on August 30th, at which time a large program of interesting events was scheduled. The Federation also heard an interesting talk by Hon. Howard Stewart, of Clearfield, Member of the Game Commission, explaining a new system of refuges for small game, principally wild turkeys.

The organization also expect to take an active interest in the dog show that was sponsored by the Old Town Sportsmen at the County Fair, September 11th to 14th.

FINE WORK

The Weissport Conservation Club consisting of Boy Scouts assisted in game conservation work recently by accomplishing the following duties:

Put up 50 bird houses; placed 190 forest fire posters; distributed 100 pounds of feed for birds; built 4 feeding stations for game; planted various species of bushes for game cover; started watersnake killing contest (already killed 16); and doing stream improvement work in the Mahoning and Pohopoco Creek sections.

The following officers were elected: President, Dale Arner; Secretary, Elmer German; and Treasurer, Robert Christman, Jr.

SPORTSMEN HOLD PICNIC

The Annual Picnic of the State Centre Game, Fish and Forestry Association, of Philipsburg, was held on Thursday, August 23rd, at Flat Rock Inn, on Highway Route 322, between Philipsburg and Port Matilda. There was an excellent program of trap-shooting, fly and plug casting and other events, including a dog show for pointers, spaniels, coon, fox and beagle hounds.

A good time was had by all.

NEW CLUBS ORGANIZED

A new club has been organized in Dembo, Washington County, known as the Dembo Rod and Gun Club. It is affiliated with the Washington County Sportsmen's Conservation League.

The officers elected are as follows: Earl Bane, President; Harry Fowkes, Vice-President; William Crockett, Secretary; Wilson Lynch, Recording Secretary; and Wesley Hines, Treasurer.

Another new club, known as the United Rod and Gun Club, was organized at Vestaburg on August 27th. Mr. John Roney, of West Brownsville, is the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Game Commission wishes both of these new groups the utmost success in their undertakings.

BIG FIELD DAY

The field day staged by the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association at Dorney Park near Allentown on July 28th was attended by over 3,000 people, more than half of whom were sportsmen, and an all day program, consisting of pistol matches, skeet and trapshooting, fly and plug casting, and a live trout fishing contest, was carried out. All the neighboring counties were largely represented at the gathering.

Nine teams, representing the Jersey City Police, Allentown Police, Lower Merion Police, State Highway Patrol, Philadelphia Bank Guards, New Jersey State Police, Haverford Township Police and Bucks County Game Protector, contested in the pistol matches which were won by the New Jersey State Police. Henry Wimmer was high gun in the trapshooting and Warren Shaffer won the honors in the skeet matches. Winners in the fly casting contests were A. L. Best and Harry J. Grantz, and in the plug casting Kermit Ache and Henry J. Diehl won the honors.

The live trout fishing contest was one of the outstanding events of the day, prizes being awarded for the largest fish caught and for the most trout caught in a five minute period. Winners were Ernest Benninger, Fred H. Geist, A. L. Best and F. A. Brown. All trout caught were returned to the water and were later transferred to one of the local fishing streams.

Featuring the day was the State Game Commission's exhibit of wild animals, which attracted thousands of interested people, and a display of mounted hawks and other birds from the Game Commission. Fish and game moving pictures were also shown.

HOLD FIELD DAY

The Paddy Mountain Fish and Game Association held an All Day Field Meet at Weikert, on August 25th. There was a big program of events including blue rock and skeet shooting, fly casting, quoits, etc. Everyone had a good time.

STOLEN: Standard grade Browning Over-Under #5265, .12 gauge, Featherweight, 32 inch barrels, ventilated, from grounds of Shamokin Valley Gun and Country Club on July 1, 1934. Notify Charles D. Snyder, W. Union St., Millersburg, Pa., if located.

COON HOUND FIELD TRIALS

The Annual Field Trial of the Chester County Coon Hunter's Association will be held on Labor Day, September 3, 1934, at Eagle, Pa., ten miles north of West Chester. The entry fee will be \$3.00.

Elimination heats: First tree, \$5.00; First line, \$5.00. Finals: 50 per cent, First tree; 25 per cent, First line; 25 per cent, Second tree.

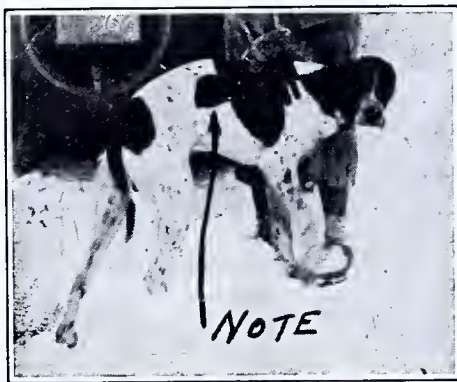
Special race for dogs that have never won in a field trial. \$1.50 entry. There will also be a fox chase. Cold track race for real coon dogs, 10 A. M. Usual rules will apply. Copy will be posted on grounds.

Admission 25 cents. All proceeds used to purchase coons for restocking Chester County. Three valuable gate prizes. This association has released over 100 raccoons in the last five years. We will appreciate your support and patronage.—W. D. Rogers, West Chester.

TAKE NOTICE!
You Are the Guest
of the Owner
RESPECT HIM
PROTECT HIM
BE CAREFUL
THANK HIM
BE A SPORTSMAN!
Prevent Fires
Sponsored by
Eastern Centre County Sportsmen's
Association

SENSIBLE CONSERVATION

English and Scotch sportsmen when hunting the red deer make it a rule to pass up a buck with an extra-fine rack, leaving such bucks for herd sires, instead of allowing the species to be reproduced only by the inferior males. In America we follow one accepted principle in breeding our cattle, and exactly the opposite in breeding our deer.



saddle on the right side of the dog. (Refer to photograph.) The dog was fifteen months old on the date of this letter and answered to the name of "Bing."

When lost the dog had a black collar with Delaware County 1934 license No. 1971.

The dog was purchased from Mr. F. B. Reeves, Blue Bell, Pa., as a small puppy and became a great pet with the family. The writer has advertised in all the Philadelphia Newspapers at various times and offered a \$40.00 reward. Photographs and description of the dog have been placed in all the Police Stations within a radius of 10 miles of the above address, but dog has not been seen. A short story regarding the lost dog appeared in the June issue of the Pennsylvania Game News. The \$40.00 reward publicly advertised permanently stands and will gladly be paid without question for the return of the dog or any information such as an automobile license number which is a successful lead.

It is the writer's opinion that the dog has been taken by some hunting enthusiast and might be detected in the field during the coming training or hunting season.

Confident that you will give me all the assistance possible, I am, Sincerely Yours, James H. Powers.

PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIAL PROGRAM

The Pennsylvania Field Trial Club announces its program for the ensuing year.

The following stakes will be run in November, 1934, all on grouse: Open derby; Amateur All-Age; and Open All-Age. The exact dates, location, and judges will be announced shortly. In March, 1935, the following stakes will be run: Open Puppy; Open Junior All-Age; and the National Grouse Dog Championship stake, open to any dog in America.

The Amateur All-Age is an innovation for this club, but from the interest already manifested, it is going to prove one of the most popular. In this stake all dogs must be handled by an amateur and no dog is eligible to compete that has won first place in an open all-age stake. These conditions should appeal to a large number of grouse hunters that own a good grouse dog but who do not care to compete in stakes with professionally handled and trained dogs, and a cordial invitation is extended to every sportsman that owns a good grouse dog to bring it to these trials next November and run it in this stake. You will find ideal courses, competent and friendly judges, lots of grouse, and a spirit of goodwill and fellowship among the members of the club.

The Pennsylvania Field Trial Club is probably the oldest club in the East and is the pioneer in running bird-dog trials on grouse, having sponsored the National Grouse Dog Championship since 1912.

Grouse trials should appeal to more sportsmen in Pennsylvania than those run on any other bird, as they are the only trials run under absolutely natural conditions, and the vast majority of Pennsylvania bird-dog owners are grouse hunters. Furthermore, the grouse field trial dog is the only type of field trial dog that can be developed properly in this State, owing to the heavy cover and the topography.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

JAMES H. POWERS, 665 Rose Street,
Yeadon, Delaware County, Penna.

Phone—Madison 7478

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

About three months ago my dog disappeared from the above address.

The dog is a POINTER, fairly large species, male, black and white and ticked (no brown). Most of the head and all of both ears are black. A large black saddle extends over the back and the front shoulders down to the elbow of both front legs. A particular black heart-shaped marking extends from this black

● MISCELLANEOUS ●

WE THANK YOU

We are greatly indebted to Mr. J. Howard who runs the "Rambling at Random" column in the *Independent*, Collegeville, for the following item which appeared in a recent issue of that paper.

"And by the way, everyone who gets a fishing license should also get the *Angler*. The same can be said of the *PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS* and those who get a hunting license. This writer believes the State Fish and Game Commissions would act wisely if they made a subscription to either magazine compulsory, along with the respective license. The education possibilities of these two magazines, with a 100 per cent circulation among the sportsmen of the State would be unlimited. They exert a tremendous influence along this direction even now with their present limited circulation."

We hope someday the sportsmen will do just the very thing he suggests. However, we must have the fullest cooperation of our readers to the extent that they will be willing to tell others about the magazine. Everything possible is being done to increase circulation with the limited funds set aside for this purpose and therefore we must count a great deal on our subscribers for additional support.

STRANGLED DEER

Refuge Keeper Isaac Baumgardner makes the following report: "Found a deer hung by its neck in the crack of an old stump in an old salt lick. It was a yearling fawn (male) and had been there possibly several weeks. Salt had been placed on top of this old stump by someone. Due to the stump being high it was necessary for this small deer to stand on its hind feet to reach the salt. Evidently it slipped or was pushed off balance by another deer and caught its neck in the crack."

FOX HAD TWO QUAIL

A gray fox with two bobwhite quail in its mouth was seen recently by Mr. Howard Steen, of Coatesville. He saw the fox coming through the brush and the animal must have seen Mr. Steen about the same time because it quickened its speed and dropped something. Mr. Steen investigated and found two bobwhite quail. The birds were still warm.

ARE BLACK CATS UNLUCKY?

Ira E. Mellinger and Jacob Brubaker, of the Lancaster County Fish and Game Protective Association, know of at least one black cat that was unlucky.

The two were out shooting cats that prey on game the other night and after getting a large bag started driving home.

Near Manheim a rabbit hopped across the road, followed by a big black cat.

Brubaker who was driving promptly tried to run the cat down with the car and ran into a stump, damaging the machine and his nose.

But the campaign on prowling cats regardless of color, will go on, they promise.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners will hold its Twenty-Eighth Convention at Montreal, Canada. The American Fisheries Society will hold its annual meeting immediately after the International meeting, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September. The joint banquet will be held the night of the 12th. The convention headquarters for both meetings will be the Windsor Hotel.

The President of the International Association, Guy Amsler, promises a most interesting program dealing with subjects of vital interest to the sporting fraternity. Many matters of importance needing your counsel will be discussed.



GAME PLENTIFUL

Following is an extract from the *Bear Valley Cub*, a monthly bulletin just published by the members of C.C.C. Camp 1325, Upper Strasburg:

"The game in this section of the mountain is reported by the foremen, who have spent most of their lives in these mountains, as being unusually plentiful. The gray squirrel and the wild turkey in particular are abundant. This is largely due to the feeding of them by the Game Commission with the assistance of the C.C.C. boys, through the severe winter. We have had some dogs running deer, which was reported to the Game Commission by the personnel of our camp, and they were promptly gotten rid of by our efficient Game Warden, W. W. Britton, of Chambersburg."

THE MOST VALUABLE GAME ANIMAL IN AMERICA

Well, you might not guess it at first, but that most valuable game animal in America is the lowly rabbit, of the several different species.

This of course does not mean that one single rabbit is worth more than one individual piece of game of some other species; but it is profoundly true of the *aggregate*. To begin with the *direct* value: the rabbit furnishes most of their sport, and a dainty article of food, to something like eighty-five percent of all our hunters. And for these last hungry years he has fed more of the positively destitute than even the groundhog.

But his biggest service to man is indirect. In frontier countries, such as Alaska, he furnishes at least nine-tenths of the food of the furbearers, and when a plague kills off the rabbits (as it does every seven years or so) in any part of that frontier country, the furbearers must and do promptly move on. And the trapper, hunting the furbearers that live on rabbits, and meantime feeding his sled dogs (and sometimes himself) partly, at least, on the same old reliable rabbit, in the long run does even more than the stray and transient prospector to blaze the way for the permanent settlement of a valuable country.

In countries infested yet with wolves or coyotes, deer are not so often killed when rabbits are plentiful. And even in a thickly settled state like Pennsylvania it is noted that when rabbits are abundant the predators, such as mink and weasel and skunk and hawks and owls, are not so likely to prey on domestic poultry.

And if the sportsmen who pay each year for a license but hunt only rabbits, were all to lose interest in their humble but fascinating game, the Game Commission would be financially ham-strung at once.

Hats off to the rabbit!

NEW STYLE EMERGENCY INCUBATOR

Mr. Levi J. Rosensteel, Jr., of Greensburg, on June 20th, found a young farmer cutting clover hay who told him that he had just mowed over a pheasant's nest, breaking some of the eggs and cutting off one of the hen's legs. Mr. Rosensteel and the farmer found 9 eggs still unbroken. Seeing that they were about ready to hatch, and not being able to find a setting hen, Mr. Rosensteel took the eggs home with him, put them in a box with some bottles filled with hot water, covered them with woolen rags, and soon had 8 healthy little ringnecks hatched out.

RED SQUIRREL AND RABBIT BATTLE

A hunter in an eastern county recently witnessed a battle between a red squirrel and a half grown rabbit. "The squirrel," said the hunter, "jumped on the back of the rabbit and clung there for quite a distance." The rabbit escaped. The question is now being asked: "Will a red squirrel kill a rabbit?"

INTERESTING BEHAVIOR OF GRAY SQUIRREL

About three or four years ago Mr. M. D. Edwards, of Williamsport, was fishing in a boat near Towanda, on the north branch of the Susquehanna River. His attention was attracted to a gray squirrel playing about on the bank of the river. Its movements seemed peculiar so he pulled his boat over towards the squirrel and got within a few feet of it.

The squirrel seemed to be scratching himself and biting at himself as though trying to get relief from fleas. The squirrel gathered in his mouth what appeared to be a ball about the size of the end of a man's thumb. Suddenly the squirrel started to back slowly into the water and continued this performance until all except the end of his nose was under. Edwards went over to see what the ball was and found that it was a ball of squirrel hair full of fleas. This would seem to indicate that the squirrel was systematically ridding himself of vermin.

The same account has often been given of a fox.

COPPERHEAD VS. WRENS

This happened on Shermans Creek, Perry County, at the home of Jack Snyder, who is an ardent hunter and fisherman. Snyder had a fish creel on the porch of his cabin in which a mother wren has built her nest for several years. This year the wren, which was unusually tame, and regarded as a pet by the family, had six young. One morning recently Snyder on going out on the porch saw the mother wren greatly disturbed, hopping about on top of the basket. Investigation revealed that only four of the young birds were remaining in the nest and closer examination showed an unusually large copperhead snake which had somehow gotten into the basket and eaten two of the young birds. The mother wren showed real appreciation after the snake was killed and hopped about on the porch to survey it from all angles.—Fish Warden George James, Carlisle.

COOPERATE WITH THE GAME PROTECTOR

Here is what one of the prominent sportsmen of the State says (among many other excellent things) about the cooperation that should be given by sportsmen to the Game Protector.

"It is cowardly to withhold from this man who is fighting conservation's battles our deserved support and sympathy. It is time to realize that the successful enforcement of sensible regulations to protect game is dependent upon the attitude of us law abiding sportsmen. Individually and through organizations, we should report violations, furnish evidence, and stand with the protector who is endeavoring to fulfill his duties. If this is done, attempts to kill or cripple the field officer or to do him injury otherwise, or to thief the resources which he guards will not be so lightly undertaken."

"THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH—"

(Continued from page 3)

three absolutely mystified individuals. The feat was utterly impossible but there was the evidence, deader than dead. Absently I reached into my shell vest and extracted a shell. Still absently I looked at it and then looked at my gun. Once again I examined the shell and then the dawn.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" I gasped. "Take a look at that," I added passing the shell to Chet.

Puzzled, he examined the shell minutely and then his face cleared. "Hum, I see—, no mystery about that," he muttered, mechanically passing the shell on to George.

"Yup," I gleefully agreed. "In my haste this morning, instead of birdshot I grabbed a box of buckshot. And did it work! Hi-yi!"

TURNING THE TABLES

"We have had plenty of trouble all over our country during the year with dogs chasing deer. In many cases it was necessary to shoot the dogs as they could not be caught. However this time the tables were turned and a doe deer was observed chasing a dog out of the woods right home to his own back yard. On investigating it was found that the doe had two fawns in the woods nearby and when the dog came near she promptly routed him."—E. L. Shields, District Game Protector, Armstrong County.

TWO IN ONE

W. J. Perry, of Sandy Lake, reports observing a hen and bobwhite quail laying eggs in the same nest. When last investigated there were six chicken and eight quail eggs in the nest.



Wantonoit (pronounced want-to-know-it) Club of Berwick, Columbia County. These boys, under the capable leadership of their President, Joseph C. B. Hoosty, of Berwick, have been very active during the past three years feeding game and helping control forest fires. Game Protector Harry W. Miller says they have rendered him invaluable assistance.

REPORTS ON DEER CONDITIONS

C. B. White, President of the Lawrence County Council of Sportsmen's Clubs, with Fred Williamson, a merchant of New Wilmington, and their wives spent their vacation in driving the back country roads of Lycoming, Tioga, Clinton, McKean, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield Counties to see what they could find as to deer conditions and prospects in those counties.

Mr. White reports seeing an almost incredible number of deer and that at least 96% of those seen were in perfect physical condition. The greatest number of deer and those of larger size were found in Lycoming County.

The party also tried to make a very careful estimate of the proportion of bucks, and they found approximately 15 does and fawns to one buck, on the average.

The party were equally interested in observations on bear, but actually saw only one bear on the trip, and that was one that had recently been released by the Board near the Coudersport Pike.

CROWS CATCH RABBITS

Deputy Game Protector Leroy Boone, of Brave, heard a lot of squeaking in a little ravine recently. Investigating he found three adult rabbits. A crow had caught a young rabbit and the old ones were following the crow. When Boone appeared the crow dropped the little creature, but it was dead.

KNEW HIS MASTER

A man with an overdone heart and an underdone brain kept a tame crow, "to protect it." After vast effort on the owner's part, the crow learned to say just three words, and every time he saw his master he greeted him with those three words: "You d-d fool."

INDIAN WORKERS CAPTURE AND TRANSPLANT GAME

Workers in Alaska recently accomplished an unusual feat in transplanting 596 game and fur-bearing animals to portions of the Territory where their numbers have been depleted.

DROUGHT DIDN'T ACCOUNT FOR ALL OF IT

THE PRODUCER PRICE CURRENT

New York, Tuesday, November 1, 1908

J. W. PFEIFFER,

Successor to G. W. Leifried,

COMMISSION MERCHANT IN

FRUIT : AND : COUNTRY : PRODUCE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

272, 274 & 276 Washington

and 108 Warren Sts., New York

References:

N. Y. National Exchange Bank, N. Y., or any Mercantile Agency

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen	\$2.25 & 2.50
Partridges, prime, undrawn, dry, p'r	1.00 & 1.25
Partridges, prime, drawn, per pair	.75 & 1.00
Grouse, prime, undrawn, per pair	1.00 & 1.10
Grouse, prime, drawn, per pair	.75 & .90
Woodcock, prime to choice, per pair	1.00 & 1.12
W. Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs. & over to pair	2.25 & 2.50
W. Ducks, Canvas, light, per pair	.50 & 1.00
W. Ducks, Red-head, 5 lbs. & over to pair	1.75 & 2.00
W. Ducks, Red-head, light, per pair	.50 & 1.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair	.50 & .75
Wild Ducks, Blue-wing Teal, per pair	.35 & .40
Wild Ducks, Green-wing Teal, per pair	.25 & .30
Wild Ducks, common, per pair	.20 & .25
Rabbits, per pair	.15 & .25
Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.	.18 & .20
Venison, frozen saddles	.16 & .18

This price list sent out to hunters under date of November 1, 1908, reminds us of where and how some of our former abundance of game went.

DO SQUIRRELS KILL SPARROWS?

While crossing Capitol Park recently Fish Commissioner O. M. Deibler and H. R. Stackhouse, Secretary to that commission, found a gray squirrel eating the carcass of a freshly killed English sparrow.

The circumstances were not such as to justify them in deciding that the squirrel had itself killed the sparrow, but the fact that it was greedily devouring the yet warm carcass was at least sufficient to raise the question whether the squirrel does sometimes kill birds.

BOLD HAWK

Walter Zellers, Refuge Keeper at Leroy, reports that recently a sportsman came to the refuge with a Cooper's hawk that had caught a grouse beside the highway as he was driving into Laquin. The hawk was so bold it sat still, holding the grouse, till he stopped the car and got out. Even then it would not relinquish the prey and he killed it with a stone.

Deputy Game Protector James Dainty, of West Newton, reports a guinea and ringnecked pheasant laying in the same nest. What he wants to know is who the boss is going to be after it is all over.

OTHER STATE HUNTING LICENSES—NON-RESIDENT

Alabama	\$25.00
Arizona	25.00
Arkansas	15.00
California	15.00
Colorado	25.00
Connecticut	15.00
Delaware	15.50
District of Columbia	15.00
Florida	25.50
Georgia	25.00
Idaho	50.00
Illinois	15.50
Indiana	15.50
Iowa	15.00
Kansas	15.00
Kentucky	15.00
Louisiana	15.00
Maine	15.15
Maryland	15.50
Massachusetts	15.00
Michigan	25.00
Minnesota	50.00
Mississippi	25.25
Missouri	15.00
Montana	30.00
Nebraska	15.00
Nevada	15.00
New Hampshire	15.15
New Jersey	15.00
New Mexico	30.25
New York	15.00
North Carolina	15.00

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY TO MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO RE-STORE FUR-BEARERS

(Part of an interview with Chief Darling, of the Survey)

"Within the organization of the Biological Survey are units which contribute to a definite economic restoration of the North American continent. Once an exporter of furs, this Nation is now an importer. It is possible to restore the fur resources of the United States so that this country will again become an exporter."

This announcement of the revamping of the Biological Survey along the lines Mr. Darling stated will elicit endorsements of delight from the more profound thinkers in wildlife restoration and the fields of science. These gentlemen, many years back, read the handwriting on the wall and declared against dependence upon mere police work and restrictions to restore wildlife. And, like good thinkers, advanced the constructive plan of education, pointing out its absolute necessity for the restoration of wildlife. Mr. Darling, his plans show, is firing both barrels in their favor; he himself has long preached the doctrine to which he is now giving force. Several State game and fish departments have adopted the same policy with somewhat different set-ups.

"All of the Research functions of the Bureau will be consolidated under the Wildlife Research Division, which will assemble facts upon which the Bureau's administrative policies will be based. We intend to have this new unit take advantage of every opportunity to cooperate with research departments of educational institutions throughout the country. Lack of such coordination in the past has delayed our wildlife restoration programs far too long," Chief Darling declared.

"Under the new set-up the Research Division will be engaged in studies necessary for the preservation of all wildlife, not only game. In this Division will be included a personnel not excelled by any organized group in the world. It will be their duty to furnish the facts upon which the administrative policies of the Bureau shall be established.

"It has seemed to me that through all of these years of a diminishing game supply, the scientific facts determined through the most careful research and observations have been too willingly ignored by those whose interest in the day's bag limit blinded their vision to the interest of the future generations."

North Dakota	\$50.00
Ohio	15.25
Oklahoma	15.00
Oregon	15.00
Rhode Island	15.00
South Carolina	15.25
South Dakota	50.00
Tennessee	15.00
Texas	25.00
Utah	25.00
Vermont	15.00
Virginia	15.50
Washington	25.00
West Virginia	15.00
Wisconsin	50.00
Wyoming	50.00



ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA NEAR LIVERPOOL

Blessing On The Woods

Blest be our woods of hemlock, maple, pine,
Balsam and birch, dear Lord, our woods and Thine!
Blest be their bubbling springs, their rippled lakes,
Their ponds, and every laughing brook that makes
Rainbows and foam and crystal homes for trout;
Blest be the trails that wander in and out
Among gray boulders drowned in soft green seas
Of velvet moss! Oh, blest be all of these!

Blest be the woods and they that dwell therein:
The scolding squirrel and his gentler kin,
The friendly chipmunk and the timid hare;
Blest be the graceful mink, the shambling bear,
The beaver on his dam, the drumming grouse,
The hawk that loves the sky, the white-foot mouse,
The antlered buck that paces, proud and tall,
With doe and dappled fawn, blest be they all!

Lord, bless the woods for perfect loveliness,
For balm that heals the soul in care and stress!
Keep them forever fragrant, cool and sweet!
From thunderbolt and flame, from gale and sleet,
From avalanche, from torrent, drought and blight,
From all that is unclean, from ruthless might
That gives to desolation valley, glen
And mountainside, God bless our woods! Amen.

—ARTHUR GUTERMAN in *N. Y. Herald Tribune*

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



BEWARE THE FIRE DEMON



Vol. V, No. 7

OCTOBER, 1934

738.34

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

EDITORIAL

FOREST FIRE

Black clouds rolling up, but not of rain,—they're smoke, and they're coming with almost the speed of an aeroplane. A crackle and roar momentarily louder, portents of doom and destruction ever nearer and more menacing.

A bear dashes madly by, the pitiful remnants of his fur smoking, his hide blistered. A doe comes staggering out of the thickening gloom, nostrils distended with mortal fear and the desperate call of her lungs for air in the roaring furnace that has been on her heels for miles—her fawns are already charred cinders miles back, for they were not as suspicious and so did not flee as promptly as canny old Bruin.

What was that? Sounded like a cry of pain and terror. Oh, only a rabbit, so breathless from his futile race for life that he can barely faintly squeal as the flames catch him, after all. The squirrels and raccoons and turkeys are roasted already.

And there goes a ruffed grouse plunging back into the flames, when this "feathered bullet" might have escaped if she had kept straight ahead. One of the absurd contradictions in her mental make-up that make the west call her "the foolhen." Oh well, her brood were already ashes, what difference will one more make in the roster of destruction?

And what were an hour ago happy and prosperous human homes are now only charred and smoking ruins.

And over it all the maniacal laughter of the Fire Demon, half idiotic cackle, and half the roar of insane devils, as he rushes on with the speed of the wind to further destruction leaving behind him only a blackened desolation of charred tree stumps and smoking carcasses and soils robbed of all vegetable covering,—a blasphemous mockery of creation for which yet unborn generations must atone.

And some human fool released the Demon and started the whole sickening destruction by his idiotic carelessness or plain criminal indifference!!

PROGRESS

At the end of every two year period the sportsmen eagerly await the appearance of the Biennial Report of the Board of Game Commissioners in order that they may review the progress and accomplishments made possible through their hunter's license fund. This report is now in the hands of the printer and should be available soon. But, the columns of the GAME NEWS have made it possible to disseminate briefly in advance many of the outstanding achievements of the past two years, and I am taking this means therefore of reviewing some of these highlights as follows.

In the first place it is gratifying to note that the revenue credited to the Game Fund during this period reached the second highest mark in the history of the Department, the record having been established during the biennium of 1931-32. During the past two fiscal years there were credited to the Game Fund, \$2,317,305.00 whereas during the previous two years \$2,667,813.84 were credited.

Game Law enforcement brought many perplexing problems. Economic conditions were so disturbed that to have inflicted full penalties under the law would have tended only to increase hardships. The 3,950 prosecutions brought in the past two years are therefore somewhat below the number for the previous biennium, 6,468. It is believed, however, that there were fewer violations and that our policy of protection by education is having the desired effect in promoting a better respect for wildlife conservation.

During the past two years there were purchased and released for restocking purposes 117,884 cottontail rabbits, 2,003 varying hares, 6,102 ringnecked pheasants, 418 Reeves pheasants, 60 wild turkeys, 1,204 Hungarian partridges, 510 fox squirrels, 607 raccoons and 227 ruffed and sharp-shinned grouse. In these figures are not included the thousands of pheasants, quail and turkeys raised at the game farms nor the great number of various species trapped on lands closed to hunting and released elsewhere. Game so trapped included 1,802 cottontail rabbits, 5,265 pheasants, 469 quail, 756 gray squirrels.

Tremendous progress was also made in game propagation by the

establishment of an additional Game Farm for rearing ringnecked pheasants and carrying on experiments in rabbit propagation, and by the installation at this and at the three other Game Farms previously established of the most modern electrical and mechanical equipment.

During the calendar years 1932 and 1933 the Commission shipped 115,805 pheasant eggs to farmers and sportsmen throughout the Commonwealth, who incubated the eggs and liberated the birds raised on non-posted lands near their homes.

During 1932 rabbit propagating experiments were carried out at the Fisher State Game Farm, the Jordan State Game Farm and at Game Refuge No. 23 in Huntingdon County. The results obtained from these experiments during 1932 and 1933 were not conclusive, but additional work is to be carried on along these lines. The rabbit propagating area at the Fisher Farm has been enlarged and experiments will also be carried out at the new Loyalsock State Game Farm; and by the end of the calendar year 1934 it is hoped that definite figures and information will be available on this subject.

One of the principal achievements was the acquisition of 106,433 acres of additional State Game Land, bringing the aggregate area now owned by the sportsmen of Pennsylvania to 426,575 acres. Furthermore, following the end of the Biennium, the Commission had under contract for purchase 52,000 additional acres. There has been paid for lands from the sportsmen's money a total of \$1,541,031.17 during the past fourteen years, at an average of \$3.61 per acre.

In order to provide more sanctuaries for small game there were also purchased many abandoned farm areas aggregating several thousand acres.

During the Biennium 23 additional Primary Game Refuges, aggregating 8,410 acres, and 4 Auxiliary Refuges, totaling 845 acres, were established.

Trapping slowed up considerably during the Biennium 1931-32 owing to the extremely low value of fur at that time. This left more adult animals at large to breed, consequently a greater number were available for trappers during the biennium. As a result bounty was paid as follows: 392 wildcats, 18,729 gray foxes, 167,234 weasels, and 132 goshawks. The total amount paid was \$248,690.00. The number of claims received totalled 76,069.

Twenty-eight cases of attempted bounty fraud were prosecuted and \$2,800.00 in fines collected. In addition, 38 attempts to defraud were frustrated and the payment of bounty rejected but owing to the extreme poverty of the defendants no penalties were imposed.

An open season was declared by resolution of the Board effective March 1, 1934, to April 10, 1934, during which 6,455 beaver were legally taken by the resident trappers of the State and sold at an average of \$9.00 each.

A total of \$525,867.70 went into the pockets of Pennsylvania trappers. This amount included the capture and sale of 427,126 muskrats, 384,302 skunks, 175,964 opossums, 78,656 weasels, 27,424 raccoons, 13,620 mink, 9,392 gray foxes, 5,272 red foxes, and 211 wildcats. These figures are based on the reports of Pennsylvania fur dealers only. Undoubtedly thousands of additional fur bearers were taken and sold to fur dealers outside the State, of which we know nothing.

A total of 1,564 sportsmen's and other meetings were attended by the educational staff during the past two years reaching over 477,000 persons. A unique environmental exhibit appeared at ten principal cities reaching 527,803 persons.

Considering the number of hunters afield there were less accidents during 1933 than at any time since the enactment of the Hunter's License Law in 1913.

Now that you have had an opportunity to review some of the outstanding events of the past two years I would like to take this opportunity to commend the various sportsmen's associations and individuals for their wholehearted support of our program during that period. It was through their loyalty and interest that we were able to solve the many intricate problems which came before us and it is to them we owe much of our success.

Too much cannot be said of the enthusiasm and efficiency of our own personnel, and although there was a noticeable increase in field and administrative duties they cooperated so admirably as to have more than met these added responsibilities.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

MORE GAME LANDS

The Board of Game Commissioners reports that it has just completed the purchase of eleven tracts of land, all good game territory, totalling 19,799 acres. The eleven tracts are distributed in ten counties of the State. These additional acquisitions bring the aggregate area of State Game Lands, all purchased from money supplied by the sale of resident hunting licenses to the tidy figure of 450,049 acres. The Board points with honest pride to the fact that this large acreage of game lands is distributed through forty-six of the sixty-seven counties of the State.

The recently acquired tracts are:

Wyoming County—Noxen and Forkston Townships—5,480 acres were purchased from Albert A. Stull and Arthur L. Stull and now becomes part of State Game Lands No. 57, bringing the total acreage of these lands to 24,546 acres.

Luzerne County—Bear Creek Township—4,931 acres were conveyed by Hugh R. Lewis and 403 acres by Mrs. Lily Lewis Kilner and added to State Game Lands No. 91.

Lackawanna County—Spring Brook Township—195 acre tract purchased from John P. Miller has also been added to State Game Lands No. 91, situate in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties making the total of these lands 7,439 acres.

Clearfield County—Boggs Township—1,180 acres were conveyed by Thomas V. Gould and Myrtle C. Gould, his wife, and Martha E. Gould, widow, and Sarah M. Gould, single, being all the heirs of William A. Gould, dec'd., and now becomes State Game Lands No. 98.

Blair County—Huston, Woodbury and North Woodbury Townships—2,227 acres were purchased from Oakley S. Havens and Charles A. Patterson and added to State

REPORT YOUR GAME KILL

Do not neglect to submit your report of game killed. If you have lost the stub attached to your hunting license for this purpose just jot down the figures on a plain postcard and send it to the Game Commission at Harrisburg. Many sportsmen are pasting their hunting license stubs on the back of plain postcards and sending them in in that manner.

Game Lands No. 73. This tract of Game Lands lies on Tusseys Mountain in Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon Counties and totals 12,241 acres.

Huntingdon County—Cass and Clay Townships—Edward M. Greene and Raymond Greene, Executors under the last will and testament of Calvin Greene, deceased, conveyed a tract of 1,323 acres, which is designated as State Game Lands No. 99.

Centre County—Burnside Township—a tract of 3,311 acres was purchased from Robert J. Kelley and wife, Bertha C. Taylor, widow, Joseph J. Rhoads and wife and Rebecca N. Rhoads, which hereafter will be known as State Game Lands No. 100.

Venango County—Plum Township—the Hammernill Paper Company conveyed 325 acres, which becomes an addition to State Game Lands No. 96 now totalling 2,311 acres.

Northumberland County—East Cameron Township—414 acres were purchased from Effie G. Llewellyn, Kate A. Llewellyn and Annie E. Llewellyn which was added to State Game Lands No. 84, bringing the total acreage to 4,685 acres.

York County—Lower Chanceford Township—a 10 acre tract purchased from Walter A. Kilgore was added to State Game Lands No. 83, making the total of these lands 761 acres.

THE CROW PROBLEM IN PENNSYLVANIA

The writer has had the opportunity to observe during the past five or six years the remarkable number of crows that congregate during the fall and winter in the Cumberland Valley and in other Southern Pennsylvania counties. I have seen whole farms literally black with crows and flocks flying fifty crows wide and miles in length. During cornhusking time when the workers were gone to dinner I have seen thousands of crows take immediate possession of the corn field and feed greedily until the sentinel gave the alarm that someone was approaching. Surely all this is not very pleasing to the farmer, as he is the one who is furnishing the food for this great army of crows.

Even if a large percentage of their winter's food does consist of waste grain the farmer would not gather, yet all this would be available for more valuable wild life if it were not consumed by the crows. It has been stated by some observers that many of the crows that winter in Pennsylvania nest in Canada. But even so, wherever they go, their destructive habits go with them.

It is also reported by competent authorities that crows in great numbers follow the wild ducks each spring to their most northerly nesting grounds and destroy their eggs and young in great numbers.

No one wishes to exterminate the crow, but surely their numbers should be reduced fifty to seventy-five per cent throughout their entire winter range.

It is suggested that in the counties where this great concentration of crows occurs each winter a cooperative arrangement between the farmers, the sportsmen and the game protectors in each county could be worked out by which the farmer could furnish access to an unused field during February and March, furnish some corn to bait the crows, the game protectors to furnish the strychnine, and the sportsmen to assist in collecting and disposing of the dead crows.

If this plan were worked out in detail and put in operation over a wide area at the same time, there is no doubt that a tremendous number of crows could be destroyed without harming or endangering any other wild or domestic life.

The idea is to select an isolated and unused field, preferably near a wood lot, and clear a strip of ground about one foot wide across the field near the brush or woodland of all weed or other growth, so as to expose the bare ground. This preparation is necessary, as any poisoned corn not taken by the crows must be removed and destroyed, to prevent other life from getting it.

This has been done with considerable success in many isolated places in the State and thousands of crows killed, but to get worthwhile results in these areas of great concentration, it will be necessary to do this in many places over the entire area at the same time.

After the crows are baited a few days



STAGGER SEASON

ON

SMALL GAME BIRDS

1934		NOVEMBER					1934	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
				1	2	3		
	5	6	7			10		
	12		14			17		
	19		21			24		
	26		28	29	30			

SMALL GAME BIRDS INCLUDE: GROUSE, QUAIL, RINGNECK PHEASANT [MALE] AND WILD TURKEY

on these strips, they will come at daylight in great numbers and take whatever corn is there. The idea is to bait them at many places until they become accustomed to finding food there, and then place the poisoned corn out at all places on the same evening. Crows will take poisoned corn at the same place not more than three mornings till they seem to realize that something has happened and will leave the neighborhood.

If this plan could be worked out to the satisfaction of all interested parties and executed with care, wonderful results could be obtained.

TELLS OTHER STATES OF SUCCESSFUL GAME MANAGEMENT

The Knox County Fish and Game Association, of Rockland, Maine, held this year again their usual summer meeting called "the Codman meeting," in honor of Dr. Chas. A. E. Codman, one of the distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, who spends his summers in and around Rockland.

At this annual banquet Dr. Codman makes an address on game matters, and besides reporting to local sportsmen the achievements of his own state in the propagation and conservation of game, shows moving pictures of Pennsylvania game and other wildlife,—the Game Commission gladly furnishing information and films as Dr. Codman may desire.

Our wildlife films are often borrowed and exhibited by the game commissions of other states (and we feel properly complimented), but this is the only case we recall at present of their being shown and explained in another state by one of our own prominent citizens and sportsmen in person.

INCREASE GAME FARM ACREAGE

An additional 142 acres were recently added to the State Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County. This was a very desirable tract, the negotiations for which have been carried on for several years. Sportsmen now own 1,263 acres in the heart of Pennsylvania's finest turkey country.

NO MORE HAWK SHOOTING AT DREHERSVILLE

A group of New York men and women, organized as the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York City, have leased the entire top of the mountain near Dreherstown, where there has been for many years an annual slaughter of migrating hawks, and have posted it against all shooting.

This will settle, at least for a few years, the acrimonious discussions of this annual shooting of migrating hawks in September, October and November of each year as they fly low over the top of this mountain, a spur of the Blue Mountain range, in Schuylkill County.

PROSECUTIONS

During July officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 92 cases; 9 illegal deer, 5 killing game in closed season, 19 dogs chasing game, 3 Alien Gun Law, 4 Alien Dog Law, 18 fish violations and 34 miscellaneous cases.

NOTICE

A great many hunters do not know apparently what species of waterfowl come within the scope of the Duck Stamp License. They are ducks, geese, brant and swans. In Pennsylvania, of course, brant and swans are protected.

CORRECTION

Through an error in printing the amount of the prize offered by the Highway Patrol to the Class B pistol team competing in recent events at Harrisburg, as outlined on page 4 of the September issue, should be \$40.00 instead of \$4.00.

Game Protector Assailants Captured

AS HE attempted to accost a man who he suspected was a pre-season hunter Orrie Smith, Game Refuge Keeper of Bedford County, was badly assaulted. This happened on October 9, 1933 at which time Smith approached the man as he came out of the woods with gun and game bag and started for his dwelling across the road. When Smith called to the hunter and told him he was a State officer and wanted to talk with him, the man, one Clay Brotemarkle, turned, cocked his gun and pointing the weapon at him, told the officer to advance no farther or he would kill him. Smith attempted to wrest the gun from him and in the scuffle which ensued Brotemarkle discharged the firearm within a few inches of Smith's feet. Smith succeeded, nevertheless, in disarming Brotemarkle and throwing him to the ground. During the fight Brotemarkle called for his wife (Nell) to come out and kill Smith. She appeared on the scene while the men were still struggling and, picking up the weapon, hit Smith three or four times over the head with it. The force of the blows dazed the officer and during the interim both Brotemarkle and his wife took to the mountains and escaped into Maryland.

As soon as the Game Commission was notified W. C. Shaffer, Deputy Executive Secretary, was assigned to the case and made an investigation which resulted in the apprehension of the husband in Cumberland, Maryland, on February 14, 1934. The man refused to waive extradition and the Game Commission with the aid of District Attorney Richard W. Linns, Esq., of Bedford County, obtained extradition papers from the Governor, who recognized the seriousness of the case, as well as subsequent approval from the Governor of Maryland which resulted in the return of Brotemarkle to the Bedford County jail, where he is now incarcerated.

In the meantime fingerprints, photographs, descriptions, etc., of Nell Brotemarkle were broadcast throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland that she be apprehended. Mr. M. J. Boyle, County Investigator, of Allegany, Maryland, arrested the woman as she was peeling tan bark on an abandoned farm two miles from Oldtown, Maryland. On May 14, 1934 she submitted to arrest quietly and agreed to waive extradition and accordingly was returned to Bedford County. On August 27, 1934, she appeared before the Honorable Harry C. James, President Judge of Bedford County Court and the Honorable Sylvester J. Mickle, Associate Judge where she pled guilty to the charge of assault and battery with intent to maim. The court after listening to the facts in the case as presented by the prosecutor and the woman's defense, together with a summary of the case as outlined by W. C. Shaffer, sentenced her to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$100.00, and to serve not less than 18 months or not more than 3 years in the Industrial Home for Women in Muncy. The convicted was then returned to the custody of Sheriff David C. Calhoun and taken to Muncy.

Clay Brotemarkle, who is charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, was given an opportunity to enter a plea of guilty but declined and therefore will stand trial in the September term of court.

Both Brotemarkle and his wife have had long criminal records. On January 13, 1931 both were convicted at Wheeling, West Virginia, for violation of the Mann Act when they were sentenced to 15 months at hard labor at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia and the Alderson Prison for Women in West Virginia.

Later, Brotemarkle under the alias Norval Brotemarkle was sentenced by the Hamilton Police Court, Hamilton, Ontario, for the unlawful possession of firearms and for violation of the excise act, receiving one month's sentence for the former and \$200.00 fine and one month for the latter. On the same date his wife was sentenced for vagrancy and was deported. The woman was known under several aliases, namely Nellie Pearl Long, Nellie Luraine and Nellie Pearl Lorraine. She is 38 years old.

Clay Brotemarkle also served 2 months' sentence in Baltimore in 1934 for violation of the State Prohibition Act.

In announcing the culmination of this long search to apprehend Refuge Keeper Smith's assailants the Game Commission wishes to express their appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the various police and other officials of the different states who participated in the hunt.

THE FUR BEARERS OF • PENNSYLVANIA •

By HARRY VAN CLEVE

Asst. Chief, Bureau Predatory Animals



Fig. 1. Opossum and Young. Fig 2. Muskrat. Fig 3. Skunk.
Fig. 4. Mink. Fig. 5. Otter.

WITH the exception of the gray wolf and red fox, there is no North American animal that has so wide a range as the muskrat, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean (with one or two ever diminishing blank areas). Inside this vast realm it is found in abundance.

The fairly complete records kept by the Canadian Government and the less complete records in the U. S. indicate that the muskrat is far the most valuable fur bearer on the North American continent.

Records kept in the office of the Board of Game Commissioners at Harrisburg show the muskrat well in the lead in Pennsylvania in both numbers and value. During the seven fur seasons, 1926-27 to 1932-33, 3,175,682 muskrats were caught and marketed by Pennsylvania trappers. The price of the pelts over this period ranged from \$2.00 each in 1927 to \$.35 in 1933, and the total amount received by the trappers was \$3,284,761.00, or an average of slightly more than one dollar each.

The worst enemy the muskrat has in Pennsylvania at this time is the pre-season trapper, the fellow who is not willing to wait until the season opens and take his chance with the other trappers, but starts in early, so as to get his before the honest trapper begins. Every trapper who is interested in a square deal should keep on the lookout for this fellow and report every case to the Game Protector at once, as there is not and never can be enforcement officers enough to patrol all of the territory all the time.

There is a group of five or six counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania where the muskrat needs additional protection; over the greater part of these counties it has almost disappeared. A one-year closed season together with an effort on the part of the landowners and other interested people to see that no muskrats are trapped during this period would soon repopulate the entire area.

The skunk is second in importance in Pennsylvania. As a fur bearer this animal is well distributed throughout the entire State and skunk trappers derive considerable revenue from the sale of their pelts. During the seven-year period referred to above, 2,132,538 skunks were trapped and sold in Pennsylvania, the average price ranging from \$1.90 in 1927 to \$.49 in 1933. The skunk trappers received for these pelts \$2,524,961.00, or an average of \$1.13 each. Certain individual skunks develop destructive habits around poultry yards and they eat the eggs of ground nesting birds, but their value as fur-bearers also must be taken into account when considering the desirability or undesirability of the species. A

great economic loss is occasioned each year in Pennsylvania by the early or pre-season trapping of skunks. Here again the honest trapper can further his own interest and help the fur business in general by reporting every known case of this sort to the Game Protector.

In the southern half of the State, where a majority of the skunks are taken, there is now an insistent demand both from trappers and fur dealers for a later date for the opening of the skunk season. This is caused by the great number of unprime pelts that find their way into the fur market each year. Were these animals allowed to live until their fur is prime, their value would be more than double what it is when taken before season.

The trapping of the skunk during the open season should be encouraged, for when these animals become too numerous they become very undesirable, especially around human habitations. The law now permits the killing of these animals when they become a nuisance around villages and towns.

Twenty-five years ago the opossum was almost unknown in the northern counties of the State but it is now being taken in every county in Pennsylvania, up to an elevation of twelve to fifteen hundred feet, although specimens have been taken on our highest mountains. They are rare on the higher elevations, however. This animal, being the only marsupial or pouched animal on this continent, is of great interest and has considerable value as a fur-bearer. It is also eaten as food, particularly by negroes.

During the seven-year period under consideration 887,071 opossums were trapped and sold in Pennsylvania for \$470,182.00, or an average of \$.54 each.

The opossum is omnivorous in its food habits. It will eat anything from carrion to fresh eggs. While its destructive habits are not definitely known, they are not thought too serious, as it is a rather inactive or slow moving animal and does not cover much territory in search of food. It is known that they do eat the eggs of ground nesting birds and occasionally visit poultry houses, but unlike the mink or weasel, they take only what they need.

It is generally conceded that the fur value of this animal to the citizen of the State more than offsets his destructiveness.

While the mink has never been as numerous as some of the other fur bearers, it has always been of considerable importance. The Pennsylvania mink if taken when prime, is of excellent quality and always finds a market at a good price.

During this seven-year period 93,036 mink were trapped and sold for \$606,780.00, or an average of \$6.62 each. While fewer mink are taken now than thirty years ago, this is thought to be due to the industrial pollution of many of their favorite breeding streams, just as much as to the trapper. The fact that approximately the same number of mink have been taken each year since accurate records have been kept would indicate that about the annual reproduction is being trapped each season. If more than this were taken, the annual catch would soon show a marked decrease. This has not occurred, as there have been more than

13,000 mink taken each year for the past seven years.

Man is their worst enemy, as their destructive habits around poultry yards cause many to be killed during the summer months when they are of no value. The great horned owl preys on the mink to some extent, but their secretive habits and the fact that they bear eight to twelve young per season enable them to survive even in thickly populated areas.

While the otter at one time was an important fur-bearer in Pennsylvania, it is now nearly extinct. Only eleven otter were taken in the entire State last year. The fact that so many of the streams in the State where the otter formerly bred and raised their young have been polluted by mine water and industrial waste, to the extent that no fish or aquatic life exists, is making it impossible for this creature to hold its own. This, together with intensive trapping on the streams to which they retreated, has reduced the otter population almost to the vanishing point. The martin and fisher at one time inhabited the high plateaus of Northern Pennsylvania, but they disappeared almost as fast as the original timber was cut and have been totally extinct for many years.

The beaver has been recently reestablished in Pennsylvania and the first open season on beaver in over one hundred years was enjoyed by the trappers of the State from March 1 to April 10, 1934. 6500 beaver were taken and sold at an average price of \$9.00 each.

From the foregoing it can be readily seen that the fur-bearing animals of Pennsylvania are of considerable importance and deserve serious consideration and ample protection to insure a continuous supply of these valuable animals for the benefit of the citizens of the State in the future.

POISONOUS SNAKES ARE INCREASING

During the spring and summer reports have come in from many sections of the State that rattlesnakes and copperheads are more abundant this year than ever known before. In some places, however, black-snakes are reported to have almost disappeared.

While, fortunately, very few cases have been reported of human beings bitten by poisonous snakes this year, there is plenty of evidence that they capture and eat an immense amount of young rabbits and the eggs of game birds.

REDUCE HUNTING ACCIDENTS WEAR RED

HOW IS THIS FOR CONSERVATION?

In Holland in order to hunt, one must not only have a hunting license (resident licenses there, by the way, cost \$20.75), but he must be able to prove to the authorities that he has in addition done something to improve the conditions for game, or has actually raised game and released it in the wild, or in some other manner encouraged the increase of game. Failing to prove this service, no amount of money will get him a license.

DEER DAMAGE CROPS

Columbia County seems to have been especially unfortunate this year in the damage to crops by deer. The buckwheat crop of Norman Fritz, in Sugarloaf Township, is reported completely destroyed by deer. Deer also ruined the corn crop on the Charles Derr farm, in Greenwood Township.

STOLEN

One 'coon hound pup—9 weeks old. Black and tan marks on legs and nose. Two white blotches on chest. Toes of all feet white. Weight 20 lbs.

Purple ribbon bred and registered by United Kennel Club.

Stolen between hours of one and three P. M., September 16, by men in sedan bearing Pennsylvania license plates. Notify L. J. Horch, Cross Fork, Pa.

FULL-GROWN RABBIT KILLED BY CAT

John W. Sprenkle, Editor of the *Perkasie Central News*, sends in a photograph of a cat found killing a full-grown rabbit. The photograph was taken by Howard Loughridge, of Sellersville, Bucks County, who also shot the cat after photographing it in the act of killing the rabbit.

Mr. Loughridge with his brother "Bill," who is a Deputy Game Protector, averaged killing more than a cat a day during the past three months.

A SNAKE RECORD

The Salisbury-Meyersdale Sportsmen's Association recently put on a drive on water-snakes, offering ten cents for each water-snake killed.

When final proofs were submitted they found a total of three thousand two hundred and fifty-two snakes had been killed in the contest.

Only a man in a hospital ward with the d. t.'s ever saw so many snakes before. But fishing should be a lot better in Somerset County hereafter.

IS THE CROW "BENEFICIAL"?

Misguided enthusiasts have estimated (and let us suppose, correctly) that a crow "will eat eighteen bushels of worms and insects in a season." But these are mere appetizers for him, and for a "square meal" he raids the corn fields, orchards and hen roosts, besides driving away the smaller insectivorous birds that live entirely on insects and in the aggregate would destroy far more of them than the crow.

Granted the few good things the crow does for the world, what is the balance in the account?

GIGANTIC REFUGE PROGRAM



Type of Land On Which Wild Turkey Refuges Are Being Established.

TO further protect small game, especially wild turkeys, in the areas that are more easily reached by hunters on the many roads and trails which have been built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the largest game refuge programs in the history of the Commonwealth has been launched.

Before the hunting season opens on November 1, fifty of these small game sanctuaries will have been established, some on State Game Lands, some on State Forests and others on private lands. All the refuges will be surrounded by public hunting grounds.

Six of these refuges have already been completed and the wire surrounding them, together with the familiar red refuge signs already placed. Some are nearing completion, others are still being surveyed and brushed out preparatory to running boundary lines and erecting wire and signs.

The motive behind this program is the conservation of the wild turkey, and to this end the refuges will be established in the best turkey section.

Six of these sanctuaries will be established in Perry County, five on the Tuscarora State Forest and one on State Game Lands. Three of those on the Tuscarora State Forest, comprising 195 acres, 213 acres, and 299 acres, are located in Toboynne Township; two other refuges, one of 270 acres in Jackson Township and one of 275 acres in Tyrone Township, are also located on the Tuscarora State Forest. The acreage of the refuge to be installed on State Game Lands is yet to be determined, although it will probably consist of several hundred acres in Madison Township.

Twelve refuges will be established in Huntingdon County, nine on State Forest Lands and three on State Game Lands. Nine of these areas, comprising five tracts of 203 acres, 469 acres, 263 acres, 327 acres, and

250 acres, respectively, will be located on the Logan State Forest in Jackson Township. There will also be established on the same forest area a refuge of 261 acres in Spruce Creek Township, one of 225 acres in West Township, and two in Barree Township consisting of 345 acres and 196 acres respectively.

The three refuges on State Game Lands in Huntingdon County have already been completed. One of these consists of 185 acres in Carbon and Todd Townships, one of 400 acres in Lincoln Township, and another of 100 acres in Springfield Township.

Four refuges will be established in Lycoming County; three on State Game Lands in Pine Township, consisting of 493 acres, 533 acres and 336 acres, respectively, are primarily for grouse protection; and one on State Forest Lands in Limestone Township, the area for which has not yet been determined, is for the protection of wild turkeys.

Three refuges will be established in Union County on the Bald Eagle State Forest, one of these, comprising 241 acres, will be located in Lewis and West Buffalo Townships, one of 561 acres wholly in West Buffalo Township, and one of 667 acres in Hartley Township.

Four refuges will be established on State Game Lands in Bedford County. One of these, consisting of 565 acres in Woodbury Township, has already been completed. The others include one of 338 acres in Monroe Township, one of 345 acres in Snake Spring Township and one in Lincoln Township, the area for which is still to be determined.

Three refuges will be established in Blair County, two on State Game Lands in North Woodbury and Huston Townships, the area for which have not yet been determined, and one in Taylor Township consisting of

By JAMES N. MORTON
*Asst. Chief, Bureau Refuges
and Lands*

298 acres leased from the Borough of Roaring Springs.

Centre County will have two refuges, one of 436 acres on the Penn State Forest, in Penn Township, and one of 151 acres in Howard Township on State Game Lands.

One refuge will be established in Cumberland County on the Tuscarora State Forest in Upper Mifflin Township, although as in some other cases, the area of this tract has not yet been determined.

A refuge primarily for grouse protection will be established on State Game Lands in Chester County consisting of 100 acres in Warwick Township.

Two refuges will be established in Fulton County, one of 407 acres on State Game Lands in Ayre Township and one in Todd Township on State Forest Lands, the area yet to be determined. Another refuge will be established partly in Fulton and Bedford Counties in Union and Monroe Townships on lands leased from the Department of Forests and Waters. This area will consist of 186 acres.

A refuge of 130 acres primarily for protecting ringnecked pheasants has already been established in Lawrence Township, Clearfield County.

There will be two refuges established in Clinton County on lands leased from the Department of Forests and Waters, one in Wayne Township, the area for which is still undetermined, and one which in reality takes in part of Clinton and Centre Counties consisting of 410 acres, also on State Forest Lands. Another refuge in Clinton County located on State Forest Lands in Lamar Township will be reestablished in a better location.

A refuge of 100 acres also has been completed in Anthony Township, Montour County. This tract is primarily intended for ringnecked pheasant protection.

Three refuges will be established on lands leased from the Department of Forests and Waters in Armagh Township, Mifflin County, comprising 108 acres, 142 acres and 214 acres respectively.

A refuge of 990 acres will be established on lands leased from the Emporium Water Company in Portage Township, Cameron County.

Another consisting of 666 acres will be established on lands leased from the Department of Forests and Waters in Beaver Township, Snyder County.

Somerset and Franklin Counties each will have one refuge established within their borders, one of 178 acres in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County which has al-

(Continued on Page 16)

PENNSYLVANIA'S ARMY OF TRAPPERS

By HUGH H. GRONINGER
Chief, Bureau of Predatory Animals

IN the State of Pennsylvania we have an army of 40,000 men who take to the woods in the Fall of the year, equipped with dogs, guns and traps to destroy the enemies of game. The names of these men are recorded in the Bounty Office of the Game Commission, where credit is given to the enemies of game they kill, and the pay checks issued.

These men might be called the conservation vanguard, as their interests are centered chiefly in the destruction of the enemies of game. This must ultimately result in a greater production of game birds and game animals for the following year. In this respect the trapper is entirely different from the hunter, who is necessarily a consumer of the game supply. Apparently the trapper should receive some compensation for his work.

This army for the control of vermin must be constantly on the alert to hold the advantage which has been gained. In the Bounty Office of the Game Commission there are accurate records on the control of vermin for the past twenty years. These records show the wildcats have decreased until they are no longer a serious menace to game. The fox is nearly under control, but the weasel is still present in great numbers. This war on predators will not be won until the annual kill of vermin is greater than the yearly production.

Vermin today constitutes the major menace to game. During the year June 1, 1933 to June 1, 1934, there were killed in Pennsylvania 181 wildcats, 9,337 gray foxes, 88,578 weasels, and 68 goshawks. Evenly divided among the 67 counties of the State, the kill in each county for the year would be, on an average, nearly 3 cats, 140 gray foxes, and 1,322 weasels to a county. Weasels are found in all the counties of the State, the fox in all but a few counties in the north-western part, and cats in 30 counties.

The blood-thirsty weasel, the slinking but aggressive gray fox, and the swift flying meteor of the winged vermin world, the goshawk, are killers supreme. Nature has equipped each to destroy, and their killing extends throughout the entire year. Let us assume that each of these destroyers accounted for one rabbit, squirrel, or grouse in a week—an average so low as to be ridiculous—and some conception of their depredations may be realized.

In any kind of warfare some men become more adept than others. Pennsylvania, with 40,000 men working on the control of vermin, has developed some who are especially skilled in the art of trapping. Thousands of men in Pennsylvania are good trappers, but a few who are especially good, and located in good trapping sections, can be considered conservation leaders in this war on vermin. The kill, for the past year, of the outstanding men in this relentless campaign against the exterminators of game was:

LEADING WEASEL TRAPPERS

Trappers Who Caught Over 100 Weasels

J. C. Coleman, Kregar, Pa., (Westmoreland County), 130 weasels and 4 gray foxes.
S. R. Coleman, Kregar, Pa., (Westmoreland County), 118 weasels.

Trappers Who Caught Between 75 and 100 Weasels

Ralph Miller, Carrolltown, Pa., (Cambria County), 91 weasels.
Scott Martin, Oil City, Pa., (Venango County), 82 weasels.
Wilbert Christensen, Johnstown, Pa., (Cambria County), 75 weasels.
Vincent H. Aaron, Corsica, Pa., (Jefferson County), 75 weasels.

Trappers Who Caught Over Sixty Weasels

Bert Schauer, St. Marys, Pa., (Elk County), 70 weasels and 13 gray foxes.
Tom Aaron, Mayport, Pa., (Clarion County), 70 weasels.

L. A. Baker, Marienville, Pa., (Forest County), 66 weasels.

J. E. Hepinger, DeYoung, Pa., (Elk County), 64 weasels.

Donald Turrill, Laughlintown, Pa., (Westmoreland County), 60 weasels.

Trappers Who Caught Over Fifty Weasels

William Sarginger, St. Marys, Pa., (Elk County), 59 weasels and two gray foxes.
James McKenzie, Meyersdale, Pa., (Somerset County), 59 weasels.

Francis Bender, Krayn, Pa., (Cambria County), 57 weasels.

E. H. Klin, DeYoung, Pa., (Elk County), 55 weasels.

Sam Anderson, Pleasantville, Pa., (Venango County), 54 weasels.

Clyde Force, Spartansburg, Pa., (Crawford County), 54 weasels.

Stephen Horn, Rouseville, Pa., (Venango County), 53 weasels.

Kenneth Weimer, Laughlintown, Pa., (Westmoreland County), 52 weasels and 2 foxes.

W. R. Best, Knox, Pa., (Clarion County), 52 weasels.

Walter Dewitt, Elgin, Pa., (Erie County), 52 weasels.

Clyde Shafer, North Springfield, Pa., (Erie County), 52 weasels.

George Yench, Eckley, Pa., (Luzerne County), 52 weasels.

Paul Doty, Huntington Mills, Pa., (Luzerne County), 51 weasels.

Mervin Hugney, Frenchville, Pa., (Clearfield County), 51 weasels.

LEADING FOX TRAPPERS

Trappers Who Caught Twenty-Five Gray Foxes

A. M. Crist, Chambersburg, Pa., (Franklin County), 25 gray foxes.

Trappers Who Caught Between 20 and 25 Gray Foxes

Laverne Osborne, Hallstead, Pa., (Susquehanna County), 24 gray foxes.

L. E. Minton, Hallstead, Pa., (Susquehanna County), 23 gray foxes.

C. R. Carrington, Susquehanna, Pa., (Susquehanna County), 22 gray foxes and 7 weasels.

W. R. Hanselman, Mifflinburg, Pa., (Union County), 22 gray foxes and 7 weasels.

Ross Greenwood, Alford, Pa., (Susquehanna County), 21 gray foxes.

V. R. Dean, Le Raysville, Pa., (Bradford County), 20 gray foxes.

Trappers Who Caught Between 15 and 20 Gray Foxes

W. H. Beidler, Hyner, Pa., (Clinton County), 19 gray foxes.

R. M. Jury, LeContes Mills, Pa., (Clearfield County), 18 gray foxes and 19 weasels.

Oscar Corby, Dallas, Pa., (Luzerne County), 18 gray foxes and 18 weasels.

Floyd Eldred, Honesdale, Pa., (Wayne County), 18 gray foxes and 1 weasel.

Chester Sickler, Tunkhannock, Pa., (Wyoming County), 17 gray foxes and 17 weasels.

Robert Farwell, Beech Creek, Pa., (Clinton County), 17 gray foxes and 5 weasels.

(Continued on Page 8)



RECORD OF BOUNTY PAID IN PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE YEAR 1683

Species of Vermin	Wolf-Dog	Wolf Female	Wolf Adult	Wolf Pups	Red Foxes	Red Foxes Pups	Crows	Panthers Adult	Panthers Young	Wild Cats	Wild Cats Young	Gray Foxes	Skunks	Mink	Weasel	Rawks	Owls	Goshawks
Law Enacted																		
1683	10 S	15 S																
1693	11 S	15 S																
1700 #	10 S																	
1705			25 S															
1717			20 S	10 S				1 S										
1724								3 D										
1729			20 S	75 6D														
1782			25 S	15 S														
1802			\$8.00	\$2.50				\$8.00	\$2.50									
1806				3.00														
1819			12.00	5.00				\$3.75										
1840 a			25.00					12.00	5.00	\$1.00	\$2.25							
1841 b			12.-20.	2.50-10.	\$4.50	.25-1.00		25.00										
1847 c			25.00	5.00				12.-16.	9.00	.375-1.50	.75			\$.25				
1851 d																		
1853 e			12.00															
1866 f										5.00								
1868 g			20.00			2.00		25.00		1.00		\$2.00	\$4.50	\$1.00				
1869 h										2.00								
1885 j						.50				2.00		.50		.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	
1887			10.00							2.00								
1889	\$10.00				1.00					2.00		1.00		.25				
1897					1.00					2.00		1.00		.50				
1907					2.00					4.00		2.00		1.00	1.00			
1913					2.00					4.00		2.00			2.00			
1915					2.00					6.00		2.00		1.00	1.00			
1919					2.00					8.00		2.00		1.00	2.00			
1921					2.00					8.00		2.00		1.00	1.50			
1923					2.00					15.00		4.00			1.00			
1929 1										15.00		4.00			1.00			5.00

1683 - 1782, English Law and Money

1802, American Money Introduced

S--Shilling D--Pence

a Counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Jefferson, McKean, Tioga, Potter, Bradford and Monroe on Wolf and Panther.

b Counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Bedford and Indiana on wolf and panther and Bedford on Red Fox, Wild Cat and mink.

Repeal-Repeal of the bounty laws on wolves, foxes and wild cats in Armstrong, Clearfield, Pike, Lancaster York and Fayette Counties was effected in 1845. Bounty on wolves was changed to \$12.00; wolf pups \$2.50, wild cats 371/2¢ and panther \$12.00 in Monroe County

c Counties of Monroe, Pike, Potter and Westmoreland on Wolves and all conflicting acts were repealed.

d Dauphin and Fayette Counties of foxes

a McKean County on wolves.

Repeal-Repeal of bounty laws on foxes in Schuylkill and Greene Counties in 1854.

Repeal-Bounty laws in Cumberland County repealed in 1862.

f Counties of Dauphin, Lycoming and Clarion Counties on Wild Cats.

g Cameron County on wolves and panthers and Lycoming County on balance of above listed vermin.

h Luzerne County on wild cats

Repeal-Bounty laws in Lycoming County repealed in 1880.

j All owls except the Arcadian, Screech, or barn varieties.

l-Goshawk killed between November 1 and the following May 1.

English Law placed a bounty on Squirrels, but the amount is unknown.

Martin Hildebrand, Sinnamahoning, Pa., (Cameron County), 17 gray foxes.

C. V. Quick, Milesburg, Pa., (Centre County), 16 gray foxes and 7 weasels.

Elmer Good, Johnstown, Pa., (Cambria County), 16 gray foxes and 5 weasels.

John C. Flader, Dingmans Ferry, Pa., (Pike County), 16 gray foxes and 3 weasels.

Frank Cowles, Milford, Pa., (Pike County), 16 gray foxes and 2 weasels.

Joseph Gabelli, Black Lick, Pa., (Indiana County), 16 gray foxes and 2 weasels.

Andrew Roeszler, Ransom, Pa., (Lackawanna County), 15 gray foxes and 9 weasels.

Benjamin Hainsey, Shawville, Pa., (Clearfield County), 15 gray foxes and 3 weasels.

Milton Wert, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., (Schuylkill County), 15 gray foxes and 1 weasel.

Claude McClintic, Centre Hall, Pa., (Centre County), 15 gray foxes.

J. B. Mateer, Mill Creek, Pa., (Huntingdon County), 15 gray foxes.

Ammon Weller, Landis Store, Pa., (Berks County), 15 gray foxes.

LEADING WILDCAT TRAPPERS

R. M. Jury, LeContes Mills, Pa., (Clearfield County), 6 wild cats, 19 weasels and 18 gray foxes.

John Moore, Renovo, Pa., (Clinton County), 4 wildcats, 12 gray foxes and 2 weasels.

Herbert Yoder, Mattawana, Pa., (Mifflin County), 4 wildcats, 8 weasels.

Eternal vigilance is required in this war on vermin and the slightest let-up in effort will permit predators to become more numerous. An underpaid army will not fight. The trapper's work is diversified. He does not trap for vermin alone, but for all fur-bearing animals. The trapping seasons of 1930-31 and 1931-32 were not profitable, because the sale price of raw furs was very low. This caused a decrease in trapping, and the result was that the kill of vermin dropped alarmingly. The average bounty paid is \$100,000 annually. In 1930-31 the bounties paid totaled \$84,100, and in 1931-32 it was \$75,355. This retrenching in our campaign on vermin caused game destroyers to increase in number and we are now paying for it. It will require at least four years to regain the ground that was lost during those two years. For instance, in 1932-33 the bounties paid amounted to \$119,715, and in 1933-34 it was \$128,999. Present conditions indicate it will take two years more of intensive trapping to regain this ground and hold our own with vermin. When we decrease the pay of our trappers, or army on the control of vermin, predators will increase. The bill, of course, must be

paid in the end, but in the meantime our game will suffer.

There is need for further changes in our trapping methods in order to save the game that is accidentally caught in traps. The open trail or path method of setting traps for foxes is destructive to game unless extreme caution is used in selecting the place for the set. Trappers who are constantly catching game in trail sets for foxes can change to the water sets, baited cubby, or chaff beds. The setting of traps in holes, which are frequented by rabbits, is to be discouraged. A bait set near the entrance to the hole but not in it will usually catch the fur-bearer desired, instead of a rabbit.

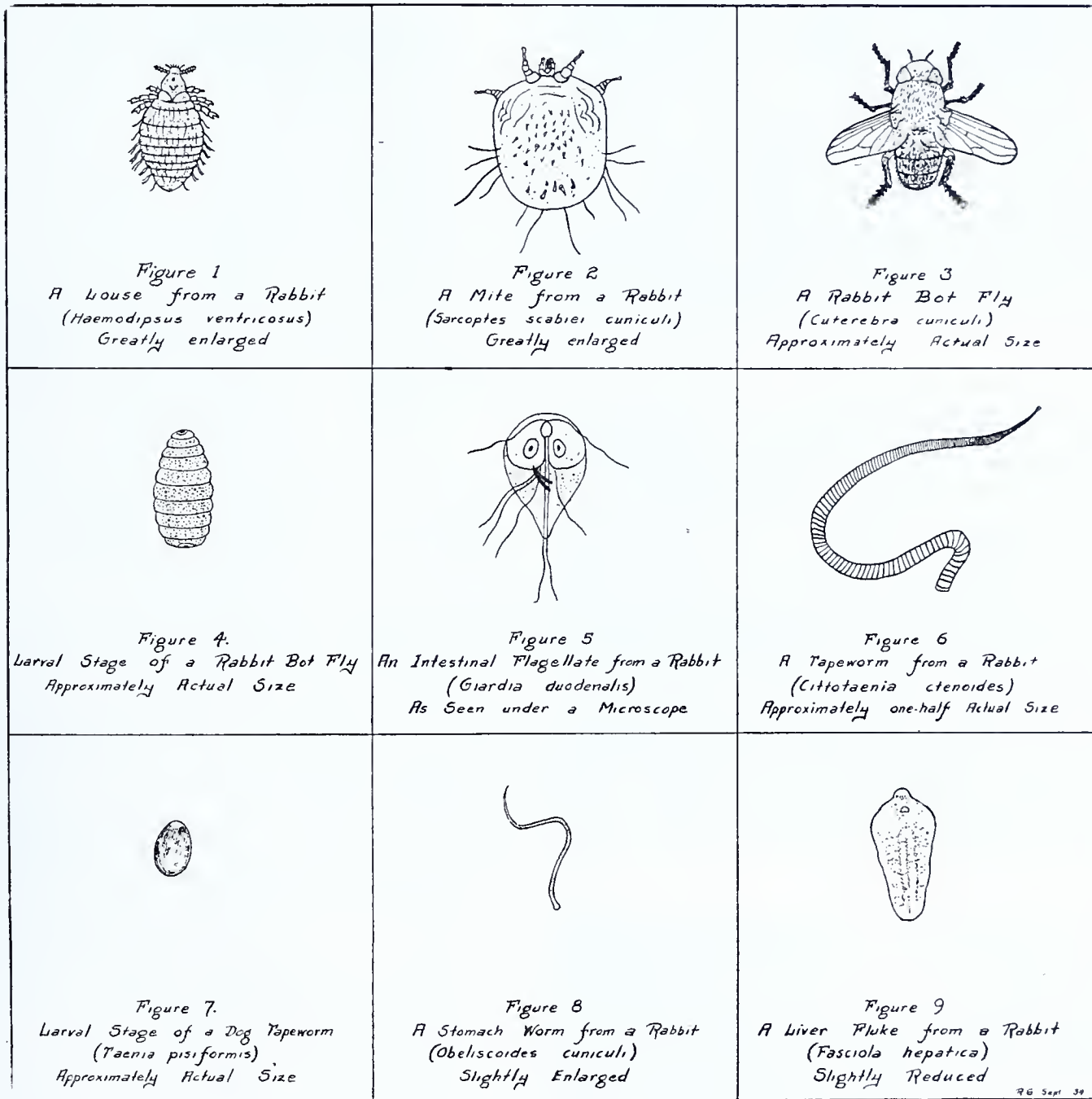
Progress has been made in the development of traps which will take animals alive and uninjured. It may be only a few years until traps will be in general use such that game birds and game animals accidentally caught can be released in the same condition they were when they entered the traps. The use of the deadfall, under present regulations, and creeper dogs for taking foxes are not harmful to game.

A few trappers are successful in catching weasels during the summer months. As the success of a few becomes known others will soon follow. The total claims for bounty presented during four months in summer is equal to only a two weeks period in winter.

The source of revenue to pay this army is the hunter's license fund. The 40,000 trappers are required by law to take out a hunting license and contribute to this fund. The average annual pay to the army is \$100,000. The 40,000 trappers contribute \$80,000 which makes it nearly self-supporting. Seventeen cents from each \$2.00 license issued is expended for the control of vermin.

The Common Parasites and Diseases Found in Wild Rabbits

By RICHARD GERSTELL
Inspector, Division of Propagation



DURING recent years the fear of tularemia, a dreaded disease sometimes carried by rabbits and other game birds and animals, has spread through the country and has made the diseases and parasites common to our wild rabbits the focal point of sportsmen's attention.

The cottontail rabbit propagating experiments being carried on at the Loyalsock State Game Farm have afforded, since the rabbits are raised under almost natural conditions, an excellent opportunity to study the diseases and parasites of the cottontail rabbit. In the following paragraphs there will be found a brief, non-technical description of some of the more common parasites and diseases found in the cottontail rabbit.

The first group of parasites to be considered are those which do not enter the

body, but are found on the external surface of the skin. This group includes fleas, lice, mites and ticks.

Almost everyone who has ever handled wild rabbits has observed the fleas on these animals. They are quite numerous on the great majority of wild rabbits and normally cling to the hair close to its roots, but when a rabbit is killed and the body temperature begins to decrease, the fleas begin to make their appearance on the outer surface of the fur and by the time the rabbit is cold, all of these insects have left the host in search of another of the same species.

In the great majority of cases the fleas parasitizing wild rabbits probably do no harm beyond causing rather constant irritation by their biting. It has been found, however, that certain of the species of fleas

common to other animals are carriers of some of our most dreaded diseases and plagues and it is quite possible that research will show that the rabbit flea is also a disease carrier.

The louse is another common insect parasite of the cottontail. The rabbit louse (Fig. 1) is a blood-sucking parasite. A heavy infestation with these parasites will cause anaemia and general emaciation. The rabbit louse is capable of carrying tularemia from infected to non-infected rabbits, but, so far as is known, does not carry this disease from rabbit to man. Like the flea, the louse can exist for any length of time only on a living rabbit.

Four different species of mites are found on rabbits. These small parasites (Fig. 2)

are animals closely related to the insects. They reproduce by laying eggs which hatch out into larval forms which much resemble the adults, but are smaller and have only six legs while the adults have eight.

The mites are the parasites which cause ear mange, skin mange and limber neck. It is indeed possible that these mites are disease carriers, but little is known about this at the present time.

Certain of the mites live under the scab or crust which the irritation of their piercing bites builds up, while others burrow into the skin. In advanced stages the mange caused by mites often causes the death of the rabbits.

The rabbit tick is another blood-sucking rabbit parasite closely related to the mites. They are a great deal larger than the mites and are frequently found clinging to the rabbits' ears, their abdomens filled with blood. Various species of ticks are known disease carriers and it is probable that the rabbit tick carries disease from rabbit to rabbit.

The second type of rabbit parasite to be considered is the rabbit bot-fly (Fig. 3). These are the parasites commonly known as "warbles" and the complete life history of the insect is not known.

The adult flies (Fig. 3) somewhat resemble the common bumble bee. They are not frequently seen, but fly about the fields and woods during June and July. They have no mouthparts and consequently are unable to feed during their lifetime, which is spent flying about and laying eggs. Just where the egg is laid, is a fact unknown.

The larvae of the bots (Fig. 4) appear just under the skin of the rabbits with their posterior extremity exposed to the air through a small opening in the skin. These larvae, which are commonly referred to as "warbles," hatch out of the egg laid by the flies and may occur on various parts of the body, but are found most frequently in the region of the neck and shoulders or the area between the hind legs. When the larvae reach maturity, usually about the time of the first frosts, they drop from the rabbit and burrow into the ground, where they remain for some months and eventually emerge as adult flies.

These parasites apparently do not harm the wild rabbit to any appreciable extent and in all probability carry no forms of disease.

The third group of parasites to be considered are the various internal parasites, that is, those parasites which live within the body either in the blood, in the digestive tract or in various body tissues. This is a large group of parasites and includes various protozoa and different types of worms.

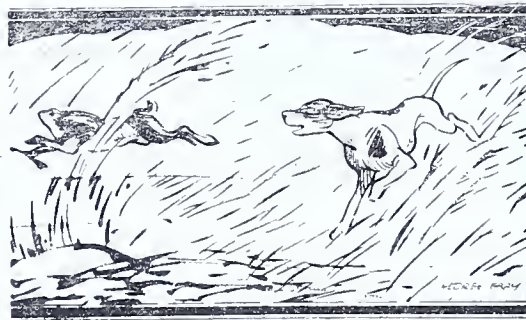
The protozoa are small single-celled animals visible only with the aid of a microscope. A number of different species of these animals parasitize cottontail rabbits, but only one group of them are generally known, namely, those which produce coccidiosis, the coccidia. The great majority of rabbits are parasitized by coccidia, though some show no signs of the disease and are merely carriers of the organism. It is not definitely known whether or not coccidiosis is in rabbits a harmful disease, but it is possible that the disease may cause death.

Coccidiosis of the liver is a disease which produces white spots on the liver. It is this coccidiosis of the liver which is so commonly taken to be tularemia, but such indeed is not the case.

Another type of protozoa parasitizing rabbits are certain intestinal flagellates (Fig. 5). These single-celled animals adhere to the walls of the intestine of the rabbit and set up an intense irritation which annually causes the death of many rabbits.

The parasitic worms found in rabbits are of three general types: the tapeworms, the roundworms and the flukes. Almost everyone who has ever dressed a wild rabbit has noted the flat, many-segmented tapeworms found in the intestine (Fig. 6). These worms are from ten to thirty inches in length and if only one or two are present in the intestine they apparently do the rabbit little or no harm, but when present in greater numbers, which is not often the case, they absorb so much of the food from the intestine that the rabbit soon becomes emaciated and dies.

These tapeworms cling to the inner surface of the intestine by means of a series of hooks



on the head of the worm. They absorb food as it passes through the intestine and constantly produce more segments which, when they mature, become detached from the rest of the worm and are passed out of the rabbit body in the feces. As each mature segment contains many eggs, these ejected segments are the source of new infection.

The rabbit tapeworms are host-specific, that is, they will infect only one particular species. Thus, the rabbit tapeworm will not infest man.

Another type of tapeworm found in the rabbit is the dog tapeworm. In the rabbit, however, only the larval stage of this worm occurs (Fig. 7). These larvae form the source of infection for dogs. The dogs eat rabbits harboring the larvae and soon become infested with adult worms.

There are numerous types of round worms parasitic in the cottontail rabbit. They all have the general appearance of the rabbit stomach worm (Fig. 8) but vary in size. Stomach worms are frequently found in the rabbit stomach. If their number is small, these worms probably do little or no harm, but when present in large numbers they cause serious systemic upsets and even death.

Pinworms, whipworms and lungworms are other forms of roundworms found in the rabbit. Of these the first two are found in various parts of the intestine and the latter in the lungs.

Two types of flukes are sometimes found in rabbits. The liver fluke (Fig. 9) is the most common form and appears in the liver and bile ducts. Little is known about the effects of fluke parasitization, but such para-

sites probably account for the death of a negligible number of rabbits.

Thus far, all the parasites discussed have been animal parasites, that is, parasites which are all members of the animal kingdom. Certain members of the vegetable kingdom, chiefly the bacteria, also parasitize rabbits and are the cause of disease among these animals.

The first type of bacterial disease to be considered is necrobacillosis, or Schmorl's disease. This disease is quite common in rabbits and is evidenced by large lumps just under the skin, particularly about the lips and neck regions. These lumps, or ulcers, lie just under the skin and are filled with an abundance of cheesy pus. In the great majority of cases, unless these ulcers be removed by surgical methods they cause the death of the rabbits.

Another bacterial disease of the rabbit is streptobacillary pseudotuberculosis. As the name implies, this disease resembles tuberculosis and affects chiefly the lungs, but also the liver and intestine. As does tuberculosis, the disease causes general emaciation and carries a high mortality rate.

The third type of bacterial disease to be studied is tularemia. It is almost impossible for the layman to determine whether or not a rabbit suffers from this disease. Abnormal conditions are found in the liver and other organs, but diagnosis from these conditions requires technical training.

It may be well to say that tularemia is not common in wild rabbits in Pennsylvania, although cases of this disease are on record. Thorough cooking will destroy all chances of infection from the rabbit, but particular care should be taken when dressing rabbits, as a cut or open sore on the hands affords the best possible opportunity to contract the disease, should by chance the rabbit be infected.

This disease is transmitted among the lower forms of life by the wood tick, the rabbit tick, the rabbit louse and the deer fly. It is transmitted from the lower forms to men by the deer fly and the wood tick and through handling diseased animals.

The above mentioned parasites and diseases are only a part of the vast number of parasites and disease to which the cottontail rabbits are subject. In spite of these conditions, however, with the possible exception of tularemia there is practically no chance of contracting any harmful disease or parasite through the handling or eating of cottontail rabbits.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS APPRECIATE COURTESIES OF OUR GAME PROTECTORS

One of the bright spots in the varied experiences of the Game Commission is the many letters that come from non-resident hunters either to the different Game Protectors or direct to the Harrisburg office expressing warm appreciation for the many courtesies and the help extended to them during their stay by our Game Protectors. To reprint all such letters received would leave little room in the GAME NEWS for anything else.

DOGS AT LARGE

THE depredations committed by dogs when they are permitted to run at large are appalling. The stupid old hound that lies half asleep on the back porch all day, or the more refined breed that supposedly "wouldn't hurt a flea," are converted literally into wild beasts once the shades of night have fallen. Their docility drops like a cloak and they become slinking, murderous creatures of the dark.

Stray dogs, particularly, are the worst menace, for they are forced to rob and plunder, as it were, in order to subsist.

Pictorial evidence of the destructiveness of these creatures is not always available. However, the photographs contained on this page illustrate conclusively how utterly savage they may become. In this case a member of a Field Trial Association was holding quite a few ring-necked pheasants for use during their trials the following day, but a stray police dog entered the enclosure and killed every bird. Caught in the act he was trapped in the pen and held pending the arrival of the local Game Protector.

On the heels of this catastrophe came word from a Deputy Game Protector in Bryn Mawr citing a similar occurrence. One evening some dogs dug under one of his enclosed pens and killed over 100 birds. F. G. Thompson, owner of Brookmead Farm, is a real sportsman and raises and releases large numbers of pheasants each year for the benefit of the hunters.

These are just two examples of the killer instinct which is likely to occur in almost any dog that is not properly cared for or that is left to roam at large. There are hundreds of others, and it is up to every sportsman in the State to take steps to combat this unfortunate condition in their respective communities.





HERE AND

diameter and conducted a guessing contest as to the age of the tree.

H. E. Bell, of Franklin, was chairman of the general committee in charge of the Rod and Gun Club's field day program.

The grounds committee was composed of Tracy Leyda, William Exley, Robert Stone, Cash W. Furman, Bill Krepp, Dr. V. A. McHenry, Sam Witherup, Ralph Breneman, Ike Schroeder and H. S. Kemmerer.

The Venango Club, started three years ago, is growing fast. They have three trout rearing pools and equipment to take care of rearing baby ringnecks. The membership this year runs over 600.

1300 CROWS KILLED IN DRIVE

A kill of 1300 crows, 103 hawks, and 2 owls in a prize competition is reported by the Central Cambria Sportsmen's Association. Ralph Miller, of Carrolltown, received first prize, having killed 172 crows, 41 hawks, and 2 owls.

NEW CAMP

According to J. J. Santoro, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sandy Spring Gun Club, fourteen members of that association recently erected a hunting camp in the Sprowl State Forest. Here's hoping they bag some nice big bucks this season.

WILL HOLD TRIALS AT NEW LOCATION

The Capitol City Field Trial Association has completed arrangements for holding its Sixth Annual Fall Trial October 1st and 2nd on the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, located 20 miles east of Harrisburg on Route 22. (Turn at Harper's Tavern for field trial grounds.)

The Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is comprised of thirty-three thousand acres that until a year ago was the site of hundreds of farms which have been bought by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for artillery ranges and training grounds for the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The area in which we will run is without a doubt one of the largest and most ideal for "dogs that want to go out."

There is an abundance of native birds on these abandoned farms and with the donation of quails and ringneck pheasants by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and those raised by club members, assures liberated birds for all braces.

The judging will be capably handled by Mr. Walter Arnold of Westfield, N. J. and Mr. John H. Miller of Newfield, N. J. These men are well known for their judging ability and the Association feels grateful to be able to secure their services. Mr. Arnold will also report the Trial.

Sufficient horses have been provided for those that wish to follow the different braces. It is requested that anyone desiring to reserve a horse write the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

Please note that the Amateur Derby and

Amateur All-Age are open stakes for amateurs and no membership fee will be assessed. The Novice All-Age and Shooting Dog Stakes are membership stakes.

The drawings will be held at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Sunday, September 30th at 8:30 P. M.

The Association hopes you will be able to be present October 1st and 2nd and can assure you a good time will be enjoyed by all. —Dr. E. K. Tingley, President.

ROD AND GUN CLUB HAS ITS BIG DAY

The Venango County Rod and Gun Club's annual roundup at Bullion harvest home grounds drew a throng of 10,000 on September 8.

Several remarkable scores were attained in the rifle shooting. W. W. Mackey had a perfect score of 100 in the any sight event. John Mutter, of Greenville, tallied a 50 in the trapshooting event. Dr. George B. Johnson, of Franklin, took first place in the running deer event, with a 22 and in the shoot-off for second place, in which six were tied at 21, R. S. Perrine, of Mercer, also scored a 22. H. R. Smith, of Oil City, had a perfect score of 50 in the pistol shoot.

Amos, a dog owned by Robert Lamberton, of Franklin, won first place in the beagle chase and dogs owned by C. Henderson, of Bullion, and Guy Sheatz, of Knox, were among the winners in the coon chase events.

The James Lumber Company exhibited a cut of a California redwood tree, five feet in

RAISE PHEASANTS

The Chester County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, the latest to join the Pennsylvania Division of the League, attempted pheasant rearing as its first big job. Early last spring it obtained 600 pheasant chicks from the Game Commission, and last week members of the Chapter released 425 of these birds, all more than half grown.

Everything necessary for the rearing of the birds was donated by the members, with the exception of the feed. The total cost averaged twelve cents per bird.

FIELD DAY

SPONSORED BY

Lawrence County Sportsmen's Association

NEW CASTLE FAIR GROUNDS

On Route 108, Three Miles East of New Castle

SATURDAY, OCT. 6

Starting Promptly at 9:00 A. M.

Trials

Bird Dogs, Springer Spaniels, Coon Dogs, Rabbit Dogs

Shoots—Rifle Pistol (3 Traps)

Trophies for all Events

Exhibitions of Fancy and Trick Shooting and Archery

LUNCH SERVED ON GROUNDS

Everyone Invited! Admission Free!

Sportsmen's Wives and Sweethearts Especially Invited

Address Correspondence to
Frank Williams, Secretary, New Castle, Pa.

HERE WITH THE SPORTSMEN

GOOD WORK

The Mohnton Fish and Game Association, recently organized, has proved itself an unusually active organization.

In March of this year they purchased ten dozen rabbits and distributed them in the surrounding fields and woods. A number of their members also helped Game Protector Leinbach on some of the drives to remove rabbits from the Maidencreek watershed, near Reading, and the Association received some of the rabbits trapped in these drives, and released them in the vicinity of Mohnton.

During the past winter a number of bird shelters were built and a large amount of feed was distributed in the fields and woods.

Arrangements are being made by the Association to lease a plot of ground of about sixteen acres for a game refuge.

They have a membership of 125 and expect to increase this to at least 150 by November 1, 1934.

BIG FIELD DAY

The Central City Sportsmen's Association held a large outing on September 29 at which many prominent sportsmen from Somerset and other counties were present. It was a day of gala events and those present had an enjoyable time.

A DAD'S AMBITION

*I want my lad to be a man
With red blood in his veins.
To be with sportsmen all he can
And watch them as he trains
To bait a hook, to tie a fly,
To thumb a reel, and cast.
To play a trout, or nobly try
To land a bass, at last.
To learn to love the great outdoors,
And thrill at nature's charm.
I am content, he then abhors
The things that bring him harm.
He'll grow to manhood strong, and then
In body, soul, and mind,
He'll love and share with fellowmen
The things that thrill his kind.
He'll do his best to win, if fair,
No mean advantage take.
To share the shots in life, and care
To lasting friendships make.
He'll smile and take the gain or strife
If win or lose his lot.
He'll learn to aim his best in life—
No cripples—just one shot.*

—G. G. Hill, Secy.-Treas., Indiana Co.
Fish & Game Ass'n, Indiana, Pa.

**PREVENT
FOREST FIRES**

Fox Hunters Reunion and Field Trials

The Tri-State Fox Hunters Annual Reunion and Field Trials will be held at Nettle Hill, Greene County, on October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. On Tuesday, October 9th, Fox Hunters and their friends will gather early at the home of Charles Lemmon, which will be headquarters for all activities. All fox hunters in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are invited to bring all of their running hounds and all of their puppies for the first day of the meet. The gathering will probably see the biggest bunch of fox hounds and puppies ever brought together in Pennsylvania. Entry fee for bench show, only fifty cents each. Bench show judge will be Arthur Beegle, Racine, Ohio.

You must be a member of the Tri-State Fox Hunters Association to be eligible to show on the bench or run in the field trials. Bring your hounds and puppies even if you do not enter them in the show or field trials. A prize will be given to the owner of the greatest number of puppies under one year on the grounds Tuesday. Also to the greatest number of running hounds over one year old on the grounds for the four days of the meet. Drag or lead races will be held each afternoon. Entries for Bench Show will be

received until 1:30 P. M., Tuesday. Entries for the Derby Field Trials must be made on Tuesday afternoon or evening, and each Derby Hound must have a number plainly painted on each side. Entry fee for field trials, \$1.00. Wednesday morning at daybreak the Derby will be run under the direction of a competent master of hounds and seven or more judges. All hounds must have been born during 1933 or 1934 to be eligible for these trials. Wednesday afternoon and evening all-age hounds will be entered and numbered. THURSDAY—First cast of all-age hounds at daybreak. FRIDAY—Final cast of all-age hounds.

Farmers Day will be Thursday, the great day of the meet, and the program is being arranged so there will not be a dull minute from break of day until long past midnight. We invite all farmers and land owners from far and near to come early, listen to the morning races, hear special speaking and music, and stay for the big barn dance Thursday night. In addition there will be horseshoe pitching tournaments, mush ball, baseball, and numerous other contests.

ELI S. GRABLE, President.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIAL ASSOCIATION STAKE EVENTS

Four championship stake events will feature the first field trials of the Central Pennsylvania Field Trial Association this year.

The field trials, for setters and pointers, will be staged on October 18th and 19th, at the Blair Four farm.

Events include a puppy stake, derby stake, open all-age, and a shooting dog stake. The best dogs in the country are expected to be enrolled for the two-day program. Bird dog

champions of Central Pennsylvania will compete against a field of hundreds of promising entries in elaborate field trials.

All preliminary arrangements have been completed, and committees in charge of birds, feeding, entries, traffic, protection, and other phases of the trials have been named.

Drawings for braces of dogs in the different events will take place at the Penn Alto Hotel, Altoona, on Wednesday evening, October 17th.

The large tract of land at Blair Four is described as ideal for the trials, and numerous birds will be liberated and the grounds will be posted and patrolled.

This Association has joined the Amateur Field Trial Club of America and also the Eastern Pointer-Setter Winners Association, so that winners in these trials will be eligible for higher honors.

BUCK TAILS MEET

The field meet of the Buck Tails of Venango County, held at Rockland, was an outstanding affair and attracted a fine gathering of prominent sportsmen. The program included bird dog, coon dog, rabbit dog and fox dog trials; rifle and pistol matches, trap shooting, fly and bait casting. Many valuable prizes were awarded.

DOG ADOPTS BABY CHICK

Peggy, a seven year old spaniel, recently adopted a two-day-old leghorn chick to rear with her four puppies. The puppies were eight days old at the time of the adoption.





HUNTING THE CHUCK

By John R. Bird

*[Reprinted Through the Courtesy of
"The Sportsman"]*

**COME AND
GET ME**

THE ground hog, once considered a pest by everyone except the small boy and his first gun, has become the big game of the average rifleman. Hunters of all ages pursue him with every type of armament from the cheapest .22 to the finest high-velocity telescope-sighted rifle. But the .22's are well in the majority.

Herein lies a problem. Rifles designed for use on small game and vermin such as hawks, crows, stray house cats, coyotes, woodchucks, and the like come under the general head of vermin rifles, yet they embrace a wide range of eartridges. There are many times more .22's fired every year than all other calibers, but every year sees more and more of the higher-velocity small-bore rifles in use on vermin.

The high-velocity cartridge owes its popularity to its increased range and flat trajectory, but a factor of no mean importance is the greater ability to kill instantly and cleanly. The swing to the larger cartridges began definitely with the advent of the .22 high-power and the bringing out of the old .25-20 repeater stepped up to a velocity of about 2,200 feet per second. The high cost and large size of the former eartridge made its popularity short-lived, however. The introduction of the hornet created a tremendous sensation, and since then rifle enthusiasts have been working on hand loads for this cartridge and developing others until now we have an ever-increasing array of eartridges with light bullets and high velocities running from the .25 Roberts, for which is claimed tremendous accuracy and a velocity of 3,300 feet per second, with the 43-grain bullet, through other .25-caliber loads to the hornet, for which hand loads are claimed up to 3,000 feet per second. Even the 30-06 with the 110-grain bullet and a stated velocity of 3,500 feet per second, although expensive, is used as a woodchuck gun.

The small-bore advocate snorts at the fellow who puts \$150 or more into a fine, flat-trajectory rifle with magnifying sights and an additional cost of a handful of .22 cartridges every time the trigger is pulled. The grievances of the .22 crank is twofold. In the first place he claims that all the hunt is taken out of hunting if one can sit on a hill far enough away so as not to disturb the quarry, take a good rest, sight through a telescope, and pick off all the chucks in the neighboring valleys. Secondly, he cries, the woodchuck population is becoming alarmingly thin in many sections due to the pressure of such tactics.

There is much to be said for these arguments, but on the other hand, the .22 is by no means blameless. The high-speed cartridges, with velocities of upwards of 1,300 feet per second with a 36-grain hollow-point bullet, have greatly increased the usefulness of the little gun, yet in the hands of the average rifleman it is still inadequate for game or vermin of woodchuck size or larger. It is true that the .22 deals the woodchuck a blow greater in proportion to the weight and size of the game than do most of the large rifles on big game, but there are two additional factors which come into the picture. The first is the habit of nine out of ten people of shooting at a chuck rather than at a vital place on the chuck, and the second is the fact that most mammals hunted with these guns live in holes in the ground, and if a wounded animal can move a foot or two he is usually out of reach of a coup de grace and is left to die in misery. It is safe to say that far more suffering is caused every year by the little .22 long rifle than by all the other calibers put together.

The combination of these two characteristics makes it apparent that the ideal woodchuck gun must have enough shocking power to knock a chuck out instantly if hit almost anywhere. Even the high-speed .22 long

rifles will allow a gut-shot chuck to get down his hole in too great a percentage of cases. By this it is not meant that any of the high-velocity bullets will kill instantly if wrongly placed, but the chances are better of completely incapacitating the game.

On the other hand, the little .22 in the hands of a competent rifleman will do excellent execution on most small game up to coyotes, but the shots must be placed. The hunter must stalk carefully until he gets within a range where he is reasonably sure he can put his bullet in the head, heart, or shoulders of the game, and not in the midriff. The usual run of woodchuck hunters not only will not stalk as carefully as this, but, if they do find themselves close to the game, are not good enough shots to be sure of accurate shooting from the various uncomfortable positions in which they may be, in bushes or behind trees. A scope should be used on a .22, not to increase the range but for more accurate placing of the shots.

Rifles of the hornet size or larger, then, are certainly the more humane, but there is no denying that certain of the criticisms of the .22 addicts are not without merit. The bigger guns are more expensive to shoot and you get less shooting for your money, but we are discussing small game rifles now, not target guns, and if one shoots the large number of twenty shots from a hornet in a day's hunting, he has had an excellent day's sport which cost him sixty cents. Expense is not as big a factor, then, as is often claimed. The larger cartridges are definitely a little more noisy, but unless shooting one of the extremely large small-game cartridges, such as a big-game cartridge with a light bullet, the noise is not objectionably loud even in settled farming communities.

Furthermore, they are really safer to shoot than the little cartridges, in that they have less tendency to ricochet. I shall never forget literally treeing a man with a .22 automatic one day quite by accident. I was shooting at a tin can in a field and trying to see how accurately I could empty the magazine in fast time. While doing this I heard a man yelling three or four hundred yards away and well over on my right. It did not occur to me that the yelling had anything to do with me until I had finished shooting and walked over to see what the



excitement was about. It seems that the man was a tree surgeon working in a tree, and that my bullets had started whining through the branches and clipping leaves off about his head. He hugged the tree trunk and shivered until I was through. The bullets in this case had passed through the can and hit a rock, glancing with disagreeable velocity at almost right angles.

It is a very real mystery to me why more damage is not done by these ricochets, since everyone who has done any shooting with the .22 short, long or long rifle knows the familiar whine of the glancing bullet. For the sake of safety, then, the cartridges which throw a light bullet at fast enough velocities to tend to break up on impact are very desirable.

The criticisms that the use of the flat trajectory scope-sighted rifle is less sporting and tends to deplete the woodchuck population alarmingly are more nearly justified. Here, however, the individual can adapt himself to the situation. In cases of vermin shooting, where it is a question of getting rid of pests, no one will deny that the use of magnifying sights and all other advantages are quite justified, and this is also the case with the woodchucks when they are in this category. Moreover, as to the use of scopes and high speed rifles being less sporting, let it be said that there is great enjoyment, a very definite thrill, and a field for much technique in this long-range sniping. However, where the numbers of chucks have been so reduced as to take them out of the pest class, shots can be taken only at very long range or the telescope can be left off the gun and the shots taken with the high-velocity rifle with iron sights as carefully as if with a .22. The hunter may then exchange the fun of long-range sniping for the enjoyment of sneaking up on the quarry and the practice of the studied long-range shots for the shorter shots from off-hand positions. If care is used in placing the shots, as much fun can be had with the bigger rifles as with the .22 and with much less chance of losing the wounded animal when the aim is a little off.

If the little cartridges have so many drawbacks, the next question obviously is, should a father give his boy a .22 for his first small-game rifle? And the answer definitely depends on two things, the boy and his father. If the boy is of the type to become a real sportsman, and the father, or whoever is to instruct him, is a true hunter and is willing to spend a great deal of time instructing him, the answer is definitely yes. On the other hand if the boy is of the wrong type, or destined to have instruction in the safety aspects of rifle shooting only, he had best be given no gun at all, or if he is given one, for humanitarian reasons let it be a high-velocity affair.

With proper instruction, however, a .22 is the ideal gun with which to learn the art of rifle shooting. The boy learns quickly with this the principles of trajectory and range and the effect of wind, and he is not startled by the gentle crack of the gun when learning to squeeze off the trigger. Moreover, he quickly learns the necessity of correct placing of his shots, and if he is taught to abhor unnecessary suffering he will soon learn never to take the more doubtful shots, and this in turn teaches him the principles of good hunting and stalking. He should learn where it is safe to shoot, and where the lack of backstop makes the shot unsafe.

Furthermore, the .22 is cheap to shoot and is an ideal target arm, and much of the boy's shooting at first will be at targets. A small .22 can be given him while he is still small and accompanied by an experienced person, but after he has grown a bit and learned the elements of rifle shooting, he can be outfitted with a bigger rifle.

A MIXED CATCH

Following are some experiences Deputy John T. Kunkle had while trapping game on the Penitentiary Farms and The State Hospital Farms, Norristown. While visiting his traps on different occasions he found: In one instance an opossum in one of his traps; in another, two Blue Jays. One trap held both a crow and one cock pheasant; still another held seven Meadow Larks. In one case he found a Sparrow Hawk and a cock pheasant in the same trap fighting. The Sparrow Hawk got the best of the fight and the cock bird was nearly dead when he arrived.

He set a steel trap for a hawk that had been bothering his traps, using a dead rabbit for bait. The next morning the traps were gone. He walked about one-half mile and saw a hawk with the steel traps up in a tree. Having no gun he climbed the tree and got the hawk and traps, killing the hawk and making an examination of the contents of its stomach. He found the legs and feathers of a bob-white quail.



WOODCHUCK CHUCKING WOOD

A NOVEL SENTENCE

There is much judicial wisdom in the sentence passed by Justice of the Peace A. B. Wilson, of Contra Costa County, California, following the conviction of a Japanese for killing robins, Judge Wilson said: "It is the sentence of the court that you approach every Japanese in the valley, informing him that it is against the law to kill robins, cottontail rabbits, and meadow larks and quail out of season, and you must have each one you approach sign a statement that you have talked to him. Then you must submit the list to me. If, in the future, any valley Japanese is brought into this court for violation of game laws you will be fined if his name does not appear on the list." This sentence might well be adapted to other localities in taking care of game law violators.

FOUR HEN PHEASANTS LAY EGGS IN QUAIL'S NEST

For weeks residents in the vicinity of Glen Moore watched a quail build its nest. Several days after completion five eggs adorned the nest. This increased the interest of the spectators.

A few days ago a visitor arrived during a temporary absence of the hen quail. It was a hen pheasant that paid the call and in departing she left a green egg as a remembrance. Then, according to observers of the nest, three other hen pheasants visited the nest during the same day, each laying an egg.

That evening the quail hen returned and resumed charge. But the following day ten eggs, six quail and four pheasant, were found in the nest and the quail hen was gone. She never returned.

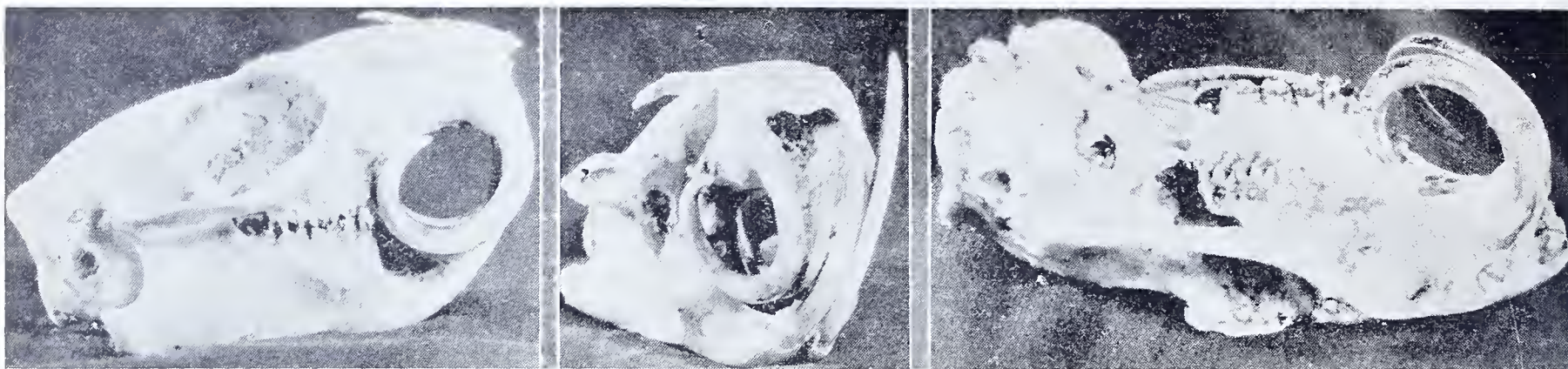
"Biddy," a pet bantam hen belonging to Deputy Game Protector Milton Dietrich, Millersville, has received an emergency hatching assignment.

CAT KILLS ONE TOO MANY

A few weeks ago a house cat belonging to a farmer who lives south of Red Lion killed three young rabbits and brought them to the garage. When she brought a fourth victim her owner shot the cat.

We failed to get his name, but he's on our honor roll.

Since the dog law has been enforced more strictly the house cat—especially the cat that has gone wild—is probably the young rabbit's chief enemy, killing more of these than even the murderous weasel, and no community need expect an abundance of rabbits, no matter how many the Game Commission may stock, till they put a severe curb on the house cat.



Skull of Groundhog Showing Freak Tusks. Found by Alva Hazes Near Scout Camp, Austin, Pa. Sent in by John H. Keller, Scout Executive.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAUNCEY LOGUE INVENTED FIRST PORTABLE BEAR TRAP TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The following clipping is from the Potter County Journal of August 11, 1909: "C. E. Logue, First Fork bear hunter, trapper and guide, has built a bear trap of his own invention that means live bear brought to your door. It is a plank pen on runners to be hauled into the woods by a horse and when the door at the end has fallen down into place, the trap filled with live bear meat, can be hauled out and Bruin sold into captivity."

DR. MORLEY'S REPORT ON INTERNAL PARASITES OF BEAVER

In looking over my notes I find that 22 beaver were examined for internal parasites during the week that I spent in Pennsylvania in company with Dr. Peters. The number of beaver and the county from which they were secured are as follows: Center County, 1; Union County, 11; Potter County, 3; Cameron County, 3; and Sullivan County, 4.

Nematodes were found in all of the beaver recorded and the number found varied from one to several hundred. The largest number of parasites in any of the specimens examined were from Union County. One beaver from Union County and one from Potter County were infected with amphistomes. A section of hemorrhagic intestine from one of the specimens taken from Potter County was preserved in formalin solution. Upon examination of this material I found a number of coccidial oocysts but these organisms were shrunk by the formaldehyde and it was impossible to determine whether they were *Eimeria* or *Isospora*. It was impossible to sporulate any of the organisms preserved in this solution. Sections of specimens of beaver from all of the counties with the exception of Potter County were taken and preserved in glycerin. This material was sent to Dr. R. G. Green for injection into guinea pigs. The injection of this material gave negative results in every case. No pathology was found in any of the specimens examined which would indicate the presence of any infectious disease.

There were two types of nematodes found, one, *Castorstrongylus castoris*, which is found in the colon, the other, *Travassosius americanus*, which is found in the stomach. These two parasites were described by Edward A. Chapin in an article entitled "New Nematodes From North American Mammals," Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. XXX.

The amphistome *Stichorchis subtriquetrus* was described by Rudolphi in 1814. This parasite was first found in the colon of European beaver.

GIGANTIC REFUGE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 6)

ready been completed, and one in Elk Lick Township, Somerset County, the area for which has not been decided upon.

This immense program is not being launched wholly on account of the fact that good roads are making hunting territories more easily accessible to the hunter, but because the need for additional protection for small game has been increasing greatly during the past few years. Probably eighty per cent of Pennsylvania's hunters are interested primarily in small game, consequently it is very essential that careful consideration be given this class of game in order to insure a future supply for the increasing number of hunters. It is firmly believed that small game refuges scattered here and there will solve the problem of conserving a seed stock each year and provide places where this seed stock can live and multiply under natural conditions unmolested.

It is expected the sportsmen of the Commonwealth will give this most necessary movement their wholehearted support.

APPRECIATIVE SKUNK

William Lentz, Jr., found a mother skunk caught in a trap on Fleckenstein's Island. Seven little ones were playing around her. The skunk allowed Mr. Lentz to release her from the trap without the expected damage to himself.

WHAT BECOMES OF IMPORTED RABBITS?

During recent years numerous hunting clubs and other interested persons have attempted to stock various areas in Pennsylvania with different species of European rabbits. These "plants," however, have always resulted in complete failure. The causes of these failures have, up until the present time, proved to be a complete mystery, but recent discoveries have at last thrown some light on the subject.

Pennsylvania, like most other States of the Union, has among its vast fauna two species of Rabbit Botflies, or Warble Flies, both members of the genus *Cuterebra*. These are large flies about one inch in length and resemble in some ways, the common bumble bee. The insects make their appearance about the middle of June and live until early July. They have no mouthparts and consequently are unable to feed during the adult stage which is spent flying about the woods and fields in search of hosts on which to deposit their eggs. Although the definite facts are unknown, it is possible that the flies deposit their eggs on the hair of the rabbit where they hatch out into small wormlike maggots, which are the larval stages of the insect's life history. These larvae are commonly known as "warbles." They burrow in under the skin of the rabbit, usually in the neck region, and with their posterior end exposed to the air through an opening in the skin they dwell here until they reach maturity. About the time of the first frosts these warbles drop from the skin and burrow into the ground from which they emerge as flies the following year.

A large percentage of our cottontail rabbits are annually attacked by these parasites and most hunters have at times found the wormlike larvae when skinning rabbits killed early in the season. Apparently the parasites harm our native rabbits very little, but it has been discovered, at a farm where both the native cottontails and the English grey rabbits are being propagated under semi-wild conditions, that in the case of the English rabbits approximately 90% of the animals parasitized by the flies succumb to the parasite soon after the warble enters the skin.

Further research will, of course, be necessary before any definite statements may be made, but it seems quite likely that parasitization by the Rabbit Botfly is one of the chief causes of the failure of plants of imported European rabbits.

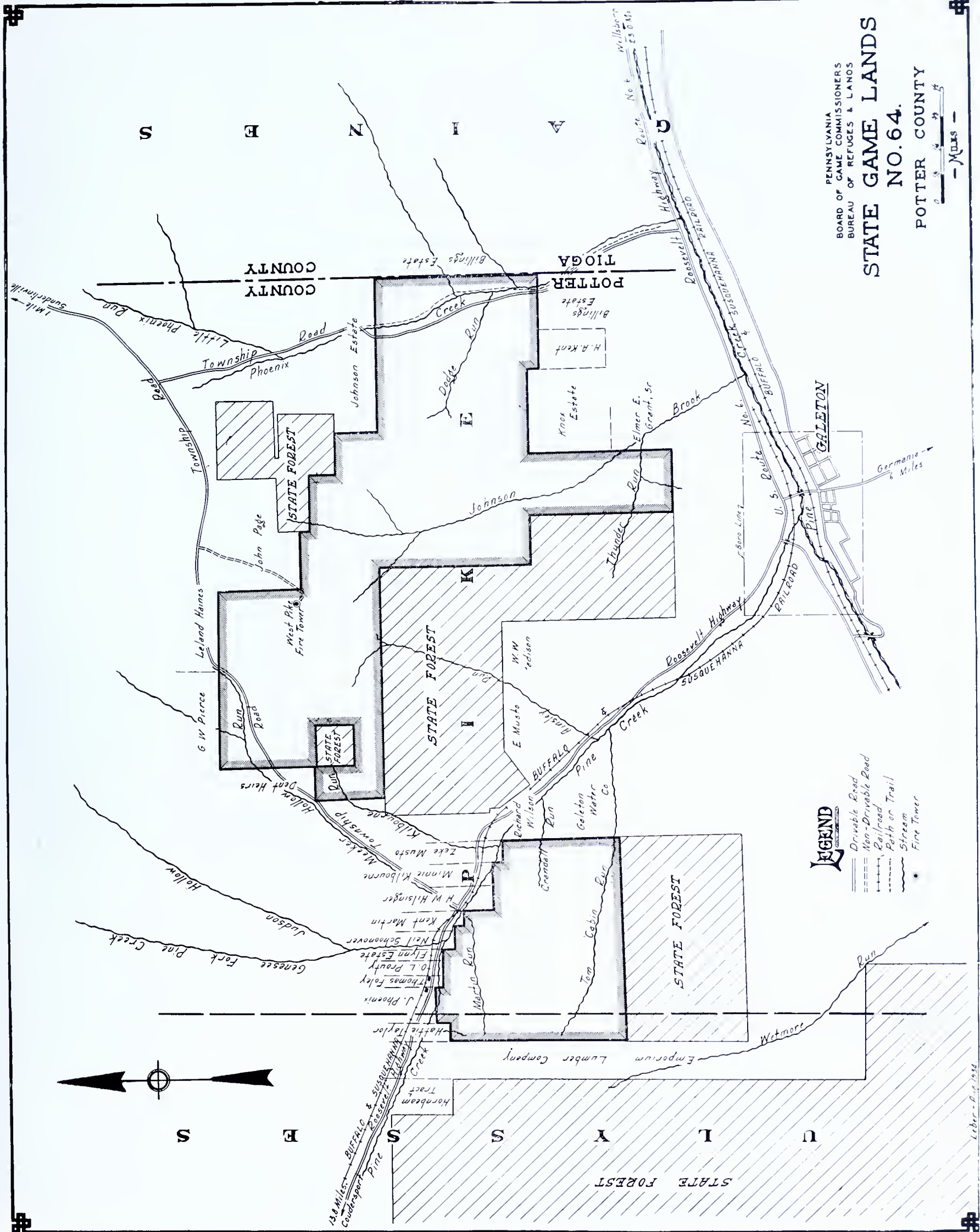
WEAR RED—LOTS OF IT

PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

STATE GAME LANDS

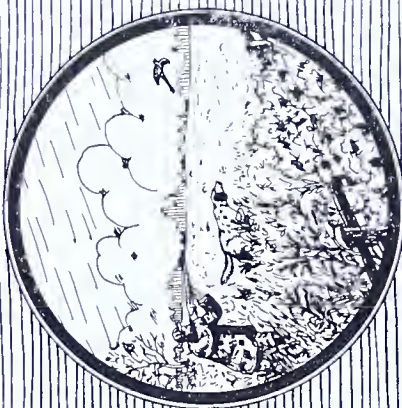
NO. 64.

POTTER COUNTY



AS HUNTING SEASON APPROACHES

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

NOVEMBER, 1934



Vol. V, No. 8

THE START



P38134

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

EDITORIAL

BECOME ACCIDENT MINDED

Last season hunting accidents reached their lowest ebb since 1913—a tribute to every individual and group, and to every newspaper, magazine, radio or other news disseminating agency that assisted the Game Commission in its efforts to make hunters more accident minded. It is hoped these same agencies will exert even greater effort this year in helping put across a similar campaign for protecting human life.

No one goes out with a gun for sport and expects to be killed or injured, nor does he expect to kill or injure any other hunter. Some think it is not necessary to wear red while hunting in open fields and small woodlands, nevertheless this precaution has saved more than one hunter's life.

Many a man has been killed in the woods because some tender-foot shot at a noise or at a half-seen movement. Never pull your trigger until you know exactly what you are shooting at. How would you feel if one of your family, or any one for that matter, was sent into eternity and you were the cause. You can prevent such a catastrophe by taking every precaution you know and obeying all laws of hunting to the letter, thereby doing your part in trying to protect your fellow man.

Most people who read or hear about a hunting accident are apt soon to forget about it. For some reason or another, it does not seem as vital or as horrible as another form of accident does. But it is, and the ultimate results are the same. For instance, when the father is killed what an upheaval takes place in the home. With him gone, it means in many cases that the children are deprived of proper education, because they must go to work as soon as possible in order to replenish funds to keep body and soul together for the family. This takes place very often before they are mentally or physically fit.

I could go on relating many more possibilities caused through a premature death, when it is the head of the home that is killed through the careless handling of a gun.

I could give you a whole lot of don'ts to think about when you go hunting but I prefer to pass them by. Instead I am going to say a word about the basic causes of accidents. In my opinion, the majority of accidents, no matter when they occur, emanate from the same general causes:—Lack of ordinary everyday courtesy; Failure to realize personal responsibility; Lack of respect for the right of others.

Courtesy is nothing more nor less than a genuine sense of good fellowship between hunters. If you are to be the good sportsman you think you are, you must practice to the fullest to show real evidence of it by considering the safety of all other sportsmen. Again, if you should get on to property which is posted, by all means be courteous and ask for permission. Remember you are on the property of someone else. Respecting the rights of others is, to my mind, purely a case of unselfishness. Remember that the other sportsman is just as much entitled to all that goes with hunting as you are, and that there is no such thing as a privileged class or individual, nor is there any room for such in America.

Each person should realize that he is responsible for what his gun does, from the start of the hunting trip until he returns. Then, and only then, will accidents be eliminated from the hunting season.

Those with years of experience should help others who may be going out into the woods for the first time. They should let the new hunter know from their own experiences all about the handling of a gun, and explain why the laws of hunting have been adopted. Here is a wonderful opportunity for doing some real service to the young and inexperienced hunter. A gun in the hands of a novice becomes a real hazard not only to himself but to all other hunters. And when you go hunting—GO HUNTING. In other words keep your mind on what you are doing and never forget you have a gun in your hands that can give you a lot of unbounded joy and good sport if properly handled, but life-long sorrow, misery and regret if for a moment you relax from courtesy, consideration of the rights of others, and shirk your personal responsibility.

Be a good sport and play safe all the time, and I feel sure that the hunting season for you will be what you want it to become—one of happy memories of hunting days spent in safety. It always has paid—It always does pay—It always will pay.

PROTECT FOREST WORKERS

The splendid manner in which hunters conducted themselves in the vicinity of C. C. C. Camps and working crews last season, and the extra precautions they took to insure the safety of these workers, is deserving of the highest commendation.

The fact that not one of these boys was injured by a hunter last season is undeniable proof that the rules of Safety First were strictly adhered to by all those who hunted in the vicinity of such camps.

This year the problem is just as important, and requires just as much concern on the part of the hunters as it did last year. No one should hunt in the vicinity of these camps without keeping always in mind the general direction of the area. If he does this there will be no danger to the personnel of the camp. In like manner hunters should also register indelibly in their minds the general location of any working crews so they too may be amply protected.

Do not count on "thick" intervening foliage to stop your shotgun charge or your rifle bullet, and therefore take a chance. Foliage is deceiving and what appears to be a thick screening of brush and trees may turn out to be a comparatively thin camouflage through which your missile will easily penetrate and strike a man on the other side.

A hunter who is a sportsman will pass up a good shot every time if he is even the least doubtful of the general location of buildings, workers, or fellow hunters. What is a piece of game, large or small, compared to a human life?

The killing or wounding of any of these forest workers would result in much justified criticism against our hunters, and sportsmen in general.

The Board of Game Commissioners earnestly hopes that every reader of the GAME NEWS will make a special effort to pass this advice along to others. And if you happen to be the secretary of a sportsmen's association do not fail to bring it to the attention of your entire membership, in special meeting if necessary. By so doing you might save a life.

CLOSE C.C.C. ROADS ON GAME LANDS

WHEREAS, it appears to the Members of the Board of Game Commissioners, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the numerous roads recently developed through and into remote native game territory, for the benefit of better fire protection, will likewise destroy natural native game refuges; and

WHEREAS, innumerable interested sportsmen's groups, have petitioned that such roads be closed to public vehicle travel;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board of Game Commissioners under authority provided in Article VIII, Section 840, of an Act of General Assembly, approved the 14th day of May, A. D. 1925; P. L. 798; unanimously approved the closing to public vehicular traffic all roads commonly known as Citizens Conservation Corps roads, or any vehicle road otherwise constructed on State Game Lands, excepting any State, County or Township road, or any road upon which formerly occupied habitation is dependent for ingress and egress; provided, however, that all such roads so closed for public use shall be properly designated by the erection of barrier with a sign bearing the words: "Emergency Fire Trail—Vehicle Trespass Prohibited."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prohibit the use of a vehicle on any road so designated by either an authorized employe of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, or the Department of Forests and Waters, in the actual performance of their official duties, or any person working under their supervision, or any citizen engaged in the control of forest fire.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this resolution shall be liable for prosecution and the penalties prescribed by Article VIII, Section 842, of an Act of General Assembly, approved the 24th day of May, A. D. 1923, P. L. 359.

This resolution, upon a motion, duly seconded, and unanimously carried, was approved by the Board of Game Commissioners in executive session the 24th day of September, A. D. 1934.

ATTEST: Ernest E. Harwood,
Executive Secretary



HEADQUARTERS LOYALSOCK STATE GAME FARM, LYCOMING COUNTY

Game Production Costs Down

By RALPH L. ECKENSTEIN, Member, Board of Game Commissioners

WE have all heard the remark, and probably many of us have made it ourselves, that we are in the machine age.

This is not only true in banking, industry, farming and the household, but it is also true in game propagation, proof of which will be found later in this article.

Pennsylvania has just about reached the end of the sixth year of operating game propagation farms. Two of these farms, namely, the Jordan State Game Farm, in Lawrence County, and the Fisher State Game Farm, in Montgomery County, will have had six complete propagation seasons with the close of 1934. The State Wild Turkey Farm, in Juniata County, is completing its fifth year; the quail propagation farm, which is part of the Fisher State Game Farm, is closing its third season; the Loyalsock State Game Farm, in Lycoming County, has completed its first season of ringneck pheasant propagation.

When the first State Game Farms were established, in 1929, many were in doubt as to the wisdom of investing in an enterprise about which so little was known. However, game conservation administration would not be in its splendid position today if the Federal and State Governments had not taken proper action at critical times. Up to 1929 Pennsylvania depended entirely on privately operated game farms for its supply of ringneck pheasants and wild turkeys for restocking purposes. Bob-white quail were imported from Mexico, and very little progress in improving methods of game bird propagation had been made, and game offered for sale brought very high prices, due to limited production.

As the number of sportsmen increased, there was a corresponding increase in demands for game of all kinds for distribution, and those in charge of game administration turned to exotic game for relief and selected the ringneck pheasant. That sound judgment

was exercised in this selection has been quite definitely demonstrated, and it has contributed considerably to the sport of hunting during the past few years.

The protection instincts and knowledge which mother nature has so firmly implanted in every creature of the wild have been the most difficult problem for man to cope with in connection with wild life propagation on a production basis, and the ringneck has yielded more readily than any other species to man's research, providing desirable hunting amazingly promptly in regions where wing-shot hunting has become practically exhausted before its introduction.

Due to the popularity ringneck hunting has gained throughout Pennsylvania, the demand for birds for restocking has constantly increased, with the result that the demand has been greater than the supply. The establishment of our State Gam Farms, therefore, resulted from a combination of causes and events that were inevitable.

It was recognized, and results have proven, that but little headway would be made during the first three or four years in the operation of the State Farms, for if those engaged for years in game propagation were making little progress, then there was no reason to expect a State Game Farm to step right into this business and make an immediate success. At the end of this season, which is our sixth, Pennsylvania can lay claim to having the best game farm system in the world, a statement that can not be refuted in view of the present tremendous production of our farms at a cost unbelievably low.

When our farms were first put into operation, the system followed was adopted after a study of a number of other State and privately owned game farms. Briefly, we depended upon the chicken hen for both incubating and brooding. Not satisfied to continue with a system that had about out-

lived its usefulness, the Commission sought and secured the cooperation of the Pennsylvania State College to carry out experiments in the mechanical incubation and brooding of pheasants, such as had been developed for the propagation of the bob-white quail. The Pennsylvania State College officials responded splendidly, and during 1931 and 1932 much was accomplished. Results obtained from this experiment, together with success of cooperating sportsmen's associations in this work, were so encouraging that in 1933 Pennsylvania installed mechanical equipment on its farms and has entirely eliminated the chicken hen. Immediately there was a decided increase in production and a very desirable decrease in cost of production.

Let us examine the production and financial figures involving the operation of our farms.

Up to September 1, 1934, the Game Commission invested capital at all farms to the extent of \$291,434.38, most of this amount represented by land and buildings on which there is but little depreciation. This expenditure, therefore, represents tangible assets to the sportsmen which have a real value and long life.

Perhaps if the record of one farm is examined before the collective farm figures are considered, a better picture of progress can be shown. The Fisher State Game Farm will serve for this purpose.

FISHER FARM COSTS

Capital Investment	\$89,383.64
Operating Costs	62,414.10

Total expended \$151,797.74

FISHER FARM PRODUCTION

(Ringneck Pheasants)

Year	Number	Unit Cost	Unit Decrease in Cost
1929	1,267	\$5.09	...
1929-30	4,136	4.44	\$.65
1929-31	8,708	3.28	1.81

1929-32	13,044	2.65	2.44
1929-33	28,090	1.70	3.39
1929-34	48,090	1.29	3.80

You will note from the above that there has been a total production of 48,349 (1934 year not complete) averaging \$1.29 to produce. You will also note that in six years there has been a reduction in unit cost of \$3.80. The largest increase in production was made beginning with the 1933 season, when the Game Commission modernized its game farms. In order that a fair comparison may be made, the record of the Jordan State Game Farm is as follows:

JORDAN STATE GAME FARM

Capital Investment	\$ 76,072.84
Operating Costs	67,435.62

Total expended \$143,508.46

JORDAN FARM PRODUCTION

(Ringneck Pheasants)

Year	Number	Unit Cost	Decrease in Unit Cost
1929	1,831	\$5.31	...
1929-30	5,119	4.59	\$.72
1929-31	13,250	2.41	2.90
1929-32	18,338	2.34	2.97
1929-33	26,055	2.11	3.20
1929-34	44,230	1.52	3.79

As at the Fisher Farm, the Jordan Farm shows a steady increase in production and a steady decrease in cost per bird produced. A remarkable similarity exists in these cost figures, in that at each of the pheasant farms there has been a decrease of practically \$3.80 in the unit cost.

The Loyalsock State Game Farm has just completed its first season of pheasant propagation and the 7,380 pheasants produced this year cost exactly \$1.06 each.

The same encouraging results have been accomplished at the State Wild Turkey Farm. The first birds produced in 1930 cost \$14.79 each and at the end of the 1934 season the cost was just \$3.52, a reduction in five years of \$11.27, and it is believed in another year or two this figure will be reduced by a dollar or more. Only last winter a producer of wild turkeys in the Ozark Mountain section of Missouri offered the Game Commission 2,000 wild turkeys at \$15.00 each, explaining, that he had sold some to the

Federal Government and was anxious to dispose of his surplus stock before spring, and therefore he was willing to let them go at that price. The price asked by this producer is no exception, for practically all breeders of well marked wild turkeys will not sell under \$15.00 and a few ask as high as \$25.00 for a good turkey.

The average cost of each wild turkey purchased by the Game Commission during 1929, 1930 and 1931 was \$8.63.

Now let us consider another side of the State Game Commission's Game Farms, and what they have meant to the sportsmen. This year our three pheasant farms will have raised more than 45,000 ringnecks. While there are several hundred licensed game propagators, it is to be doubted if there were 15,000 birds produced by private farms in Pennsylvania in 1934.

The bob-white quail propagating farm is part of the Fisher State Game Farm. The Game Commission did not start to produce this wonderful little game bird until the 1932 season. That year 2,723 birds were produced at a cost of \$3.43 each; in 1933, 4,596 quail costing \$2.44 each were raised, and this year better than 5,500 birds have been shipped to date and the cost this year will not exceed \$1.50 each.

For years the Game Commission depended on the importers of quail from Mexico to furnish these birds for restocking purposes. Under a ruling of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, no quail could be imported after midnight of April 30. This meant that birds shipped to Pennsylvania began to arrive anytime after April 1st each year, and the contrast in climates proved to be too much of a handicap for the successful restocking of these birds. Mexican quail cost at that time on the average of \$2.16, and hand-raised birds up to 1933 were demanding a price of from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. It looks like good business for the sportsmen of Pennsylvania to raise their own quail and results have proven that it was a step in the right direction.

The supply of hand reared quail in Pennsylvania is negligible, not more than 1,000 of these birds being produced for the market this year.

Our State farms were the first in the world to undertake the propagation of game birds by the incubator-brooder method on such a large scale. No farms, privately or State owned, that were in operation years before our farms were organized come anywhere near the production record created by the State Game Farms this year.

Few sportsmen, especially those who enjoy bird shooting, realize that their sport is a luxury. A review of production cost indicates that the cost of hunting privileges in Pennsylvania, that is \$2.00, is less than the actual cost of one day's bag limit of ringneck pheasant. To reduce the cost of this luxury, production of game, both under natural and artificial methods, must be increased. This is especially true of increased production at the State Game Farms. Each year, through experience, just a few more birds can be produced without materially increasing expenses. The additional birds produced without materially increasing overhead expense will, of course, reduce the production cost per bird.

In addition to the production of over 45,000 pheasants for release this year, the Game Commission also distributed more than 7,500 day old pheasant chicks to sportsmen's organizations equipped to properly brood them, and 40,000 eggs to sportsmen and farmers. Early reports indicate that better than 60% of these chicks reached releasing age.

Years ago, when the first pheasants were released in Pennsylvania, it was thought that they would never become naturalized and acclimated in this State, that because of their ground feeding habits our winters would be a hardship they could not overcome. In a year or two this idea had to be discarded, as the ringneck took hold so readily that today it has assumed a very important position in the list of our game birds. It has increased in such numbers and has spread throughout the agricultural areas so successfully as to provide an alternate for the ruffed grouse, thus reducing the numbers of shooters in the grouse country. This of itself has proven the value of the ringneck and justifies the continuation of State Game operations in Pennsylvania.



PANORAMA OF MODERN BROODER HOUSES AT LOYALSOCK STATE GAME FARM

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

FAIR DIVISION OF GAME

The new policy of restocking depleted areas of the Commonwealth with wildlife adopted by the Game Commission some time ago has proved to be by far the fairest and most efficient method of carrying on this important work. Under it game is never released on lands which are posted against hunting, nor on areas which are open only to a privileged few. It is released only on areas that are closed to hunting entirely, such as game refuges, or on lands which are wholly open to public hunting. Game distribution is no longer a matter of simply taking it out some place and letting it go. Today it is handled systematically through the District Game Protectors in each county, who personally see that it is released in the areas most suitable to its natural reproduction.

This is as it should be, for in the first place the Game Protector knows better than any one else which sections of his county need replenishing most, and further, every Protector in the State has been carefully schooled in the selection of the proper cover and other natural environment of the game he receives, whether it be ringnecked pheasants, quail, wild turkeys, rabbits, raccoons, or any other species.

The Game Commission in outlining this system does not ignore for a moment individual sportsmen or sportsmen's associations who indicate a desire to accompany and assist Game Protectors when they release game. To the contrary, they are grateful for such wholehearted support, as once they participate in this activity and know where the birds and animals are released, they inevitably take a keener interest in it, especially during the winter months when food is scarce.

The Commission wishes further to make it clear to all sportsmen in the State that no one individual or organization may expect to be specially favored as regards the amount of game to be allocated or released by the Protector. There have been criticisms from time to time, though admittedly few, to the

They are there, there, there with
Earth immortal
(Citizens, I give you friendly warn-
ing),
The things that truly last when men
and time have passed,
They are all in Pennsylvania this
morning.

—Rudyard Kipling.

effect that appeals from influential politicians have been the means of having some parts of the State stocked more heavily than others, but every sportsman who has observed this function of the Game Commission knows that no outside influence of any sort has any bearing whatever on the amount allocated or where it is placed.

It is readily understood that many influential individuals are usually besieged by their many constituents with requests to assist them in one way or another. And it is only natural that they receive requests for game, which they in turn forward to the offices of the Game Commission at Harrisburg. These and thousands of other requests of a similar nature reach the Game Commission daily during the restocking season, but none are given preference over the other. All requests are handed to the Game Protector in the county in which they originate, as he is in position to notify the applicant whether or not, according to his plan of distribution, it can be filled. It is inconceivable the number of requests for game which are received, many from individuals in the same area, and it was for this reason that the Commission sometime ago imposed this duty upon the local Game Protectors.

The Board appreciates every effort on the part of local sportsmen's organizations to assist in this distribution and worthwhile work.

A tiger bittern, a bird about the size of a large chicken, which ornithologists say is a native of South America, alighted exhausted on a street car in Philadelphia after a storm and high winds.

ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Adolf Muller, President of the Board of Game Commissioners, accompanied by Ernest E. Harwood, the Executive Secretary, attended the 28th convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at Montreal, Canada, on September 10 and 11. A report of the proceedings of the conference has not been made available yet but just as soon as it does appear the GAME NEWS will carry a brief resume of those items which may be of particular interest to our hunters.

GAME FARMS SET NEW RECORD

The Pennsylvania Game Farms in 1934 have set a production record never before equaled by any state or privately owned game farm system. From January 1, 1934, to September 20, 1934, the four State Game Farms have shipped the following birds for restocking purposes: 43,995 ringneck pheasants, 5,325 bob-white quail, 2,090 wild turkeys, and 833 wild ducks. Further shipments which will be made before the end of this year will increase the production for restocking purposes to approximately the following: 45,000 ringneck pheasants, 7,000 bob-white quail, 2,500 wild turkeys, and, 1,000 wild ducks.

Not all the game raised at the farms will be shipped for restocking purposes, as part of this stock is needed for breeding purposes. The following figures show the actual and expected production of the four farms for the year 1934: Ringneck pheasant eggs produced, 135,428; ringneck pheasant eggs shipped to sportsmen and farmers, 36,375; Reeves' pheasant eggs produced, 879; bob-white quail eggs produced, 16,701; wild turkey eggs produced, 6,916; wild turkey eggs shipped to sportsmen and farmers, 623; estimated number of ringneck pheasants produced, 46,500; estimated number of Reeves' pheasants produced, 100; estimated number of bob-white quail produced, 7,500; estimated number of wild turkeys produced, 2,685; estimated number of wild ducks produced, 1,100; number of day-old pheasant chicks shipped to sportsmen, 4,984; and number of day-old turkey poultts shipped to sportsmen, 100.

In addition to the birds listed above, the farms have produced a number of fancy pheasants used for exhibition purposes. Also, at the Fisher Game Farm approximately 90 Hungarian partridges and 15 ruffed grouse have been raised and are being held for breeding stock. The cottontail rabbit propagating experiments being carried on will probably produce approximately 500 cottontail rabbits which will be used for restocking purposes. Taken all in all, therefore, it can be seen that the State Game Farms will have released during the year for restocking purposes approximately 56,000 head of game.



WEAR RED

WEAR RED

WEAR RED

WEAR RED

VIOLATOR SENTENCED

It only took a jury of Bedford County farmers twenty-eight minutes, on September 22nd, to determine and return their verdict of "guilty" to a charge of "Aggravated Assault and Battery," when the Commonwealth had completed its evidence that Clay Brotemarkle, held in the Bedford County jail since last February, had committed an assault upon Game Refuge Keeper Orrie E. Smith, on October 9, 1933.

The case was an outgrowth of an action brought when Smith in attempting to arrest the defendant, was threatened with the loss of his life, at the hands of Brotemarkle, who with shotgun in hand successfully eluded arrest until his wife appeared on the scene and jointly assaulted the officer.

Honorable Harry C. James, President Judge of Bedford County, passed sentence upon the convicted defendant on September 24th, in one of the most successful prosecutions of its kind ever brought by the Game Commission.

Brotemarkle was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00, and undergo imprisonment for not less than one and one-half years or more than three years in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburgh.

This sentence adds to his long criminal record, he having been convicted of a violation of the Mann White Slave Act, serving fifteen months in the Atlanta, Georgia, Federal Penitentiary. Later convicted of unlawful possession of firearms and a breach of the Excise Act in Canada, he was fined, imprisoned and deported. He has also served a number of shorter sentences in Maryland and West Virginia.

The case was investigated and prepared for trial by W. C. Shaffer, Deputy Executive Secretary.

The defendant was represented in court by Charles R. Mock, Esquire, and Richard Snyder, Esquire, attorneys-at-law, while the Commonwealth was represented by Richard W. Lins, Esquire, district attorney.

TRANSPORTING SMALL GAME

With the approach of the small game season, it again becomes necessary to remind sportsmen of the laws governing the transportation of small game.

Nearly all sportsmen, it appears, are fully acquainted with the provisions under which large game may be transported, but few give much consideration to the regulations for transporting small game.

Section 711 of the Game Code declares it unlawful to transport small game or any part thereof by common carrier, automobile or vehicle of any kind, unless accompanied by the owner.

When small game is being transported by vehicle and accompanied by the owner it must be carried openly as hand baggage, without cover, or in the hunting coat or game bag, in such manner as will permit



STAGGER SEASON ON SMALL GAME BIRDS



1934			NOVEMBER				1934	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
				1	2	3		
	5	6	7			10		
	12		14			17		
	19		21			24		
	26		28	29	30			

**SMALL GAME BIRDS INCLUDE: GROUSE,
QUAIL, RINGNECK PHEASANT [MALE] AND
WILD TURKEY**

easy examination. Transportation by package or boxed container is only lawful if each container is properly marked, giving the name and address of the owner, county in which the game was killed and the number of each species contained in the package.

Officers searching cars for game illegally killed, upon finding more than the quantity permitted by law in possession of the sportsmen, are usually told the excess game is owned by a friend, and the possessor is only transporting it for his friend. **SUCH TRANSPORTATION IS UNLAWFUL.**

Investigations by officers find the greater percentage of such statements untrue, and that the law has been flagrantly violated by unethical sportsmen.

Do not subject yourself to a rigid investigation and heavy penalties by unlawfully accommodating your friends. **LET EACH SPORTSMAN TRANSPORT HIS OWN KILL OF GAME.**

PROSECUTIONS

During September officers of the Game Commission brought 82 prosecutions to completion. Outstanding among these were the apprehension of seven deer killers, all of whom were either fined or given heavy jail sentences in Clearfield County. Other violations included: Killing squirrels and other game in close season, bounty frauds, hunting without license, aliens possessing dogs and guns, training dogs illegally and a number of fish cases.

GAME PROTECTOR IS NOW TARGET OF (Matrimony) HUNTERS

Game Protector Walter Middleton, of Delaware County, lives next door to a Baptist Church. This church is located on a street corner. Many churches, as we know, have their parsonages adjoining the church. On a number of occasions the Middletons have had young couples call at their home and inquire for the minister. The smiles on their faces and the new clothes they wore indicated their mission, but while Game Protectors are empowered to administer oaths and affidavits in certain cases, they have never been empowered to perform wedding ceremonies.

DIVISION MEETINGS

Division meetings for regular officers of the Board of Game Commissioners have been held in all seven Divisions of the State during the past six weeks, for the purpose of bringing the men together to discuss enforcement work and plans for the approaching hunting season.

Game and food conditions were reported favorable, and plans were laid for an intensive enforcement program. All officers participating in these meetings reported food conditions good, and indications are that there will be a very successful hunting season.

John B. Ross, Director of Game Protection, attended all of the meetings and instructed the officers in the proper handling of the work.

WEAR RED

WEAR RED

WEAR RED

HUNTING LICENSE REVOCATIONS

During their last convention, the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs adopted a resolution requesting the Game Commission to publish a list of those persons denied the right to hunt in Pennsylvania. Believing it to be a means of more thoroughly checking on any who might seek further to violate the law by hunting before the expiration of the revocation period, the Commission concurred in the resolution. Accordingly there is listed below all revocations now effective: (The date shown after each name shows the date of expiration of the revocation period.)

Brown, James, Cowansville, Armstrong Co., 7-6-35.
 Addis, George H., 913 Buttonwood St., Reading, Berks Co., 7-6-35.
 Reigel, Clarence, R. D. 2, Kutztown, Berks Co., 7-5-35.
 Ellis, Sterling, Wysox, Bradford Co., 7-5-36.
 Blades, Alex., 134 Henserson Ave., Norwood, Bucks Co., 7-6-35.
 Terhorst, Geo. C., 40 Elizabeth St., Mt. Oliver, Pittsburgh, Butler Co., 7-6-35.
 Bauer, Henry, 292 George St., St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.
 Beatty, Robert M., Bellevue, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.
 Gnan, John, 650 Morris St., St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.
 Lurting, Clarence W., 516 Federal St., Pittsburgh, Cameron Co., 7-5-37.
 Mecca, Paul, St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-6-35.
 Siecker, Walter, St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-6-35.
 Stewart, Homer, Graceton, Cameron Co., 7-5-35.
 Nagle, Dennis, Sinnamahoning, Cameron Co., 9-24-35.
 Marvin, John, R. D. 2, Weatherly, Carbon Co., 7-5-36.
 Ellenharger, Stewart, Warriors Mark, Centre Co., 7-7-35.
 Fye, Archie, Nanty-Glo, Centre Co., 7-6-35.
 Mihalik, Andrew, Clarence, Centre Co., 7-5-36.
 Pinnin, Michael, 1420 3rd Ave., Altoona, Centre Co., 7-5-36.
 Waxmunskey, Frank, Clarence, Centre Co., 7-5-35.
 Wolfe, William, Spring Mills, Centre Co., 7-5-35.
 Fisher, Harold, Shippensburg, Clarion Co., 7-5-36.
 Hannold, Norris, Shippensburg, Clarion Co., 7-5-35.
 Baughman, Bernard, Fryburg, Clarion Co., 9-24-36.
 Ochs, Fred S., Lucinda, Clarion Co., 7-5-35.
 Brigham, Geo T., 149 Comrie Ave., Braddock, Clearfield Co., 7-6-35.
 Herman, Joseph, R. D. 1, Hickory, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.
 Main, C. A., Chestwick, Clearfield Co., 7-6-35.
 Popp, John C., Westland, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.
 Sawyer, G. W., Curry Run, Clearfield Co., 7-5-35.
 Volucci, James, Curwensville, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.
 Williams, Don H., 459 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Clearfield Co., 7-6-35.
 King, Wm., R. D. Burnside, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.
 Miller, A. J., R. D. Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.
 Miller, Oran, R. D. Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.
 Condon, Grover, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.
 Keeler, William, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.
 Morrison, Floyd, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.
 Price, Grover, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.
 Popp, Wm. J., Westland, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.
 Ahle, Robert, Tammarack, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 Bilbey, Chancy, Star Route, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 Casey, Henry, 18 Diem St., Rochester, N. Y., Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Eisenberg, H. J., 9 Diem St., Rochester, N. Y., Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Fedele, John, 1632 16th St., Renovo, Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Glace, Henry, Karthaus, Clinton Co., 7-6-36.
 Glenn, Norman E., 364 W. Park St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 McGonigal, C. C., Pottersdale, Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 McGonigal, Harry, Pottersdale, Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Mauck, Earl K., R. D. Salona, Clinton Co., 7-5-36.
 Miller, Jos. A., 783 S. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y., Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Mincer, Edw. M., 5 Brown St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 Reisdorf, Chas. R., 414 Caroline St., Rochester, N. Y., Clinton Co., 7-6-35.
 Seyler, Lynn, 360 E. Church St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 Smith, Joseph O., R. D., Salona, Clinton Co., 7-5-37.
 Waltz, Harry C., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-5-35.
 Kunes, Dewey, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.
 Lovett, Irvin, Lackawanna, N. Y., Clinton Co., 9-24-35.
 Robb, Merrill, Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-37.
 Spangler, Russell, Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.
 Spangler, Thos., Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.
 Summerson, Ward, Drury's Run, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.
 Fullmer, George, 169 William St., Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., 7-6-35.
 Finkenbinder, W. E., Star Route, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., 7-6-35.
 Flickinger, George, 7201 Penn Ave., York, Cumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Hipple, Harrison, (No address), Cumberland Co., 5-6-36.
 Hoover, Nevin, 238 W. Phila St., York, Cumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Singer, Norman, R. D. 4, Newville, Cumberland Co., 7-6-35.

Thomas, Clever, R. D. 2, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., 7-6-35.
 Thomas, J. L., R. D. 2, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., 7-6-35.
 Wolf, Danny, R. D., Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., 7-5-36.
 Allegretto, Louis, R. D., Wilcox, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Burgland, O. W., Johnsonburg, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Felthauer, R., St. Marys, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Fox, Roland, Weedville, Elk Co., 7-5-35.
 Gerhard, F. B., Medix Run, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Green, A. B., St. Marys, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Heckman, Edward, Benezette, Elk Co., 7-6-35.



The photos above and below show "lick" trees with scaffolds. From these vantage points illegal deer killers take heavy toll. Photos submitted by Arthur G. Logue, Coudersport.

Jinks, Walter R., 306 First Ave., Johnsonburg, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Kear, Lee, Weedville, Elk Co., 7-5-35.
 Martin, Louis, Vandergrift, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Mosier, Charles, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Mosier, Roy, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Mosier, Thomas, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Salesoni, Joseph, Benezette, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Sherry, C. F., R. D., Mayport, Elk Co., 7-5-35.
 Skerjanc, Jack, Durant City, Elk Co., 4-14-35.
 Tirahoschi, Joe, Weedville (Present address unknown), Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Tyler, Milford, Byrnedale, Elk Co., 7-5-35.
 Wentzel, E. G., 111 N. Aiken Ave., Pittsburgh, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Westoven, Wm., Kersey, Elk Co., 7-5-36.
 Woodring, Derlin, Benezette, Elk Co., 7-6-35.
 Beardsley, Roscoe, 58 Wall St., Northeast, Erie Co., 7-6-35.
 Hemme, Norbert, Erie, Erie Co., 9-24-35.
 Wertz, Warren, R. D., Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., 7-7-35.
 Brecht, Ross, Endeavor, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Cramer, Arthur, Nebraska, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Cussins, James, Nebraska, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Dunham, S. E., Turnkeyville, Forest Co., 7-5-36.
 Elder, David, Espyville, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 McCrumh, C. C., New Wilmington, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 McFarland, Reed, New Wilmington, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Neal, Guy L., New Wilmington, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Paul, Merwin D., Kellettville, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Ravmer, Ed., Nebraska, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Wolfe, John V., Kellettville, Forest Co., 7-5-35.
 Cook, Ralph D., R. D. 1, Fayetteville, Franklin Co., 1-30-43.
 Wiles, Harry, R. D. 1, Fayetteville, Franklin Co., 7-5-35.
 Salmon, J. E., Chambersburg, Franklin Co., 9-24-36.
 Knable, Sylvester, McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., 7-6-35.
 Lemmon, Wm. S., Jollytown, Greene Co., 7-5-35.
 Thompson, Harry W., R. D. 2, Mt. Joy, Huntingdon Co., 7-6-36.
 Enty, Maurice, Pansy, Jefferson Co., 7-5-35.
 Fanucci, Lawrence, Stemp Creek, Jefferson Co., 7-5-35.
 Geist, John, Pansy, Jefferson Co., 7-5-35.
 Haight, Ira, Sigol, Jefferson Co., 7-6-36.
 Sackash, Mike, Cramer, Jefferson Co., 7-7-42.
 Shaffer, Mal, Sigol, Jefferson Co., 7-6-35.
 Taylor, Fred, 235 Front St., Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., 7-5-36.
 Wileman, Darwin, Port Royal, Juniata Co., 7-6-35.
 Molestosa, Joseph, 2600 Stafford Ave., Minooka, Lackawanna Co., 7-5-35.
 Lorenzetti, Dominick, 749 Miller St., Eynon, Lackawanna Co., 7-7-35.

Bixler, Wm. B., R. D. 2, Ephrata, Lancaster Co., 7-5-35.
 Axe, Norman, 411 Bell Ave., New Castle, Lawrence Co., 7-5-36.
 Bordner, Paul, Lickdale, Lebanon Co., 7-6-35.
 Showers, Stephen, Annville, Lebanon Co., 9-7-39.
 Henry, Dr. Fred E., 302 S. 35th St., Allentown, Lehigh Co., 7-5-36.
 Kukitz, Frank, Coplay, Lehigh Co., 10-25-36.
 Moyer, Raymond, Alhustus, Lehigh Co., 9-8-35.
 Ascani, John, 105 Bellus Court, Exeter, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Bodock, Michael, 322 Breaker St., Parsons, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.
 Bolton, Aham, R. D. 1, Mt. Top, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.
 Cragle, Ruhen, Bear Creek, Luzerne Co., 7-5-35.
 Fehlinger, Frank, 23½ Darragh St., Laurel Run, Luzerne Co., 7-5-35.
 Guidarelli, Filippo, 23 Farrel St., Plainsville, Luzerne Co., 7-5-35.
 Hynosky, Walter, 29 Cain St., W. Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Karpinski, Polycarp, 21 Cain St., W. Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Karpinski, Russel, 21 Cain St., W. Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Kline, Scott, 84 W. Main St., Shickshinny, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.
 Kremtsky, Peter, 428 Grove St., Old Forge, Luzerne Co., 7-5-35.
 Kulp, George, Hunlocks Creek, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Lechetti, Settimo, 11 Law St., Pittston, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Luton, Benjamin, Bear Creek, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.
 Mularezyk, Bernard, R. 77 S. Main St., Ashley, Luzerne Co., 7-5-35.
 Olson, William, R. D. 2, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., 7-6-36.
 Peak, George, Hollywood, Hazleton, R. D., Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Reilly, Arthur W., R. D. 1, White Haven, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Wohh, Bart, R. D. 2, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., 7-6-36.
 Wilson, Chas. (colored), 26 S. State St., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., 7-6-35.
 Aherhold, Howell, R. D. 2, Williamsport, Lycoming Co., 7-5-35.
 Harer, Melvin, 217 Clinton St., Lock Haven, Lycoming Co., 7-7-35.
 Miller, Ralph L., 838 Railway St., Williamsport, Lycoming Co., 7-5-35.
 Trick, J. Harvey, R. D. 4, Muncy, Lycoming Co., 7-5-35.
 Bowers, Boyd, Wrights, McKean Co., 7-5-35.
 Crowe, Clare L., Port Allegany, McKean Co., 7-5-35.



Tanner, Glenn, Corydon, McKean Co., 7-5-35.
 Unverdor, Edward, R. D., Eldred, McKean Co., 7-5-36.
 Carrow, Francis, Hazlehurst, McKean Co., 9-24-36.
 Polio, Joe, Hazlehurst, McKean Co., 9-24-36.
 Palmiter, John, R. D., Kinzua, McKean Co., 9-24-36.
 Gelesky, Walter, 2 Broadway, Farrell, Mercer Co., 7-5-35.
 Johnson, Walter, R. D. 6, Mercer, Mercer Co., 7-5-35.
 Snodgrass, W. J., 15216 Parkgrove Ave., Pittsburgh, Mercer Co., 7-7-35.
 Patrick, George, Greenville, Mercer Co., 9-24-36.
 Buskirk, Jake E., Gilbert, Monroe Co., 7-5-35.

DePue, Charles, Cresco, Monroe Co., 7-6-35.
 Heller, Elmer, Canadensis, Monroe Co., 7-5-35.
 Kadirka, John, 144 W. Market St., Scranton, Monroe Co., 7-5-35.
 Siglin, Isaac, Cresco, Monroe Co., 7-6-35.
 Kolb, Mahlon, R. D. 1, Perkiomenville, Montgomery Co., 7-5-36.
 Kolb, Wilson, R. D. 1, Perkiomenville, Montgomery Co., 7-5-35.
 Ludwig, Wm., R. D. 2, Schwenksville, Montgomery Co., 10-6-34.
 Lukewich, Mathew, 702 McIlvain St., Chester, Montgomery Co., 7-5-35.
 Theuer, Carl, 113 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Montgomery Co., 7-5-35.
 Wilson, Clifford, West Point, Montgomery Co., 7-6-35.
 Hooker, John, Lansdale, Montgomery Co., 7-5-36.
 Boyer, Herlan, Klingerstown, Northumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Buffington, Wm., 360 Cameron Ave., Milton, Northumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Fuller, Earl, R. D. 3, Muncy, Northumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Fuller, Evert, R. D. 3, Muncy, Northumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Miller, Frank S., R. D. 1, Fishers Ferry, Northumberland Co., 7-6-35.
 Walburn, Elmer, R. 261 Walnut St., Milton, Northumberland Co., 7-5-35.
 Jacobs, Frank W., South Enola, Perry Co., 7-5-35.
 Billig, G. R., Kunkletown, Pike Co., 7-5-36.
 Costello, Edwin R., Bushkill, Pike Co., 7-5-35.
 Elme, Otto, Glen Eyre, Pike Co., 7-5-35.
 Hissam, Warren, Milford, Pike Co., 7-7-35.
 Howe, Edward, Marshwood, Jessup, Pike Co., 7-6-35.
 Miller, Ralph, R. D. Germansville, Pike Co., 7-5-36.
 Posten, Chas., Greenwood Lake, N. Y., Pike Co., 7-6-35.
 Rose, Leon, R. D., Greentown, Pike Co., 7-6-35.
 Smith, Glenwood, Kunkletown, Pike Co., 7-5-36.
 Gressel, Frank, 1062 Johnson St., Elmira N. Y., Potter Co., Pa., 7-6-35.
 Haines, Clyde, R. D., Sabinsville, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Kaste, Frederick, Akron, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Lehman, Harry W., Mills, Potter Co., 7-5-36.
 Mahon, Earl, Wharton, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Menken, Henry, Germania, Potter Co., 7-6-35.
 Rawson, George W., Germania, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Shepard, Chas. T., Anstin, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Jeffers, Milburne L., Austin, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Wilson, Louis M., Wharton, Potter Co., 7-5-36.
 Worthington, S. H., Coudersport, Potter Co., 7-5-36.
 Wykoff, Warren, Cross Fork, Potter Co., 7-5-35.
 Kimmel, Rufus, R. D. 1, Ashland, Schuylkill Co., 7-6-35.
 Kublic, Chester, R. D., Port Trevorton, Snyder Co., 7-7-37.
 Green, Philip, Estella, Sullivan Co., 7-5-35.
 Mnsgrave, Robert B., R. D., Millville, Sullivan Co., 7-5-35.
 Poust, E. R., 85 S. Main St., Nangatuck, Conn., Sullivan Co., 7-5-35.
 Bnsh, Edward, Stevens Point, Susquehanna Co., 7-5-36.
 Cognetto, Francisco, 1300 Short Ave., Scranton, Susquehanna Co., 7-5-35.
 Mosher, Howard, Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., 7-5-35.
 Parmelee, F. A., Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., 7-5-35.
 Rnsel, John, R. D., Elkland, Tioga Co., 7-5-35.
 Main, Wm., Elkland, Tioga Co., 7-5-35.
 Erb, Samuel, R. D., Mifflinburg, Union Co., 7-5-35.
 Neiswender, M. E., R. D. 1, Millmont, Union Co., 7-6-35.
 Bnmp, John, R. D. 1, Kennerdell, Venango Co., 7-6-35.
 Cummings, Wm., Pleasantville, Venango Co., 7-6-35.
 Freeman, Lee, R. D. 1, Polk, Venango Co., 7-5-36.
 Harger, Arthur, R. D. 3, Pleasantville, Venango Co., 7-6-35.
 Jurkezi, John, R. D. 1, Polk, Venango Co., 7-5-35.
 Kinnear, Artimus, Tionesta, Venango Co., 7-6-35.
 Gantz, Ernest, Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-5-36.
 Hulings, C. E., R. D. 1, Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-5-35.
 Rieinger, I. C., Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-5-36.
 Torrey, Chas. W., Spartansburg, Warren Co., 7-5-35.
 Wardzinski, Martin, 2311 Reed St., Erie, Warren Co., 7-5-36.
 Kotcher, Tony, Marianna, Washington Co., 7-24-36.
 Buddenhagen, Chas., Welcome Lake, Wayne Co., 7-5-35.
 Quinn, Clyde, Seelyville, Wayne Co., 7-5-35.
 Simmons, Edward, Hawley, Wayne Co., 7-5-35.
 Grumbling, Jas. W., Seward, Westmoreland Co., 7-7-35.
 Burgess, Jean J., R. D. Mehoopany, Wyoming Co., 7-5-36.
 Crist, Raymond, 141 E. Hope Alley, York, York Co., 7-10-38.
 Bergdoll, Dr. F. F., York, York Co., 9-24-37.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF AUG., 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Amount
Adams	0	1	23	\$27.00
Allegheny	0	0	5	5.00
Armstrong	0	0	61	61.00
Beaver	0	0	6	6.00
Bedford	0	1	42	46.00
Berks	0	0	79	79.00
Blair	0	1	31	35.00
Bradford	0	0	37	37.00
Bucks	0	4	43	59.00
Butler	0	0	33	33.00
Cambria	0	3	71	83.00
Cameron	0	3	1	13.00
Carbon	0	0	7	7.00
Centre	0	3	52	64.00
Chester	0	0	69	69.00
Clarion	0	0	105	105.00
Clearfield	0	4	47	63.00
Clinton	0	2	9	17.00
Columbia	0	0	39	39.00
Crawford	0	0	32	32.00
Cumberland	0	2	25	33.00
Dauphin	0	1	28	32.00
Delaware	0	0	2	2.00
Elk	0	2	14	22.00
Erie	0	0	47	47.00
Fayette	0	2	47	55.00
Forest	0	1	2	6.00
Franklin	0	0	13	13.00
Fulton	0	0	8	8.00
Greene	0	0	7	7.00
Huntingdon	0	4	46	62.00
Indiana	0	1	53	57.00
Jefferson	0	0	59	59.00
Juniata	0	1	15	19.00
Lackawanna	0	0	19	19.00
Lancaster	0	5	75	95.00
Lawrence	0	0	24	24.00
Lebanon	0	1	24	28.00
Lehigh	0	0	32	32.00
Luzerne	0	3	70	82.00
Lycoming	0	8	54	86.00
McKean	0	0	13	13.00
Merced	0	0	22	22.00
Mifflin	0	0	30	30.00
Monroe	0	1	13	17.00
Montgomery	0	2	47	55.00
Montour	0	0	8	8.00
Northampton	0	3	11	23.00
Northumberland	0	3	30	42.00
Perry	0	0	33	33.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	
Pike	0	0	2	2.00
Potter	0	0	18	18.00
Schuylkill	0	2	52	60.00
Snyder	0	0	12	12.00
Somerset	0	1	213	217.00
Sullivan	0	0	7	7.00
Susquehanna	0	0	12	12.00
Tioga	0	2	21	29.00
Union	0	0	9	9.00
Venango	0	0	46	46.00
Warren	0	0	45	45.00
Washington	0	1	25	29.00
Wayne	1	2	7	30.00
Westmoreland	0	2	149	157.00
Wyoming	0	4	16	32.00
York	0	3	44	56.00
Totals	1	79	2,341	\$2,672.00
Number of claims for the month—1,513				

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Amount
Adams	0	1	10	\$14.00
Allegheny	0	0	10	10.00
Armstrong	0	1	53	57.00
Beaver	0	0	1	1.00
Bedford	0	0	28	28.00
Berks	0	1	43	47.00
Blair	0	0	33	33.00
Bradford	0	2	90	98.00
Bucks	0	1	33	37.00
Butler	0	0	51	51.00
Cambria	0	1	130	134.00
Cameron	0	5	2	22.00
Carbon	0	0	21	21.00
Centre	0	9	32	68.00
Chester	0	0	17	17.00
Clarion	0	0	108	108.00
Clearfield	0	1	44	48.00
Clinton	0	13	16	68.00
Columbia	0	1	38	42.00
Crawford	0	0	23	23.00
Cumberland	0	0	10	10.00
Dauphin	0	1	6	10.00
Delaware	0	0	6	6.00
Elk	0	0	2	2.00
Erie	0	0	18	18.00
Fayette	0	1	47	51.00
Forest	0	0	6	6.00
Franklin	0	1	9	13.00
Fulton	0	0	2	2.00
Greene	0	1	4	8.00
Huntingdon	0	2	35	43.00
Indiana	0	0	58	58.00
Jefferson	0	1	33	37.00
Juniata	0	0	18	18.00
Lackawanna	0	0	11	11.00
Lancaster	0	1	26	30.00
Lawrence	0	0	9	9.00
Lebanon	0	0	5	5.00
Lehigh	0	0	13	13.00
Luzerne	0	3	105	117.00
Lycoming	0	2	33	41.00
McKean	0	0	7	7.00
Merced	0	0	13	13.00
Mifflin	0	3	8	20.00
Monroe	0	0	17	17.00
Montgomery	0	7	24	52.00
Montour	0	0	2	2.00
Northampton	0	0	5	5.00
Northumberland	0	0	20	20.00
Perry	0	0	16	16.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	
Pike	0	2	8	16.00
Potter	0	0	19	19.00
Schuylkill	0	2	53	61.00
Snyder	0	0	9	9.00
Somerset	0	2	218	226.00
Sullivan	0	2	0	8.00
Susquehanna	0	0	4	4.00
Tioga	0	1	3	7.00
Union	0	0	8	8.00
Venango	0	0	29	29.00
Warren	0	0	14	14.00
Washington	0	0	8	8.00
Wayne	0	2	8	16.00
Westmoreland	0	1	166	170.00
Wyoming	0	1	12	16.00
York	0	4	27	43.00
Totals	0	76	1,937	\$2,241.00
Number of claims for month of September—939				

Photo at right shows Penns Creek as it comes from Co-burn. Nittany Mountain in far distance. Photo by Claude E. Musser, Millheim.



MISCELLANEOUS

APPRECIATION

Every Pennsylvania hunter should be a subscriber and reader of "Pennsylvania Game News," a most interesting and educational monthly magazine published in Harrisburg "in the interest of sportsmen." Its subscription price, 50 cents per year, is ridiculously small for the wealth of information and good reading each issue contains. Its companion magazine, the "Penusylvania Angler," is equally as good, and fishermen who are not subscribers are missing some mighty fine fish stories. Both periodicals are profusely illustrated. I have little or no time to hunt or fish (dad drat it), but I enjoy reading the experiences of others as told each month in these two magazines. A dollar spent for both of them would be the best buck you ever invested.—From "Pocono Mountaineer," Cresco, Pa.

Below: Who says the groundhog can't climb a tree? Gordon Helsel, Asst. Game Farmer snapped a picture of this one recently. The animal is shown hanging from a branch 25 feet from the ground.



Looking north over
Susquehanna River and
Montoursville at junction
of Loyalsock Creek. Taken
from Bald Eagle Moun-
tain.



CUCKOO VS. SNAKE

Dr. Stanley A. Brunner, of Krumsville, while driving in the Blue Mountains recently, saw stretched across the road a five foot blacksnake which was attacked vigorously by a yellow-billed cuckoo. The bird seized the snake by the tail and shook it with all the force it had time after time. This continued for some time, the snake turning toward the bird, but the bird seemed not to care. Dr. Brunner then decided to end the fight and killed the snake with his 410. The cuckoo was not even scared but slowly hopped to its nest above, which the snake had evidently attacked only to be routed.

THEY START THEM EARLY AT BELLWOOD

"Catch them young, and you'll have no trouble with them later," is a wise slogan, and many sportsmen's associations are doing a fine service by inviting Boy Scouts and other boys' organizations to meet with them and keep in touch with sportsmen from boyhood. And if such contacts were made and kept up, the next generation would leave little for our game protectors to do.

But the Bellwood sportsmen hold the record in this: at their recent banquet Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Davis brought their THREE-WEEKS-OLD baby to the meeting!!

Mr. Davis himself came all the way from Baltimore to attend.

May their example find many followers.

OFFICIAL SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	<i>Sun Rises</i>	<i>Sun Sets</i>
November	1—6:12 A. M.	4:43 P. M.
"	2—6:13 A. M.	4:42 P. M.
"	3—6:14 A. M.	4:41 P. M.
"	4—6:15 A. M.	4:40 P. M.
"	5—6:16 A. M.	4:38 P. M.
"	6—6:18 A. M.	4:37 P. M.
"	7—6:19 A. M.	4:36 P. M.
"	8—6:20 A. M.	4:35 P. M.
"	9—6:21 A. M.	4:34 P. M.
"	10—6:22 A. M.	4:33 P. M.
"	11—6:23 A. M.	4:32 P. M.
"	12—6:24 A. M.	4:31 P. M.
"	13—6:26 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
"	14—6:27 A. M.	4:29 P. M.
"	15—6:28 A. M.	4:29 P. M.
"	16—6:30 A. M.	4:29 P. M.
"	17—6:31 A. M.	4:28 P. M.
"	18—6:32 A. M.	4:27 P. M.
"	19—6:33 A. M.	4:27 P. M.
"	20—6:36 A. M.	4:27 P. M.
"	21—6:37 A. M.	4:26 P. M.
"	22—6:38 A. M.	4:26 P. M.
"	23—6:39 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
"	24—6:41 A. M.	4:26 P. M.
"	25—6:42 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
"	26—6:43 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
"	27—6:44 A. M.	4:24 P. M.
"	28—6:46 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
"	29—6:48 A. M.	4:24 P. M.
"	30—6:50 A. M.	4:25 P. M.

DR. W. B. BELL HEADS NEW UNIT

Dr. W. B. Bell, who has been in charge of the U. S. Biological Survey's Division of Biological Investigations, heads the Bureau's newly created Division of Wildlife Research, which includes also the former Divisions of Food Habits Research, Fur Resources, and Disease Control, now designated as sections of the research division. Work formerly carried on in the Division of Biological Investigations will later be organized in appropriate sections of the new unit, and a regional organization is being set up for carrying on field investigations and making contacts with universities, colleges, and other scientific agencies.

Dr. Bell, now in charge of the Bureau's consolidated research work, is a former professor of zoology at the North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and has been associated with the Biological Survey since 1916. He is the author of State and Federal biological reports, magazine articles, and other publications on the life history and habits of birds and mammals and on wild-life conservation. He has also done research work at the zoological station in Naples, Italy, and has directed numerous biological surveys in the United States.

He is a member of the Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta honorary scientific fraternities, and holds the degrees A.B., M.S., and Ph.D., all from the State University of Iowa.



CROW CONTROL

By JACK STARK

Rod and Gun Editor

Sun-Gazette, Williamsport

It is my belief, along with thousands of other sportsmen, that crows are entirely too numerous. Each year the "black robbers" take a great toll in small wild life, nor, do they confine their depredations to the living alone, but take an unholy joy in plundering the nests of game birds. Countless numbers of eggs are consumed or wantonly destroyed each season.

Crows are with us only a certain period each year, namely, the winter. It has been ascertained that during the early Spring a great migration takes place which terminates in the plains section of Canada. There the crows collect in large bands awaiting the call of advancing summer and fall when the grain is ripening in the States and they will be able to gain a sustenance off the land. Until this time they are decidedly active in the Canadian provinces.

It is estimated that great numbers of prairie chickens and young ducks hardly see the light of day before their short lives are snuffed out by a marauding, hungry crow. Likewise with ducks which would eventually find their way to the rivers and marsh lands of our country. During the Spring and Summer the crows fatten themselves in the far north, and in late Fall swoop down on the farmer and sportsman in the United States. Game is plentiful again and the farmer's crops are ripening nicely in the fields.

They return, spread out over the countryside and begin their havoc. All Fall and Winter the "black robbers" are unceasingly bent on feeding their insatiable appetites. True, a few farmer lads drag out the .22 and eliminate some, but this is not control. And control is what we need if game conditions are to improve.

In the early Winter it is the custom of the crows to collect from over the countryside and band together in roosts. Thousands gather in a seemingly agreed upon rendezvous. That is the time to properly control the crow's numbers.

Some sportsmen will rise to this and say that they have organized crow shoot after crow shoot, and accounted for hundreds of birds in a single night. This is all true and I don't want to discourage or discontinue this admirable practice, but to add another and better one to it. *Field and Stream* carried a splendid article concerning this effective program. Their figures proved interesting.

It is the plan of a group of sportsmen, during the Fall of the year, to arm themselves with repeating shotguns and visit a roost at night. Standing beneath the crowded roost, each sportsman at a given signal pumps his gun as fast as is possible. In the next morning survey hundreds of dead crows are found lying on the ground. This earnest endeavor will help in communities where the coming plan is not practical, but is pitifully inadequate in results. Dynamite is the only way.

The Illinois sportsmen were the first to introduce this economical and highly successful plan of controlling the crow's numbers. They have used it to a great advantage for a number of years and it is a wonder that such a practical scheme has not spread more rapidly.

They sought to find a place where the crows congregated in great numbers and there the base of operations was set up. In the daytime when the robber band was out in the fields the sportsmen wired the roost thoroughly and returned the main wires to a switch box. To each of the caps, interspaced through the trees, a stick of dynamite was attached. Around the dynamite a paper carton, slightly larger than the stick, was placed. In the space between stick and carton No. 6 shot was poured and the surprise trap was ready.

Late at night the sportsmen returned. The roost was crowded with crows and great results were expected. The men standing at the electrical control box set the charge off and the hills echoed with the reverberation of doom.

Next morning they returned to the scene and counted from 12,000 to 15,000 dead crows lying under the roost. This was real

control and the plan was repeated again and again.

In the charge set off there were 40 "bombs" used. The total expense, including \$8 for labor, was \$35.65. This is quite a low figure when the number of birds killed is taken into consideration. It ran 1-3 a cent per bird. Thirteen bombs can be set off for the low price of \$7.50 and the fewer the bombs the lower the cost. Each time that it is operated it is found cheap compared with the number of birds killed.

Sportsmen, we should further this task in Pennsylvania. Not only with the few crow shoots that are staged each year. Let's get together and plan a few of these control measures and help give our game a fighting chance. We don't want to eliminate the crows by any means. Crows will and should be a part of our hunting scheme, as before. Not extermination, but merely adequate control is needed. Get the farmers to permit wiring of their trees. Then when the raucous horde is settled for the night, set off the charge that will be heard 'round Pennsylvania. In future game bird shooting, at least.

STOLEN

The firearms listed below were stolen recently from the hardware store of Mr. J. E. Martin, New Pethlehem, who would greatly appreciate notification if any of them are found: 2, 12 ga. Ithaca Dbl. Barrel Hammerless Shot Guns, Nos. 434739 and 388512; 1, 12 Ga. Remington Repeating Shot Gun No. 263907; 1, 12 Ga. Marlin Repeating Shot Gun No. 3156; 1, .22 cal. H. & R. Special 7 Shot Revolver, 6" Bbl., Blued, No. 495358; 1, .22 cal. H. & R. Special 9 Shot Revolver, 6" Bbl., No. 555537; 1, .32-20 cal. Spanish Make Side Ejector, 6" Bbl., Blued, No. 222389; 1, .32 cal. Spanish Make Side Ejector, 3" Bbl., Blued, No. 8342; 2, .25 cal. Austrian Make Automatic, Blued, Nos. 21620 and 21036.

**FALL IS THE TIME TO
PLANT NUTS, VINES AND
SHRUBS TO FURNISH FOOD
FOR WILDLIFE.**



“Let’s Talk Turkey”

By HOWARD STEWART

Member, Board of Game Commissioners

IT is mid forenoon of a clear November day. A lone hunter stealthily makes his way along the mountainside. From his vantage point he carefully scans the margins of the fields below, as well as the wide “bench” and upper “steeps”, his course paralleling the mountain top as he progresses.

A scurrying squirrel attracts no more than a fleeting glance. A cottontail bounds from its form under a fallen limb and, practically unnoticed, disappears in a thicket of mountain laurel. Even a ruffed grouse, flushing explosively at his very feet, does not tempt the nimrod, nor does he even pause in his slow, painstaking advance. Stopping at short intervals, he carefully searches out each hemlock thicket, each tangle of frost grape and green brier vine, each open expanse of both woodland and clearing.

Suddenly he stops short, breathless, one

foot in mid-air is slowly lowered. Far up the mountainside, where patches of sunlight filter through the broken canopy of shedding tree tops, something has arrested his faculties, electrified his impulses.

Reflections of gold and copper hue, seemingly as from many mirrors, first assail his sight. Dark forms, moving from sunlit patch to sunlit patch, become increasingly evident. Wild turkeys! Swiftly they pass over a slight rise and disappear like wraiths into a natural “bowl” near the bottom of the topmost steep mountain slope.

Have they discovered their stalker? Are they ready to flee on swift legs or fleet wings on the first movement of the hunter? Or are they simply gorged on waste grain, or sluggish grasshoppers gleaned from the fields below, or acorns from the forest floor, and seeking a secluded spot where they may

loiter in safety until another feeding time is at hand? Only time will tell.

Follow moments of suspense, of anxiety, of anticipation. They remain within the depression. It is now a question of stalking, of noiseless approach to within gunshot, of taking advantage of every semblance of cover during the painfully slow approach. Stepping from stone to stone, where “gum” clad feet make no sound, picking mossy and leaf-free spots where possible, keeping behind evergreen, and the trunk, and thicket, more caution is taken as the distance lessens. Stepping upon a dry stick would be fatal now. The crackling of a leaf seems magnified—ominous. A few paces more, and—there they are! Ten, twelve, this season’s young, ranged atop a moss covered log, stretching, shaking, lolling in the sunshine. A yard or two away the large hen turkey stands head up, alert, seeking the slightest cause for alarm.

Seventy-five yards—too far even for BB’s. No further stalking is possible. A quick rush—they start to run. A shot at the nearest, and they take to wing. Good! They must fly in a semi-circle to gain the speed and altitude to carry them over the top. That brings them a little closer. At the crack of the second barrel the mother bird falls, but only winged, disappears in the bushes at the right. A few feathers where she fell, the direction in which she disappeared, are the only clues. The twelve still on the wing are disappearing over the mountain top, there to scatter and re-assemble in their own good time.

Now to the wounded bird. A careful scrutiny from a stump shows no movement in the more open cover beyond the thicket. No noise of running feet is heard. She has probably hidden, but where? A hasty survey of fallen branches, of holes between large stones, and beneath pine and hemlock saplings bring no result. But what is this? A fire-charred stump with dark recess on the lower side invites inspection. Sure enough, crouched in the innermost cavity is the fulfillment of the dreams of countless hunters, far more prized by the average sportsman than deer or any lesser game.

Pennsylvania still furnishes the sportsman with excellent wild turkey hunting in many counties of the State. True it is that they are not everywhere abundant as in colonial days, when Penn’s Woods offered the settlers veritable poultry yards in the forests at their very doors. However, in many of the counties lying west and south of the Susquehanna river, Clinton, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and south to Bedford and Somerset counties, this largest of our game birds has been holding its own remarkably well. In spite of modern firearms, improved highways, unemployment, with the attendant greater amount of hunting, and steady toll exacted by vermin, the turkey is actually re-establishing itself in many sections. The writer recently saw approximately fifty native wild turkeys in a single forenoon in one of the counties named.

Originally this king of game birds ranged from southern Ontario and Maine south to Mexico. It is the only race of poultry which originated in the United States. In Yucatan they had been domesticated prior to 1517, as Fernandez found them being reared in numbers by the Indians. They were intro-

duced in Spain in 1519, and in England in 1524. Thus it is that from the smaller Mexican turkey first introduced into Europe, then re-introduced into the United States, our breeds of domestic turkeys have originated. All our different color varieties, Bourbon Red, White Holland, Narragansett, etc., have been developed through careful selection and breeding, isolating, and forming new combinations of the pigments found in the plumage of the wild bronze variety. Thousands of these birds are raised on single farms and ranches, and specimens as heavy as sixty-five pounds are produced.

Just how the name "turkey" originated is not definitely known, but it was probably adopted because of the call resembling the word "turk" when used in proper intonation. When a flock is scattered in hunting or otherwise, they re-assemble quickly through repeated calling by the separated birds. This habit was made use of in early days by hunters, who through the use of various devices decoyed the turkeys to within shooting range. Artificial calling of turkeys and the use of blinds are now forbidden by law in Pennsylvania.

The northern wild turkey is a most beautiful, majestic bird. The feathers of the neck, breast and back are tipped with black, showing greenish bronze coloration, and in the sun are of delightful appearance, giving off gold and coppery reflections. These feathers were much used by the Indians for adornment and were often woven into robes and blankets.

In their habits they are largely terrestrial, feeding upon nuts, acorns, weed seeds, insects, and grain where obtainable. Very swift of foot, they prefer to escape by running when alarmed, but when closely pressed fly with strong wings at surprising speed. They volplane at cyclonic speed down a mountain side in seeking lower levels by the wing route, making a weird whistling sound while so doing. Alert and keen sensed to a remarkable degree, much skill and knowledge acquired through experience are necessary in order to successfully hunt them.

The gobblers are polygamous, and quite belligerent in the spring when collecting their harems. They fight with their beaks, although possessed of short heavy spurs. Before his mates the cock bird shows off in a very pompous and ludicrous manner, puffing and strutting in short jerky jaunts, while the erectile structures on the bare, rich purple head and neck give added emphasis to his ardor. Large old gobblers may weigh well up toward forty pounds, and in such a bird the beard, a tuft of wiry, hair-like feather structures suspended from the middle of the breast, may sweep the ground. After mating, the old gobblers separate from the hens and flock together, and at six or seven months of age the young gobblers desert the old and young hens and live the life of bachelors.

Eternal vigilance has been the price paid by wild turkeys through the centuries for the privilege of enduring and existing; beset on all sides by natural and unnatural enemies, the wonder is that they did not go the way of the passenger pigeon. Pennsylvania is the northern limit of their present day range.

What of the future in this State? The Pennsylvania State Commission is right now

putting into execution measures which they believe will rehabilitate the wild turkey in "Penn's Woods", cause it to be abundant in sections where it has long since disappeared, and offer to the hundreds of thousands of sportsmen, the stockholders in our wild life assets, wild turkey hunting such as has not been dreamed of since the days of our ancestors.

Nestled among the wooded hills of Juniata County, flanked by the Tuscarora Mountains—of Indian name and fame—what spot could be more appropriate for the location of a wild turkey farm? Here in a location which embraces all those natural advantages which should be most conclusive to successful results, more than five hundred acres of ideal turkey "cover" has been fenced and developed in a manner calculated to enable the Commission to produce enough birds for its restoration program.

This is not an experiment. During the present year close to three thousand hardy turkeys, bred from the purest strain of large Pennsylvania native stock obtainable, have been raised and are being released. These birds are being placed in localities where they can quickly mingle with their resident wild brethren, and hence more quickly learn the wiles which must be acquired in order to cope with their woodland enemies amidst new surroundings. Under these conditions they quickly revert to the ways of their forbears, instinct reasserts itself, and they are soon able to meet successfully any and all natural emergencies.

Pennsylvania's Game Refuge System has proven its worth and effectiveness in the past in the care of the deer, the bear, and smaller game species. In adopting this time tested means-to-an-end to the turkey program, fifty refuges designed primarily to meet the needs of the wild turkey have been set aside in strategic locations. Within these sanctuaries, where no hunter with a gun may intrude at any time, are found natural food plants, nuts, berries and fruit in abundance. The topography and cover are such as present the greatest natural advantages. Predators, both feathered and furred, will be kept down to a safe minimum. Here this king of birds may breed and increase, and the progeny overflow and restock the surrounding

territory. It is believed that contiguous counties will be thus restored to occupancy and a large part of the former turkey range be reclaimed.

One may inquire, "Where comes the necessary financing"? All the activities of the Game Commission are financed through the funds provided by the two dollar license fee paid only by the active hunters of the state. No single penny is derived either from taxation or appropriation. In this way also every acre of the nearly a half million acres of sportmen-owned state game lands has been purchased.

The time will never again come when, as was the case in Massachusetts in early days, wild turkeys will be so plentiful as to be sold at six cents each, and thirty pound gobblers sold for twenty-five cents. The wild bird is no longer an article of commerce. However, it is believed that, with the continued and enthusiastic cooperation of the organized sportsmen of Pennsylvania, the intelligent and sound management of the Department looking after their best interest, and the inherent qualities within the bird itself which cause it to be the remarkable game fowl it is, the time will come, and comparatively soon, when this "Thanksgiving Bird" will again grace the tables of those who seek it in its sequestered haunts.

RELEASE MANY DUCKS

As compared with many other states, Pennsylvania has probably never been entitled to consideration as good hunting territory for wild geese and ducks. And the intensive hunting of a limited supply of waterfowl by scores of hunters has further limited our supply of these birds.

As at least a partial help, the Pennsylvania Game Commission has raised on three of its game farms an ever increasing number of wild ducks annually for release on the waters of the State. This year the Commission has released from the Fisher Game Farm, the Jordan Game Farm and the Loyalsock Game Farm an aggregate of more than a thousand wild ducks. It is hoped that the release of these birds will materially improve the duck hunting in Pennsylvania waters.



HERE AND THERE W

NEW CLUBS ORGANIZED

The following sportsmen's clubs were recently organized in Washington County:

Washington Sportsmen's Association—R. L. Watson, President; Gerald Giles, Vice-President; W. E. Barron, Treasurer; and Wray Zelt, Jr., Secretary.

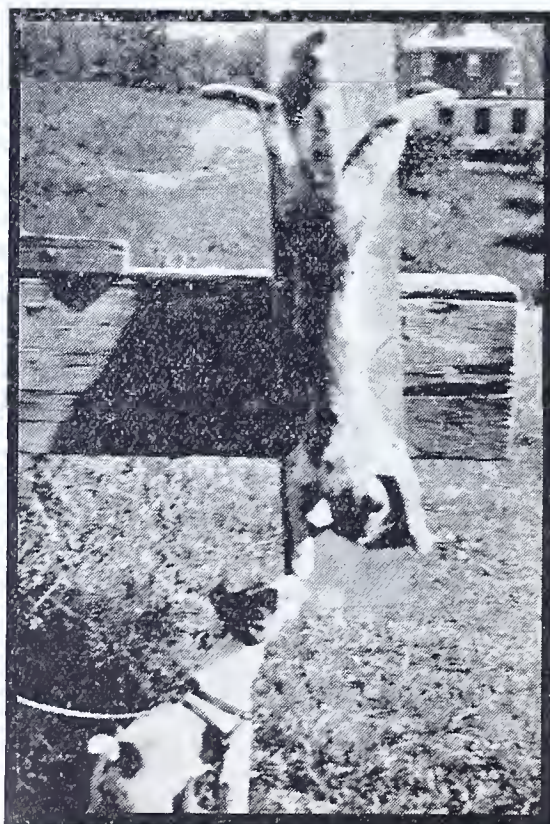
Fredericktown Field and Stream Club—Arthur White, President; Laddy Marshall, Vice-President; David Morgan, Treasurer; and William Reghetta, Secretary.

CLUB GOING STRONG

The Mohnton Fish and Game Association, of Leinbach, Berks County, just recently organized, now has over 125 members. To date they have purchased ten dozen rabbits and distributed them locally and many of their members also assisted Game Protector Lester Leinbach in trapping rabbits from the Maiden Creek Watershed near Reading, which is closed to hunting, and transferred them to other sections of the county where shooting is permitted. The organization also built quite a few winter feeding stations and have arranged to lease an area of about 16 acres upon which to establish a game refuge.

The picture below represents the sixty-second marauding cat killed by the use of trap and gun on the Groll farm in the past two years.

The marked increase in the number and variety of song birds, quail, pheasants, fox and gray squirrels and cottontail rabbits in these two short years is proof conclusive of the effects of ridding a community of these half-wild killers, such as the one pictured above. Mr. Groll (Charles, Jr.), who was formerly Deputy Game Protector for many years, enlisted the cooperation of some of his neighbors in an effort to destroy these roaming predators, with the satisfactory results outlined above.



ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I.W.L.A.

The Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Division of the I. W. L. A. was held at Hazleton, October 12th and 13th. The gathering was well attended by representatives from many Chapters throughout the State.

A very interesting and constructive program was provided, with broadcasts Friday evening and Saturday morning over Station WAZL, Hazleton.

A number of interesting addresses and instructive discussions of interest to all conservationists were enjoyed by those in attendance. The convention approved the recent action of the Board of Game Commissioners in closing all C. C. C. roads constructed on State Game Lands with the idea that they be used solely for the purpose of game, fish and forest fire protection.

Other approved resolutions will appear in later issues as the official proceedings of the convention become available.



A litter of thoroughbred Irish Setters, 5 boys and 5 girls, out of Red Pat's Nancy. Photo by the owner, W. H. Rehwinkel, Allentown.

TWO LARGE DAMS FOR WATER-FOWL ASSURED COUNTY

By action taken by the members of the Cambria County Sportsmen's Association at a meeting held recently, the county has practically been assured of two large dams to be constructed for the purpose of furnishing resting places for wild waterfowl.

These dams will be built at the expense of the Federal Government with funds derived from the sale of duck stamps.

It was agreed at the meeting to have one dam in the southern and another in the northern part of the county, the site approved for the southern project being located in what is known as Cedar Swamp, near Portage, on land now owned by the State. This dam will cover from 100 to 160 acres of land.

The location approved for the northern Cambria dam is the north fork of Blacklick Creek, between Nicktown and Belsano, at a point known as the Griffith schoolhouse. This dam will cover 30 acres.

Steps are now being taken to procure this land and to turn it over to the State.

A large number of sportsmen from every section of the county were in attendance at the meeting.

Game Refuge Keeper Herbert Diehl, of Portage, was present and explained the projects.



Mrs. Herman G. Garman, of Harrisburg, well-known field trial enthusiast, with her also well-known "Gladstone Radianee."

ACTIVE CLUB

The Yough Valley Sportsmen's Association, formed early in the year, now boasts a membership of 40 active sportsmen. The following officers were elected: Ralph Walter, Boston, President; J. N. Walton, Versailles, Vice-President; Thomas Fletcher, Boston, Secretary; and William Kees, of Boston, Treasurer.

COON DOG TRIALS

The Fifth Annual Coon Hound Field Trials were held September 22, 1934, on the P. L. Snyder Farm seven miles east of Reading, Pa., under the auspices of the Berks County Coon Hunter's Association. In spite of the inclement weather the attendance was good and a fine time was had by all.

Following are the results of the races:

Heat No. 1: 1st Tree No. 2 "Lead" owned by John Brady, Reading; 1st Line No. 11 "Ranger" owned by Henry Steffy, Reading. Heat No. 2: 1st Tree No. 14 "Trailer" owned by Francis Watson, West Chester; 1st Line No. 14 "Trailer." Heat No. 3: 1st Tree No. 16 "Spark Plug" owned by Howard Behre, Madison, New Jersey; 1st Line No. 26 "Driver," Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland. Heat No. 4: 1st Tree No. 15 "Buck" owned by Howard Behre, Madison, New Jersey; 1st Line No. 27 "Lead" owned by Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland. Heat No. 5: 1st Tree No. 34 "Buck" owned by Henry Kurz, Pennsburg; 1st Line No. 31 "Jerry" owned by Vernon Kerlin, Lambertville, New Jersey. Heat No. 6: 1st Tree No. 35 "Radio" owned by Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland; 1st Line No. 35 "Radio." Grand Finals: 1st Tree No. 35 "Radio" owned by Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland; 2nd Tree No. 16 "Spark Plug" owned by Howard Behre, Madison, New Jersey; and 1st Line No. 27 "Lead" owned by Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland.

The free-for-all was also won by No. 27 "Lead" owned and handled by Edgar Walls, Millington, Maryland (line and tree).

TH THE SPORTSMEN

"THE SPORTSMEN'S REVIEW"

The Sportsmen's Review, official journal of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's Association, Vol. 1, No. 1, copy of which has just reached the editor's desk, is intensely interesting. The main purpose of this publication is to make the clubs in the County League better known to each other and to foster a sympathetic feeling between them. The success of *The Sportsmen's Review* in accomplishing this purpose rests solely upon the cooperation of the sportsmen's clubs and of the sportsmen in these clubs.

Of course this publication has other aims. It will urge sportsmen in this district to join their local sportsmen's club if they have not already done so; it will support game legislation favored by the sportsmen and oppose that which is not; it will use its influence in the preservation of wild life, and finally (but perhaps most important) it will strive to cultivate a love of the outdoors—Nature's perfect medicine for men's sorrows.



A. F. Arzchowski, Kane, with six coons bagged in two nights. They weighed 119 lbs.

FEDERAL REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS

Contrary to general misunderstanding of the Federal Firearms Act, of January 26, 1934, no ordinary sporting arm requires registration at all; it is only machine or submachine guns and SAWED-OFF rifles or shotguns that must be registered. But *mufflers* or *silencers*—for any kind of gun—must also be registered.

That the intent of the law was unquestionably not to include revolvers, pistols and standard-sized rifles and shotguns was indicated in the statement of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in presenting the bill on the floor of Congress:

"The gangster as a law violator must be deprived of his most dangerous weapon, the machine gun. Your committee is of the opinion that limiting of the bill to the taxing of sawed-off guns and machine guns is sufficient for this time. It is not thought necessary to go so far as to include pistols and revolvers and sporting arms. While there is justification for permitting the citizen to keep a pistol or revolver for his own protection without restriction, there is no reason why anyone except a law officer should have a machine gun or a sawed-off shotgun."

HOLD MEETING

At a recent meeting the Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association went on record as unanimously endorsing the action of the Game Commission in closing the bear season and in adopting the stagger system for small game birds. At the same time they made plans to carry on an extensive feeding campaign this winter, authorizing the purchase of ten tons of baled hay for feeding deer.

Principal speakers at the meeting were: C. R. Buller, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries; Frank Brink, Fish Protector; M. E. Sherman, Division Game Supervisor; John Lohmann, Jr., Game Protector; and E. G. Ritter.

The present membership of the Association is 1,032. It has shown a steady increase from its inception. The Association has adopted and is delivering a new poster to all property owners called "IF YOU ARE A SPORTSMAN" and these have been the cause of making many friends.

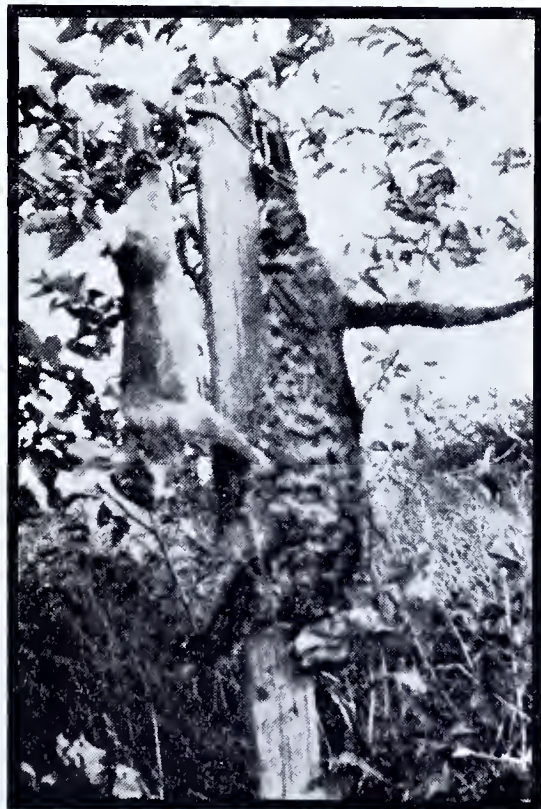
ANNUAL OUTING OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FISH, GAME AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The annual outing of the Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association was held this year on the famous French Farm near Collegeville, with a very extensive and varied program, including a dog show, trap shooting, bait and fly casting, quoits, tug of war, and other sports.

The dog show was one of the high lights of the celebration, many valuable and famous dogs being shown, including L. L. Remington's springer spaniel, Trinly, and Dr. Mitten's English setter, Blue Dan, for which he is said to have refused \$30,000.

About one hundred and fifty members were present, besides a number of prominent guests.

Below: Full grown rabbit killed by house cat. The cat was shot by Howard Loughridge, Sellersville.



The above photo shows Mrs. Edmund D. Graff, Worthington, feeding baby chipmunk with medicine dropper. She fed it every two hours for several days. The animal was one of four found in a nest while digging out a fence post hole. There were three others, two were dead when found, the other failed to respond to Mrs. Graff's kindly administrations. Mrs. Graff is the wife of Deputy Game Protector Graff. The photo was loaned by Senator Graff, the protector's brother.

ANOTHER SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONTEST FOR CONTROL OF PREDATORY CROWS, HAWKS, AND OWLS

Prompted by the increasing damage done to small game, barnyard fowls and farmer's crops by vermin, a strenuous campaign sponsored by the Central Cambria Sportsmen's Association, was held this year in an effort to control all species of predatory creatures. In the hope of providing more game for the hunter and more success in restocking programs, the Central Cambria Sportsmen inaugurated their campaign with a promise of at least \$25.00 or 50 per cent of cash collected as first prize; second, 25 per cent; third, 15 per cent; and fourth, 10 per cent in prizes to the winning places. Ten other prizes of shotgun shells, etc., were to be awarded the consecutive places of entrants. The money prizes were awarded by sportsmen's associations over the county and the shells, etc., by the hardware stores. One store donated a .22 rifle. With these prizes in view, the hunters went into the contest with vim.

Interest in the contest was at a high pitch throughout its duration. As the final results were summed up it was found that the sportsmen had killed 1,180 crows, 102 hawks, and 20 owls. This number included only the kills reported and it was estimated that nearly 1,000 more crows had been wiped out which were not turned in.



Above: Those with dogs in the top photo are John Passmore, P. L. Reagan and Paul Howry. Below are some of the women contenders. Reading left to right they are Mrs. Lynn Irvine, Mechanicsburg, Mrs. A. C. Ackerman, Altoona, Mrs. John Parks, Harrisburg, Mrs. Landis Musselman, Lemoyne, Mrs. W. L. Rockey, Harrisburg, Mrs. D. S. Longacre, Harrisburg, and Mrs. Francis Ruth, Baltimore. Bottom: Showing some of the large gallery, a get-away, and the field committee, consisting of Dr. E. K. Tingley, P. L. Reagan, W. L. Rockey, F. Neidheimer, J. Passmore, P. Howry, H. Garman, M. Motter, L. Musselman, Roy Pennypacker, F. Lamb, Chas. Forrer and John Parks.

There was some unusually fine bird work in the above entries, probably about the best ever seen in the six meets held by the Association, according to some veteran observers. The dogs covered the course well and handled their finds in splendid fashion.

Frank of Sunnyslawn, owned by Charles A. Forrer, of Rana Villa, carried off first honors in the Shooting Dog Stake brought to a close the third and last day. Second place went to Ben Florendale, owned by A. C. Ackerman, of Altoona, and third place was won by Bird River Gargoyle, owned by Mrs. J. P. Doyle, of Baltimore.

The bird work by the dogs in this event was of a very high order, with every entry handling at least one bird, and some handling six or seven. There were thirteen dogs in the competition.

As the Capital City Field Trial Association is affiliated with both the Amateur Field Trial Association of America and the Eastern Amateur Winner's Association, the winners at the recent meet will be eligible to compete in the former organization's national trials and in the eastern group's trials to be held near Buffalo, N. Y., this month.

TRIALS OPEN ON NEW COURSE

The Sixth Annual Trials of the Capital City Field Trial Association was held at their new grounds at the Army Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Lebanon County, on October 1, 2 and 3. A record list of entries were on hand, and leading dogs from many sections of the east competed.

Judges of the trials were Walter Arnold, Plainfield, N. J., and John H. Miller, Newfield, N. J.

Rumson Farm Lad, from the Rumson Farm Kennels in New Jersey, and owned by Raymond Hoagland, won the Championship Open Amateur Puppy Derby held the first day. Second place went to Hy Henry, owned by Dr. F. R. Perfect, of Lykens, and third place was won by Rumson Farm Tommy, also owned by Mr. Hoagland. Thirty-two dogs were entered. The weather being ideal, a gathering of several hundred persons attended each day's events.

Many of the visitors from other states highly praised the fine field, intimating it was one of the best in the east.

Winners in two events were chosen the second day, with Hector's Carolina Jack, owned by Dr. E. K. Tingley, of Marietta, President of the Association, taking first honors in the Open Amateur All-Age Stake and Eagle Wing, owned by Robert Bell, of Gettysburg, finishing first in the Novice All-Age Stake.

Lambertville Dan was second and Julianna was third. The former is owned by Thomas Carmody, of Lambertville, N. J., and Julianna is owned by George Rogers, of Medford, N. J., Secretary of the English Setter Club of America.

In the Novice All-Age Stake second place was won by Goldie Spots, owned by Pat Reagan, of Steelton, Secretary of the Capital City Association, and third place went to Tim's Tim, the property of Dr. D. H. Nissley, of Lancaster.



NOTED PHYSICIAN AND SPORTSMAN DIES

Dr. Lewis S. Aspey, a prominent physician of Westmoreland County and one of the best known sportsmen and conservationists in the State, died at his farm home, near Scottsdale, Friday evening, September 14, after an illness of thirteen weeks with a complication of diseases.

Dr. Aspey's death removes one of the most ardent sportsmen of Western Pennsylvania and an active and zealous worker for the preservation of the great outdoors and all that should go with it. Himself an expert and enthusiast in practically every phase of outdoor sport, he was always eager to help extend the opportunity and interest in such activities to all other men.

He kept through life a boyhood enthusiasm for fishing and hunting, and the pleasure he got from these sports made him one of the most active members of several sportsmen's organizations, especially those which approached the matter from the viewpoint of a greater use of the outdoors by and for all.

Unusually expert himself with both fly rod and shotgun, one of the best practical wing shots in the State, and always with the finest types of hunting dogs in his kennels, a great part of his interest in life was given to make better hunting and fishing for all others.

HUNT CRIPPLED BIRDS

Mark down crippled birds and make an effort to find them, if at all possible, says C. O. Emery, of Butler. You may be leaving an unusually fine specimen on the forest floor to become food for some predatory creature, or to linger there and die under a log, when a little close observation and trouble would reward you and give your friends a finer appreciation of your shooting ability.



Unusual Game Lands

OF ALL the almost half a million acres of State Game Lands bought by the Game Commission with a part of the sportsmen's own hunting license fees—without the help of a single cent of taxes—one of the most attractive and one of the most promising is State Game Lands No. 57, in the Mehoopany territory of Wyoming County.

For some years sportsmen familiar with the lands owned by the Pennsylvania Lumber Company in the Mehoopany Creek country dreamed and hoped more and more for something to make possible the acquirement of these lands (from which the merchantable timber had been removed) as ideal hunting grounds for the sportsmen of the State.

The Board of Game Commissioners likewise had their eyes on these lands and finally came to terms with the owners, and in 1931 title to a tract of 13,000 acres passed to the Game Commission. Later on, the Commission succeeded in making further purchases of adjoining lands from the Trexell, Stull, Jennings, Thompson and Everhart estates, till the Mehoopany State Game Lands now comprise practically 25,000 acres in one body. In other words, about forty square miles of the Mehoopany territory, by nature unusually well suited to game, is now and henceforth dedicated to return to the conditions of the primeval forest, with the further guaranty of all needful restocking, and consequently the certainty that it will be forever a paradise for the sportsmen of the whole Commonwealth.

But as with other forest lands, it was necessary to construct roads, trails and firebreaks, both for protection from forest fires and to give the sportsmen practical access. This gigantic problem was solved when the Civilian Conservation Corps was created by the National Government and Camp No. 102, with two hundred men, was assigned to this work, and under the command of Capt. Schoenkoff, of the U. S. Army, and with Roy Wooten in charge of work programs, these young men are fast working out the desired improvements.

As with all State Game Lands, a sufficient number of capable refuge keepers will be assigned, to police and protect the property, superintend the restocking of game, and so forth.



A sportsman is he who counts the hours—a hunter counts the game.

\$25.00 REWARD

A reward of \$25.00 will be paid by Sears, Roebuck and Company for the return of the following gun and the detention of its possessor: 12-gauge Winchester pump, model 12, serial number 1677201. Gun was stolen from their Pottsville store. In the event that the party having this gun is picked up, the manager of the store, Mr. C. J. Deutsh, will immediately furnish a warrant; also he will pay the reward.

← Time Out for a Snack.

More About Dogs



From time to time the question is asked by hunters, "What is the difference between a shooting dog and a professional field trial dog?" Dr. E. K. Tingley, of Marietta, well known dog fancier, sportsman, and President of the Capital City Field Trial Association, interprets their respective merits, and we are indeed grateful to him for the following remarks:

"Truly, a good field trial dog is nothing but a high class shooting dog, and a high class shooting dog is not a pottering, point-at-everything type that works only a short distance ahead of you and is so careful that he points many times before he actually locates game. A high type shooting dog is one that goes out and hunts his country, varying his range according to the type of country he is hunting over, nevertheless, a dog that hunts and not one that creeps along for fear he will find a bird and flush it. A high type shooting dog goes about his business in a dashing, spirited way and keeps up that type of hunting as long as in the field. When he scents game he points it intensely with a high head and tail (if he has good style), and after the bird is flushed and killed, or missed, when sent on he goes out to hunt more game with the same eagerness and the same dash and spirit. The field trial dog of the professional type simply runs harder, goes wider in country where he is trained to work, finds his game and handles it with the same style and in the same decisive manner as the shooting dog, does not break point or chase but remains on point after the bird is flushed and the dog shot over until sent on by his handler. Any dog not so behaving should not be placed in a professional or high type field trial exhibition. Dogs usually seem, in open competition of a professional character, to carry a world of style, have tremendous speed, hit their birds with a bang, and are never seen crawling or creeping up on their game. They have keen noses and scent their game at a great distance, and if they are great dogs they have their game accurately located. Some hunters may have, unfortunately, seen some field trial dogs placed that were not finished on their game, and that were not up against good shooting dog competition; or perhaps the dogs were working on liberated birds, weak or perhaps crippled, giving off very little scent, and under trying conditions the dogs erred. Therefore the impression they gained has been bad rather than one of admiration which the writer feels sure they would have gained had they attended some of the trials which it has been the writer's privilege to attend in the South, where as many as five to ten covies of quail have been handled by each of perhaps a dozen dogs competing in a trial, and every dog performing perfectly both as to handling and on game; or, had it been their privilege to attend some of the pheasant trials in the North they could have seen a splendid performance on the wily ringneck. In these trials the dogs, as a rule, do not run so wide but if they do and their game will lay for them they handle with the same precision as the quail dogs do in the South. One must see bird dogs under natural conditions to properly and honestly judge them.

"In the Buffalo Derby Championship last Fall, derbies, so-called professional field dogs, found and handled game like masters. Bird after bird was handled by the dogs running in the National Championship Stake in a masterful fashion. 'Village Scout,' 'Marietta Joe,' 'Nepkin's Carolina Bill,' 'Nepkin's Sport,' 'Hexer's Carolina Jack,' and many other good dogs have been seen to do superb work on pheasants. They run wide and show endurance and finish, and have splendid noses for all kinds of game. These dogs mentioned have won many times in professional competition and have been placed only when their bird work has been perfect, and have handled well, and deserve the merit which has been awarded them. My feeling is that hunters should attend more field trials and obtain a better idea of what high class bird dogs are doing in competition where conditions are suitable for good performance. Most of the professional bird dogs, as they grow older, become pets of their owners and make the finest shooting dogs, imaginable. This may not be true, however, of some of the dogs which they have seen, which never have been properly finished or which possibly never had sufficient brains to develop into worthwhile dogs either for field trial or gunning."

HELP SPREAD THE WILD GRAPE

The Game Commission recently sponsored a cooperative game food planting program by C. C. C. Camps, sportsmen's associations and others interested in wildlife conservation. The plan is to cut up wild grape vines and spread these smaller shoots over wider areas. These cuttings will take root quickly and grow rapidly, thereby increasing the grape supply many fold within a comparatively short time. To facilitate this work, the Game Commission will furnish pruning shears to the various C. C. C. Camps on State Game Lands, and Hon. Adolf Muller, President of the Game Commission, a prominent nurseryman, will send sample cuttings, together with instructions showing how to plant them properly, to responsible officers at the various C. C. C. headquarters.

Sportsmen and others interested in increasing food for wildlife also are urged to help spread the wild grapes whenever they come upon them. Slips about the thickness of a lead pencil, and not less than six inches in length, preferably from this year's growth, will serve the best purpose. About 85% of the cutting should be buried, leaving at least one bud above the earth. This program merits the support of every sportsman and nature lover in the State.

SAVE THE BITTERSWEET

Save the bittersweet. This appeal applies to all those who so thoughtlessly remove these vines for decorative purposes.

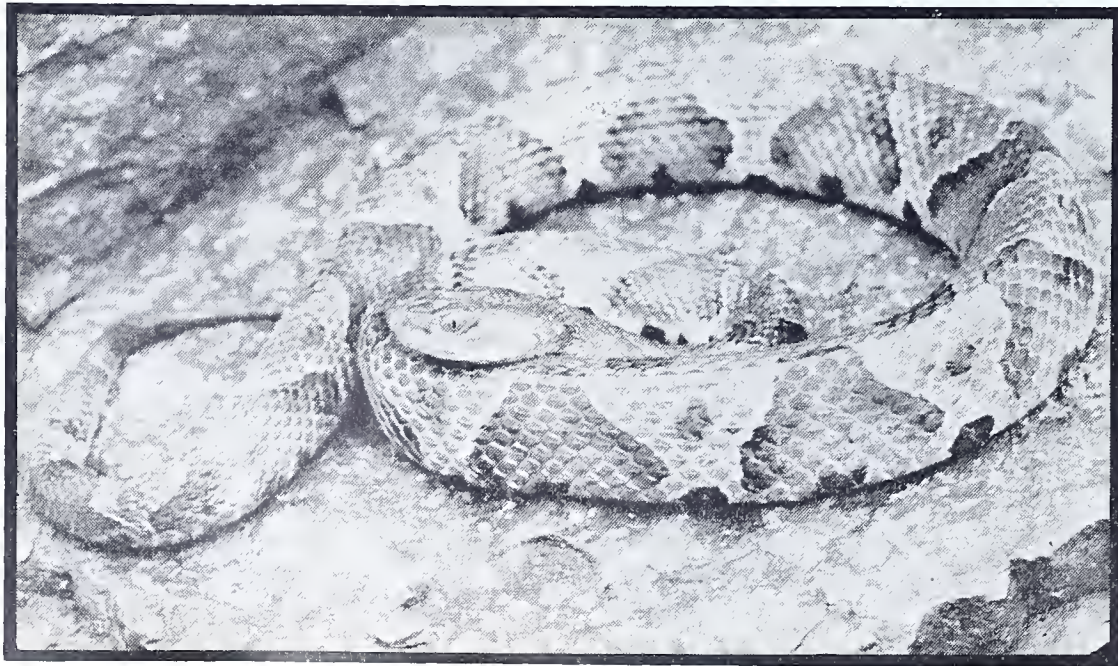
Climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) is a twining shrubby vine found rather commonly in many sections of Pennsylvania. It occurs in open woods, along the edge of woodlands and along farm fence rows which have been permitted to grow up to briars and shrubs. The orange scarlet globose berries are very ornamental in autumn and early winter.

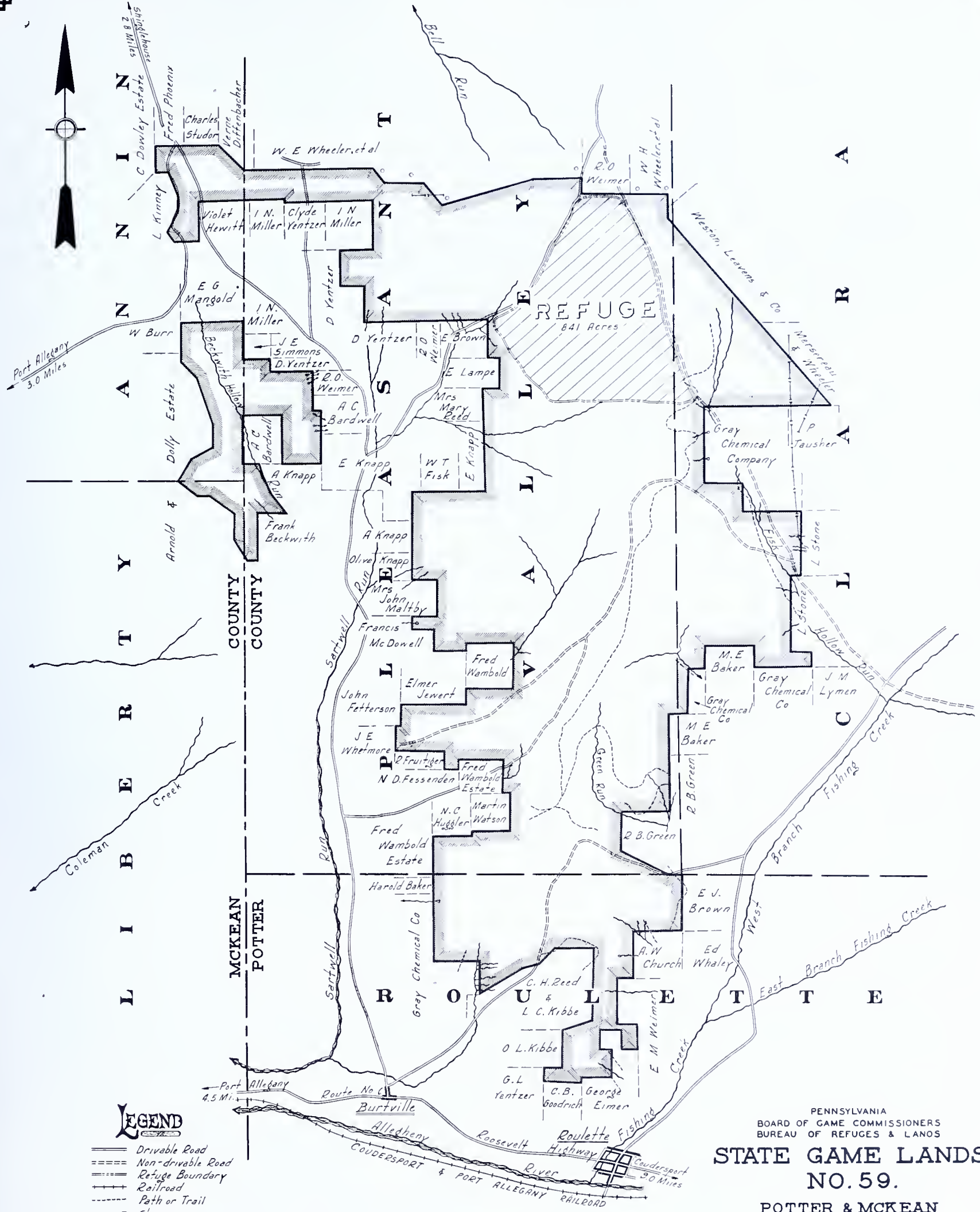
Bittersweet is also extremely attractive to game and other birds as food. It furnishes much of the normal diet of birds in sections where it is abundant. Grouse, wild turkey and quail, in particular, are fond of it. The obtaining of sufficient natural food is very difficult for birds during the winter months and the fact that the berries of the bittersweet persist for a long time makes them particularly desirable as food for game as well as song birds.

Of course no one is to be condemned for a desire to adorn his home with this beautiful shrub, yet the satisfaction it gives in a vase should not by any means equal the satisfaction it gives to a hungry bird when a well filled vine is discovered during the bleak cold days of winter when the ground is covered with snow.

The game in any locality will increase up to the amount of its available food, and no further. It is, therefore, to the interest of sportsmen to do anything possible to increase the food supply in their section. A great contribution can be made by urging everyone to discontinue the use of bittersweet for home decoration and encourage its being left to grow where it serves a more useful purpose in the Creator's scheme of life.

COPPERHEAD—Photo by LaMar Mumbar.





LEGEND

- Drivable Road
- - - Non-drivable Road
- ===== Refuge Boundary
- ++++ Railroad
- Path or Trail
- ~~~~~ Stream
- - - - - Pipe Line
- o Oil Well

PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

**STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 59.**

**POTTER & MCKEAN
COUNTIES**



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



THANKSGIVING

Brave and high-souled Pilgrims, you who knew no fear
How your words of thankfulness go ringing down the years;
May we follow after; like you, work and pray
And with hearts of thankfulness keep Thanksgiving day.

—ANNETTE WYNNE





DECEMBER, 1934



IT DOESN'T PAY TO SLEEP ON YOUR POST

Vol. V, No. 9

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



P35.34

Pennsylvania

Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

●

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given



HELP THE GAME NEWS

In order to facilitate publication of future issues of the GAME NEWS it will be necessary to adhere strictly to a dead-line for all contributions. This dead-line has been set for the first of each month, and inasmuch as we will work a month a head on each issue it is essential that all material for a forthcoming number be in our editor's hands not later than the first of the month preceding. In other words, copy for the January, 1935, issue must be submitted on or before December 1st, and so on throughout the year.

It is also our plan not to include mention of any organization meeting, rally, field day, etc., where such events have already taken place unless there occurred at these gatherings programs or activities which are of vital interest to other sportsmen, and from which they can benefit.

Our purpose in adopting this policy is to reserve all possible space for constructive and useful subjects. An announcement that such and such a club held its annual meeting at such and such a time is of no particular interest generally, but if it mentions winners in certain competitions, such as trapshooting, dog trials, etc., or of some unusual vermin control or winter feeding campaign that is to be launched, it is of special interest and we will be only too glad to make it a part of the sportsmen's column.

This of course will not exclude announcements of important events which will take place either during current or subsequent issues. In this manner others will learn about your contemplated programs BEFORE they take place, rather than after.

It is our purpose also to further increase the circulation of the NEWS, and to accomplish this task we hope you can assist us in every way. At present we are doing everything possible to expand under a somewhat restricted budget, and this handicap, coupled with that of not being able to advertise, makes our problem difficult. If you are an enthusiastic supporter of the NEWS and will boost it among your membership we will be only too glad to cooperate by furnishing sample copies in reasonable numbers for such purpose.

WHY A SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION?

MEN who have had no active experience with a live sportsmen's organization frequently ask what is the use of a local sportsmen's association, what can it do, and who or what will benefit by it?

The answer is simple, that such an activity will make a better type of citizens, and consequently a better community to live in, to say nothing of a greater fish and game supply.

Fishing is not merely fish in the pan, nor hunting merely meat in the pot, and there will be no continued interest in either when there is no longer a good prospect for use of creel or hunting bag. Fishing and hunting, for the normal man, carry with them far bigger returns in health and outdoor recreation. Very few really great personalities have ever grown up wholly without touch with forests and waters and the wildlife that normally goes with them.

A more obvious service of such an organization is as a forum for the exchange of ideas. In this manner local sportsmen, *as a body*, may come to decisions as to what they wish the law making bodies to do for fishing and game propagation and preservation. No man can expect his representatives in Congress or the Legislature to agitate for action he individually desires. Nothing can be accomplished in this way. It takes group action—a signification of what sportsmen in a community as a whole desire—in order to start the ball rolling.

In any community where no sportsmen's organization exists the men really fit to represent the sportsmen are far too busy to canvass their district man by man to find out each individual opinion or desire. A live sportsmen's organization—and still better, a county federation of local groups—solves this whole problem.

Sportsmen's organizations have one great purpose—to safeguard their heritage of hunting and fishing. To do this they must stand firmly behind the administrators of their interests—the Fish and Game Commissions. To do this their aims should be progressive and their suggestions constructive. To do this they must subdue the individual agitator who hurls bombs of criticism because he

has been discriminated against in one way or another. This latter demonstration is not only made by individuals. Some clubs, hopelessly misguided and misinformed, have sought to revenge some imaginary grievance. Some clubs have lost sight of the very purpose for which they organized. Their meetings have become not the business-like and social gatherings originally intended, but a rendezvous for a few discontented individuals who spend whole evenings denouncing the activities of their fish and game departments because of some imaginary mistreatment. Some groups have seen fit to make a great issue out of the fact that one county or one section received one more crate of rabbits or one more can of fish than they did, not knowing nor bothering to determine the Commonwealth's system of game and fish distribution, and probably not caring one way or the other. Organizations which make issues of such trivial matters, which seek to tear down the work of conservation instead of building it up, will in less time than it takes to tell lose the high-minded, intellectual and very often influential men which are so necessary in any association. Men of such calibre will do everything constructive but they will not sacrifice time to attend meetings which are supposed to be progressive in spirit and inspiring in fellowship but which turn out to be hotbeds of argument. Associations of this kind hinder rather than help the sportsmen.

A progressive and constructive sportsmen's club inevitably fosters the spirit of good citizenship, the spirit of law observance and law enforcement IN GENERAL, whether such an end is consciously in view or not.

When the people of a Commonwealth see sportsmen's organizations habitually and vigorously enforcing the game laws they soon come to resent the violation of other laws.

IF YOU HAVE A LOCAL SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATION, GET BEHIND IT AND IF YOU HAVEN'T, ORGANIZE ONE!

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.



Ely's Hound Hunting Club organized by well-known Chestnut Hill sportsman,
Newbold Ely. Mr. Ely in foreground

Photo by LaMar Mumbar

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

ACQUISITION OF STATE GAME LANDS

The aggregate area of State Game Lands as of November 1, 1934 is 452,960 acres. This acreage is distributed in forty-seven of the sixty-seven counties of the State.

Since the September issue of the *GAME NEWS*, the last issue containing an article on the land purchase program, a total of 22,851.3 acres in fifteen counties were conveyed to the Commonwealth. The seventeen tracts making up the 22,851.3 acres are here listed:

VENANGO COUNTY, *Plum and Cherrytree Townships*.

Two tracts were added to State Game Lands No. 96:

Hammermill Paper Company .. 324.6 acres
Jennie M. Irwin 79.7 "

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, *East Cameron Township*.

Effe G. Llewellyn et al., conveyed 413.6 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 84.

WYOMING COUNTY, *Forkston and Noren Townships*.

A. A. Stull and A. L. Stull, conveyed 5480.4 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 57.

LUZERNE COUNTY, *Bear Creek Township*.

Two tracts were added to State Game Lands No. 91

Lily Lewis Kilner 403.1 acres
Hugh R. Lewis 4,930.7 "

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, *Spring Brook Township*.

John P. Miller conveyed 195.3 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 91.

YORK COUNTY, *Lower Chanceford Township*.

Walter A. Kilgore conveyed 9.6 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 83.

BLAIR COUNTY, *North Woodbury, Woodbury and Huston Townships*.

Oakley S. Havens and Charles A. Patterson conveyed 2226.8 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 73.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, *Boggs Township*.

Thomas V. Gould, et al., heirs of William A. Gould, dec'd, conveyed 1,180.3 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 98.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, *Cass and Clay Townships*.

Edward M. Greene and Raymond Greene, Executors under last Will and Testament of Calvin Greene, conveyed 1,323.4 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 99.

CENTRE COUNTY, *Burnside Township*.

Joseph J. Rhoads, Robert J. Kelley, and others conveyed 3,311.0 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 100.

JUNIATA COUNTY, *Lack Township*.

Rannels J. Kennedy conveyed 142.1 acres which were added to the Turkey Farm.

PERRY COUNTY, *Saville and Madison Townships*.

Harvey S. Bogar conveyed 740.7 acres which were added to State Game Lands No. 88.

ERIE COUNTY, *Conneaut Township*

CRAWFORD COUNTY, *Beaver Township*.

M. F. Bramley conveyed 881.2 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 101.

ERIE COUNTY, *Amity and Union Townships*.

Chester C. Faulkner and Sherman F. Faulkner conveyed 178.3 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 102.

CENTRE COUNTY, *Union Township*:

Helen B. Blair, et vir conveyed 1030.5 acres which will become State Game Lands No. 103.

22,709 acres of the 22,851.3 acres conveyed are State Game Lands and 142 acres have been added to the Turkey Farm in Juniata County.

Dr. Williams in "Who's Who"

The 1934-35 edition of *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA* will include Dr. Samuel H. Williams, member of the Game Commission from Pittsburgh. Dr. Williams is Professor of Zoology at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Williams plunged deep into tropical jungles for specimens for his zoological classes. All his expeditions, except one meander through Mexico's tropics in 1924, have been to the same country—the region between the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers, the largest and least explored jungle area in the world. This region Dr. Williams calls "Green Hell." From there in 1925 he brought back monkeys, tapirs, peccaries (wild pigs), jaguars, beetles. In 1927 he scrambled his way over a waterfall five times larger than Niagara and gained the plateau of Mt. Roriana (8,000 ft.), the "Lost World" of Sir A. Conan Doyle. Two years ago he was back again among the Black Djuka tribesmen. Like all jungle pedestrians, he has run the gamut of jungle experiences. In the September issue of the quarterly *PITTSBURGH RECORD*, Pitt's Alumni publication, he recounted many of them.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS MEET IN CONSERVATION CONCLAVE

Two worthwhile resolutions were adopted at the recent meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at Montreal, Canada; one for a land policy to coordinate forest and wild life production, and another that sub-marginal lands be used for such purposes as wild life production and soil, water, and forest conservation, rather than for agriculture.

James Brown, Game and Fish Commissioner, of Vermont, was unanimously elected President of the International Association for the coming year. Other officers named were: Vice-Presidents, J. L. Farley, California Game and Fish Commission and William H. Reinhart, Conservation Commissioner of Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Ray P. Holland, New York; and General Counsel, Lee Miles, Arkansas.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ISSUES NEW ARBOR DAY AND BIRD DAY BULLETIN

The Department of Public Instruction has just issued an unusually interesting 48-page Arbor Day and Bird Day bulletin (No. 82), with very numerous programs and suggestions for informing the school children of the Commonwealth and enlisting them in the conservation of birds, trees and flowers.

It would seem to furnish the fullest, clearest and most "workable" suggestions of any publication on the subject that we have ever seen, and the Game Commission, as well as nature lovers in general, will be greatly indebted to the Department of Public Instruction if the teachers of the state avail themselves of these suggestions. For, if faithfully used in our schools, the inevitable result will be a generation who will need little exhortation and no compulsion to conserve and foster Pennsylvania's great resources of birds, trees and flowers and all other desirable wildlife.

The value and enjoyment of this bulletin are greatly increased by a large number of most excellent and wisely selected illustrations.

The bulletin is largely the work of the late Miss Helen Purcell, with the cooperation of a number of individuals and agencies, both from the Department of Public Instruction itself and from other departments and commissions of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, of the Game Commission, is credited with the article on "The Value of Birds to Man."

LATE HATCHES OF QUAIL

On October 5th, Dr. Apgar, the Commission's photographer, photographed a wild quail on her nest beside a road on the Loyalsock Game Farm.

On October 12th, another wild quail was photographed on her nest in the old orchard on the same Game Farm. In photographing this bird it was necessary to hold back the high grass over the nest, and on being disturbed by this the quail set up an excited "peeping" and left the nest and pecked at Mr. Greenwood's hand as long as he held back the grass. When he released the grass and took his hand away the bird went back and settled down on her nest again.

Re-visiting on the same day the nest discovered on October 5th, it was evident that these eggs had hatched meantime and the young departed with the mother.

Both still and moving pictures were taken of these late-nesting quail.

ATTENDS CONFERENCE

The editor was invited to address the annual convention of the New York State Conservation Commission at Syracuse on Nov. 21, but illness prevented. Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, Associate Editor, attended however, and reports a most interesting and constructive program.



OLD AND NEW METHODS OF PHEASANT PROPAGATION

By V. T. WARFEL, Superintendent, Jordan State Game Farm

DURING the past two years the raising of ringnecked pheasants on the Pennsylvania State Game Farms has changed from a cumbersome hit and miss method which produced negligible results, to a modern scientific method which is producing gratifying results.

This change was effected through the installation of modern forced draft incubators and electric hatchers and colony brooder houses equipped with modern electric hovers. The success of the new method has been demonstrated by raising nineteen thousand pheasants on the Jordan State Game Farm during the 1934 season with less labor, and on about seven per cent as much rearing field area as was required for raising approximately seven thousand pheasants during the 1932 season, the last season domestic hens were used for hatching and brooding purposes at the State Game Farms.

The mechanical method of hatching and brooding pheasants has a number of advantages over the recently universal method of hatching and brooding with domestic hens. Several of the more important of these advantages, listed in the order in which they are encountered during the process of incubating and brooding, are:

a. No disease or parasites carried to the Game Farms by hens brought in for purpose of setting.

b. Amount of labor necessary for hatching operations greatly reduced.

c. Higher percentage of eggs hatch good strong chicks.

d. Mortality of chicks greatly reduced and losses due to unfavorable weather during first few days in rearing field practically eliminated. Loss of chicks tramped by hens entirely eliminated.

e. Mechanical brooding in colony brooder houses requires only about seven per cent of the ground area per bird in the rearing fields required by the old hen-hatching method.

f. Each rearing field employe can care for and raise approximately twice as many birds through the colony house electric hover method as would be possible through the old hen brooding method.

Each of the above listed advantages has

a direct effect upon the cost of each bird raised, or, in other words, helps the men in charge of the Game Farms in their efforts to produce for the sportsmen more game for hunting than that portion of the license fee allotted for propagation work could purchase or secure in any other way.

The effect which each of these advantages has upon the amount of game furnished the sportsmen in return for their money which is expended in propagation work may be realized by briefly considering each phase of the work and comparing the results obtained under each method.

When hatching and brooding with hens on a large scale, as necessary on the State Game Farms, it is impossible to keep a flock of poultry large enough to supply the number of hens required for setting as needed; therefore it was necessary to go about the country and purchase broody hens wherever available, and as it was necessary to bring in approximately two hundred hens per week during the peak of the hatching season, we could not be as particular about the source of these hens as we would like to be, with the result that often hens brought to the farms for hatching purposes were found to be carriers of various fowl diseases which would prove fatal to the young pheasants, and a great majority of them brought lice or other parasites to the farm, all of which endangered the lives of the young pheasants.

With the method now in use at the State Game Farms this danger is entirely eliminated—the freshly gathered eggs are placed in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected incubators, in a likewise thoroughly cleaned and disinfected incubator house into which no fowl or bird of any kind, except those newly hatched there, has ever entered.

During the hatching season of 1932 eighteen thousand eggs were set under hens at the Jordan Farm. This required one thousand hens, each of which had to be removed from the nest and allowed to feed and water and exercise every day, and each had to be given a thorough dusting with lice powder at least three times during the period of incubation. The work of caring for these hens, preparing and cleaning nests, etc., consumed

1165 hours of labor, at a cost of \$407.67 for hatching operations alone, for eighteen thousand eggs set, and produced thirteen thousand chicks, all of which were taken to the rearing fields. During the 1934 season thirty-three thousand eggs were set in the incubators and required but 324 hours labor at a cost of \$113.40 to complete hatching operations, producing 24,300 good chicks, 22,200 of which were placed in the brooders and 2,100 shipped as day old chicks.

With the old method of hatching with hens it was difficult to produce good live chicks from more than seventy-one or seventy-two per cent of the eggs set, as a large number of eggs were broken by the hens and chicks crushed in the nests after hatching. Our 1932 record shows 922 eggs, or 5 per cent of all set, broken by the hens, and 1,062 chicks (7.8 per cent of all hatched) were killed in the nests. Good chicks representing 71.7 per cent of the number of eggs set were taken to the rearing fields as the net result of these costly hatching operations.

When hatching with hens, setting was discontinued about the middle of June because the chicks produced from the eggs set up to that time would tax our brooding coops and available rearing field area to maximum capacity. Therefore, in comparing the new system we will compare the results obtained from the number of eggs set up to a corresponding date, which in 1934 was 24,176 eggs set, from which 18,502 good healthy chicks were produced, representing 76.5 per cent of all eggs set, as against 71.7 per cent obtained through hatching with hens, a gain of nearly 5 per cent or approximately 1200 chicks.

When brooding the chicks with hens many of the young chicks were tramped and killed by the hens scratching in the coops, and many contracted bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, diarrhea and other diseases as a result of getting chilled on the damp ground, picking droppings from the old hen, etc., with the result that of the thirteen thousand placed in the rearing fields in 1932, less than seven thousand, or only about fifty per cent

of those placed in the rearing fields, were raised to releasing age.

Now the chicks are taken from the hatcheries direct to warm, dry brooder houses where they are well protected from the weather, and with no hens to tramp on them or transmit disease to them, with the result that eighty to eighty-five per cent are raised to releasing age. In 1934 our brooder houses were filled the first time by June 8th, having placed 11,043 birds in them, of which 9,488, or nearly eighty-six per cent, were raised, despite the fact that the temperature dropped below freezing several nights after the first hatches were placed in the brooders.

Now that we have considered the difference in the results obtained in hatching and rearing percentages, we come to one of the most important advantages of the mechanical brooding system, and one which affects the cost of the birds from several angles. That is the small rearing field area required by the new system as compared with the extensive rearing field area occupied by the old hen brooding system. When brooding with hens it was necessary to place the small coops, each containing one hen and twenty chicks, about fifty feet apart each way in the field, so the chicks would return to their own coops; otherwise more birds would go to some coops than the hen could cover, while some would be vacant. Therefore, in brooding the thirteen thousand chicks placed in the rearing field in 1932, of which less than seven thousand were raised, approximately thirty-five acres of rearing field area was occupied by the 650 small brood coops, and approximately only 200 birds were raised per acre.

This season from 200 to 250 chicks were placed in each brooder house each filling, these houses setting about 75 feet apart, and all were filled twice without moving, the birds being confined to wire runs which were moved to fresh ground for each brood, and by this method nineteen thousand birds were raised, occupying but six acres of rearing field space, raising something over three thousand birds per acre of rearing field area occupied.

The maintenance of rearing fields being one of the most costly factors of pheasant propagation, this is a very important matter and greatly affects the cost of each bird raised. Rearing fields should be occupied only every other year and should be plowed, limed and seeded during the idle year to clean the ground of any filth or contamination and to produce a fresh crop of green food and shelter for the following year. Thus it is readily seen that this reduced rearing field area per bird greatly reduces the cost of labor, lime, seed, etc., necessary to maintain sufficient rearing field area for the production of such large numbers of birds. Likewise, the extent of the area which must be protected from vermin, and which must be covered several times daily in feeding and watering the birds, also greatly reduces the labor costs, as it requires much less labor to care for the birds in groups of 200 to 250 in houses 75 to 100 feet apart than is necessary to care for the same number of birds in groups of 20 in coops 50 feet apart; and for that reason it is possible for each man employed on the rearing field to care for many more young birds under the new method than was possible under the old.

Another item affecting the cost of the birds is the source of heat for hatching and brooding purposes. A carefully kept record shows that under the old method, considering the labor entailed in collecting the hens, the cost of feeding them and the difference between the purchase and selling price of the hens, the average cost of supplying heat for hatching and brooding by this method was about eighteen cents per bird raised.

With each of the above listed items effecting a reduction in the cost per bird raised, it is readily understood that under the new system the sportsmen of Pennsylvania will receive more game for that portion of their money expended for game propagation than ever before, and that the birds raised are of sound quality is indicated by the fact that seventeen thousand of those raised at the Jordan Farm this season have been distributed in twenty-seven counties, extending from the shores of Lake Erie to the West Virginia line, and from the Ohio line east to the Allegheny Plateau section in the north-central part of the State, and favorable reports as to the quality and vitality of these birds, their strong flight and ability to take care of themselves in the open have been received from all sections in which they were stocked.

Other evidence of the ruggedness of these brooder raised birds is the fact that approximately one thousand of the 1933 hatch were held at this farm last winter to furnish breeders for this season. These birds were held in a cleared field, with no shelter except a few bundles of corn stalks set up to break the wind, and although the winter was unusually severe, with temperatures of twenty below zero and lower, and with a great deal of strong wind and driving storms, there were no losses from exposure or disease. So we are convinced the change from the old hit and miss method of hatching with hens to the modern mechanical method of hatching and brooding is one of the greatest steps ever taken by the Game Commission toward increasing the pheasant shooting throughout the Commonwealth and giving the small game hunter the greatest possible return for his money.

QUAIL WENT BACK HOME

A couple of years ago the Oklahoma Game Commission thought it would be a good idea to plant some blue quail in Oklahoma. The blue quail, to hunters in these parts, is the Mexican or scaled quail. He would rather run than fly. And how he runs! The commission ordered several hundred scaled quail from Mexico. The birds were trapped across the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass, bands put on their legs, and they were shipped to Oklahoma. The next year the Oklahoma commission decided some more quail were needed for planting. So they ordered another bunch from Mexican officials. The traps were put out again. When the "haul" was made several quail caught the year before, still wearing bands that had been put on when they were shipped to Oklahoma, were in the traps.

From the parts of Oklahoma where the Mexican quail were released to Eagle Pass is a distance of 1,500 miles or more. That's quite a jaunt for nearly anything or anyone, let alone a quail that prefers to run instead of fly.

A QUARTER FROM EVERY LOVER OF WILDLIFE

Some of the western states are putting on statewide drives for every citizen to contribute at least twenty-five cents toward feeding wildlife this winter.

While the Pennsylvania Game Commission, at least, has no intention of fostering any such organized movement in the Commonwealth, it is nonetheless most heartily in favor of such a sentiment and practice. The Commission each winter allots from the aggregate of income from hunting license fees a more than generous amount for winter feeding where necessary, and so keeping alive the game already produced. But even this large expenditure is a very small part of the amount needed by our game, especially in a severe winter, and it would be only intelligent self-interest—to say nothing of humane sentiment—for everyone who loves wildlife to give voluntarily, even cheerfully, further money or time and effort toward the solution of this most important problem of winter feed for the things of the wild. No use to produce or legally protect game or non-game wildlife, and then leave it to starve.

Naturally, the leaders in such additional feeding will be the sportsmen's organizations. But if we are to have sufficient feeding done, it can no more be left wholly to the sportsmen's organizations than it can be left to the Game Commission alone. Every man or woman who has even a humane sentiment in this matter must in some way do his or her part.

Any such contribution of food itself, or of money to purchase food, may be entrusted to the local sportsmen's association, to be expended in addition to their own contribution. But in many respects it will in the end really mean more if the donor himself or herself put out the food, whether in the way of feeding song or insectivorous birds around one's own home, or by taking it to suitable feeding places in field or forest.

And even those not interested in game as such should remember that the Game Commission is interested in song and insectivorous birds equally with the game species. Their attitude, official or personal, is by no means, "It's a fine day, let's go out and kill something."

NEW JOB FOR PROTECTOR

On August 25, Game Protector Ambrose Gerhart, of Montgomery County, called at the Eastern Penitentiary in order to secure permission to shoot stray dogs that were roaming at large on that property and killing game. Mr. Gerhart did not know that there was a strike within that institution at the time he called at the office to inform the Captain that he would be on the reservation. Captain Leightheiser, in charge of the Penitentiary, immediately instructed Mr. Gerhart to put on his belt, holster and gun and assist them in handling the prisoners until the State Police and the Highway Patrolmen arrived. He assisted there until 5 P. M., guarding doorways and patrolling the property.

WATERFOWL ABUNDANT

Several pairs of swans, a number of wild geese and several large flocks of wild ducks were observed on the river at Columbia during later September, near the breast of the old Columbia dam.



The Hi

By Hon.
Board of Ga

THE hunting of wild animals as an amusement and recreation has been one of the favorite occupations of the human race since earliest times. Classic art has many examples of the lure of the chase; Diana, the Roman goddess of hunting, was usually depicted armed with bow and quiver and often grasping a deer.

The popularity of this goddess was very great and the temple of Diana at Ephesus, erected at public cost in 620 B. C., became one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It is said that Alexander the Great paid a large sum for a treatise on hunting, by Aristotle, and descriptions of the chase abound in classic literature.

The earliest form of hunting of which we have record is falconry or hawking—the practice of using trained falcons and hawks to bring down birds and small game. This sport was known in China some 2,000 years B. C. and in Japan, India, Arabia, Persia and Syria as early as 600 B. C.

Falconry was introduced into England from the continent about 750—according to early historians, King Alfred the Great had “incomparable felicity” in hunting and hawking. From then until about 1650 falconry was followed with an ardor that no other English sport has ever evoked. It became the favorite recreation of the aristocracy during the middle ages, and hunting dogs and hawks were forbidden to the yeoman and peasant in all feudal constitutions.

After the Norman conquests, in 1066, falconry became the sport of country gentlemen and courtiers alike. Strictest regula-

tions were made as to the class of hawk which each man in his rank and degree might keep, and social standing could easily be determined by the hawk or falcon carried on a man's wrist. A list of these ran as follows:

“The Eagle and the Vulture for an Emperor; the Gersfalcon and the Tiercel for a King; the Falcon and Tiercel gentle for a Prince,” etc., through the various ranks of nobility, down to “The Merlin for a Lady; the Hobby for a Young Man; the Goshawk for a yeoman; the Tiercel of a Goshawk for a Poor Man; the Sparrow-hawk for a Priest; the Kestrel for a Knave.”

One object of falconry was to provide delicacies for the table, and herons were considered a choice dish. These and various sorts of game were captured mainly by hawks in the days before “villainous salt-petre,” as an historian of that day termed gun-powder, was introduced.

As early as the fourteenth century hunting was a recognized sport in Europe. Some idea of its popularity may be gained from a writer of those times who records that King Edward III of England carried on one of his military expeditions to France “thirty falconers, all carrying hawks; thirty hounds and as many greyhounds, so that every day he could hunt or hawk at his pleasure.”

A treatise on the comparative advantages of falconry versus the hunting of the stag and wild boar was written by the Chaplain of King John II of France while that monarch was a prisoner in England in 1359.

It was called “A French King's Hunting Book,” and contains much information on the sport, besides colorful descriptions of the various forms of hunting.

This chaplain, in spite of Papal edicts forbidding the clergy to hunt and hawk, was an experienced and accomplished sportsman, and his description of the points of a good greyhound has become a classic on that subject.

Some of his arguments in favor of falconry are most enlightening as to the elaborate scale of the royal hunt of those days. He uses as an argument the fact that a single stag-hunt cost the King 100 livres (approximately five hundred dollars). The stag or boar-hunt, he points out, required a huge retinue of hunt-servants, fine horses, a pack of buck-hounds and other costly equipment. Whereas falconry required “only a couple of good road-horses (not hunters) and four good spaniels who can range well, to bring in the game.”

He follows his argument in favor of falconry with vivid descriptions of a royal stag-hunt, of boar and wolf-hunting, and hare-coursing with greyhounds, pointing out that hare-hunting was the one sport which could be enjoyed by men of all estates.

One can picture the royal hunt setting forth from one of the gorgeous chateaux of the lovely Loire Valley in France; or from a royal hunting-lodge in the vast forests of Germany or England. The elaborate and brightly-colored costumes of the King and his nobles, attended by their retinues of handsomely liveried hunt-servants; the spir-

History of Hunting

HOWARD STEWART, Member,
Game Commissioners

ited horses with their magnificent trappings; the pack of well-trained hounds, chosen for their melodious voice in full cry; the music of the huntsman's horn; the noble stag or ferocious wild boar, driven from the shelter of the forest by fleet greyhounds—all this must have formed a picture of royal splendor that has never been equalled in any other age.

The chase was followed by a hunt-supper or "stag-dinner," where great joints of venison and roasted boar's heads were devoured and washed down with mighty flagons of "nut-brown ale." All this reads like a sportsman's dream of Utopia; but when one remembers the poverty and oppression which made it possible, few of us would exchange our own age, with all its problems and uncertain future, for theirs.

In the early history of hunting the fox was treated with scant courtesy. The sport in those days consisted only in drawing him out of his earth with terriers, and although the chase of the fox above ground or in the open was described in books of sport of the Elizabethan age, the final cause of fox-hunting was still the destruction of "noxious vermin." A writer of the day says: "No law is given to the fox, but to hares and deer, because they are beasts of chance; but it was never accounted either cruelty or foul play to knock foxes or wolves on the head as they can be found, because they are beasts of prey."

Even as late as the early years of the nineteenth century there were districts in England where the church bell was rung when a fox had been marked to ground, "to summon every man who possessed a pick-axe, a gun or a terrier to hasten to the spot and lend a hand in destroying the noxious animal." But within the last hundred years fox-hunting has developed into the most popular sport of Europe and the status of the fox has been elevated till it is protected by popular feeling.

In America fox-hunting dates from a very early period. A pack of fox-hounds was imported from England by Lord Fairfax of Virginia in 1642, and there were many privately-owned packs about Philadelphia, Baltimore and further south, in colonial days.

Previous to the Norman Conquest there were no restrictions against the hunting of game, except a general law prohibiting the hunting of game on Sundays. So far as is known, this was the earliest game law. A subsequent law prohibited monks from hunt-

ing in the woods with dogs, but all other classes of society were at liberty to hunt over the country at large, except that the King's hunting was not to be interfered with. Wherever the King elected to hunt, all others had to vacate until the King and his followers had passed.

After 1066 hunting became the sole privilege of the nobles and the common people were prohibited, under severe penalties, from the hunting of game. A writer of that period says: "To gain the right of killing a partridge required fifty times the amount of property as to vote for a Knight of the shire, and under the Conqueror it was as great a crime to kill one of the King's deer as to kill one of his subjects."

These stringent game laws, which became known as Forest Laws, frequently drove the Saxons and common people in general into rebellion. Many of them, as in the case of the historic Robin Hood, became outlaws.

During the middle ages the game laws of England were framed so as to secure to the landed aristocracy the exclusive right of taking game, and these must have the license of the King to hunt, even upon their own estates. The chase was the prerogative of the King alone, the nobles deriving their hunting privileges from the monarch as their overlord. The Abbot of St. Denis was forbidden by Charlemagne to kill the deer in his own forests, and even among the nobility the privilege was often withheld. By the sixteenth century a correct use of the language of sport had become the recognized outward and visible sign of a gentleman, owing to these sport distinctions.

These laws were gradually relaxed, but it was not until the time of William IV (1830-37) that the hunting laws were finally modified to include all classes of sportsmen.

In America the game laws have always given the right to hunt to all classes. In 1623 the Plymouth Colony declared fowling, fishing and hunting to be free, except in certain private property; with the restriction that wild game and fishes must not be molested during the season of reproduction and must be allowed free and unobstructed passage to their breeding grounds or waters.

A book on hunting, written about 1550, gives the open season for various classes of game in the following quaint terms of the Church calendar:

"The time of grace beginneth at midsummer and lasteth to Holyrood Day. The Fox may be hunted from the Nativity to the Annunciation of our Lady (March 25th); the Roebuck from Easter to Michaelmas; the Roe from Michaelmas to Candlemas (February 2nd); the Hare from Michaelmas to midsummer; the Wolf, Fox and Bear from the Nativity to the Purification of our Lady."

The taking of birds was allowed only from the 15th of March to the 15th of August.

A couplet from Shakespeare says: "He is no woodsman that doth bend the bow, To strike a poor unseasonable doe."

The development of hunting implements, from the spear and primitive bow of prehistoric times to the modern rifle and other firearms, has had a striking effect upon the history of hunting. The six-foot long bow of mediaeval Europe was for more than a thousand years the only projectile weapon for hunting and warfare, and bowmen of that period attained a remarkable proficiency in its use. All men between the ages of sixteen and sixty were forced by law to practice archery.

The long bow was followed by the cross-bow, a missile-throwing weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock that contained a groove to guide the missile, a notch to hold the string of the bow, and a trigger to release it.

The cross-bow seldom killed outright and wounded deer were a common incident of the chase. A diarist of the time when the cross-bow superseded the long bow as an instrument of woodcraft laments this change as "a sorrow to sportsmen of the old school, as well as to those concerned for the ancient defense of the realm."

Firearms are said to have been first used in Europe in the fourteenth century but were not in general use until much later. With their improvement the use of the bow rapidly declined. Modern stag-hunting in Europe differs from our deer-hunting in America to a very marked degree. Packs of hounds are used and the hunters are mounted. Much the same method is used as in fox-hunting. The season in England is from August 12th to October 8th, and from March 25th to May 10th.

In France the wild boar still abounds in some districts and is hunted much as in the middle ages. Wolves are still hunted in Russia, as well as bear. In bear-hunting the poles and knives of other days, used for encountering the bear afoot, have been discarded for dogs and rifles.

Although modern hunting has lost much of the pageantry and splendor of early days, and changed economic conditions have revolutionized the sport, there are many advantages for the present-day sportsman. Good roads, modern transportation and equitable laws make it possible for the humblest citizen to enjoy this noble sport which was once the prerogative of kings.



Here and There

Guns Stolen

The following guns were stolen from the Roberts Hardware Company, Sharon: Winchester Model 12-12 Gauge repeating shotgun, No. 68537; one Model 14-35 cal. Remington repeating rifle, No. 127951. If found please notify the above company immediately.

SPORTSMEN PLAN WAR ON VIOLATORS

At a recent meeting of the L. S. L. Sportsmen's Association the club decided to reward those persons who help enforce the game laws of the State. It was decided to pay a reward equivalent to 20 per cent of the amount of the fine—not to exceed \$5 in any one case—to any member of the Association who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of any game or fish law violator.

It was also decided by the club to stage a crow shooting contest to extend from November 1st to April 1st. Besides the prizes offered for the greatest number of crows shot during that period, the regular club bounty of five cents for each crow will be paid. Club members only are eligible for the contest and bounty.

Courtesy cards will be distributed by the club to land owners and farmers to exhibit on their lands. The proposed wording for the cards is: "Hunters, you are welcome. Take care of my livestock, fences and family. Do here what you would want me to do on your land." At the bottom of the card will be printed the offer of the club concerning game violators.

THE "SPORTSMAN'S NEWS"

As a means of further stimulating interest among sportsmen of Erie County, the county branch of the Sportsman's Council, Division "F", recently started publication of a local sports news bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, of which just made its appearance on October 20. This little tabloid is known as the *Presque Isle Sportsmen's News*. Subsequent issues will be published each month on or about the 20th.

AUTO KILLS BIRDS

An autoist was driving along a highway in Greene County when his car crashed through a heavy flock of blackbirds, killing 113, according to count.

BEWARE, MR. CROW

J. R. Fox, of White Haven, says the sportsmen of that section have started another war against the crow.

During the past two months three crows were trapped and then released after numbered bands had been placed around one leg. These numbers are in Mr. Fox's possession and any one shooting a crow with one of these bands is entitled to \$10.00 in merchandise at his store.

REWARD of \$10.00

Will be paid for information leading to arrest and conviction of any person violating game laws or destroying property.

Please respect this owner's property. He is your friend.

BELLWOOD SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

WALTON LEAGUE TRIALS ATTRACT BIG GALLERY

Spirited competition marked the three stakes of the Fall field dog trials of the Berks Chapter of the Isaak Walton League on the Reading Country Club grounds, with C. S. Jones, of Harrisburg, and A. K. Kettering, of Annville, as the judges. The trials attracted a gallery of over 1,000 spectators.

The Amateur Open All Age Stake, with nine starters, was won by Wendell T. Jay, of Wyomissing, with the setter bitch, Jay's Sue. Second honors went to the Pottstown entry, Linefield's Uncas Dixie, a pointer, owned by Jay J. Hartung, while Miss Elizabeth Lingle's setter, Ben's Pride, a Wernersville nomination, was third.

A classy puppy, Sassy Royal Carney, owned and handled by John H. Davis, Jr., of Reading, won the Puppy Derby Stake, 17 starters, after excellent hunting and ranging. I. W. Day, of Muhlenberg Park, won second honors with Gentleman Jim, while Eight Bells, the entry of Sylvester Fake, of Reading, placed third.

The Berks County Shooting Dog Stake, with the J. Blackwood Cameron trophy at stake, was won by Louis Lingle's setter, Sunny Ridge Ben, a Wernersville entry. The pointer, Blue Mountain Mitzie, owned and handled by Robert D. Bausher, of Hamburg, was awarded second prize, while Russell J. Hoffmaster's setter, Tyrus, won third.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!

**PROTECT AND RESPECT THE
LANDOWNERS' PROPERTY**

Do not damage his crops, his fences, or injure his Livestock

You Depend on Him for Your Sport

Your misconduct may bar us all.

Help keep the land open for

Hunting and Fishing

OBEY THE LAW

Sponsored by the
Lancaster County Sportsmen's Asso.

R. L. SULLENBERGER, Pres.
WM. RUDY, Sec.
JOHN HARSH, Treas.

re With the Sportsmen

Stolen

The following guns were stolen from the Hartstein Hardware Company, East Pittsburgh:

Shotguns: 1 Winchester Model 12, 16 ga. pump, #690391; 1 Winchester Model 12, 12 ga. pump, #660793; 1 Fox double, 16 ga., #364692; and 1 Stearlingworth double, 20 ga., #3615579.

Rifles: 1 Winchester Model 54 Hornet, 22 cal., #40794A; 1 Marlin Model 93, 30/30 cal., #A1835; 1 Marlin Model 93, 30/30 cal. #A1446; 1 Savage Model 99, 303 cal., #338291; and 1 Stevens Model 75, 22 cal., #7432.

Please notify the East Pittsburgh Police Department, East Pittsburgh, (Michael Tansey, Chief).

WILL RAISE RABBITS

The Lebanon Valley Fish and Game Association, located at Hershey, has leased a plot of ground and expect to raise rabbits to restock favorite covers. This group of aggressive sportsmen have been conducting some excellent vermin control and winter feeding programs. Its president, V. R. Brenneman, says, "Our Association is small, but our spirit great."

VIOLATES GAME LAWS

When members of the State Liquor Control Board raided the home of James Fink, at Port Matilda, in search of illegal liquor they found no evidence of liquor around the premises but they found hanging in the cellar a quarter of a recently slain deer. Fink was placed under arrest for violation of the game code. He was arraigned before Squire English, of Port Matilda, and being unable to pay his fine and costs was committed to the county jail to serve a sentence of 104 days.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

The Lappawinzo Fish and Game Protective Association held Farmers Night at their club house, Thursday evening, October 25, 1934. Over 500 farmers and sportsmen attended. There was a fine program of eats, entertainment and speaking. There is a very close relationship between the sportsmen and the farmers in Northampton County and annually the sportsmen entertain the farmers just before the hunting season.

MORE ABOUT CROWS

The State of Washington is conducting an anti-crow campaign on an interesting basis. One crow has been caught and liberated bearing a leg band marked \$300; another with a \$50 band; two with \$25 bands; twelve with \$10 bands; twelve with \$5 bands. The Washington sportsmen are knocking crows out of the sky right and left, hoping to bag the \$300 tag; but, failing that, even \$5 doesn't grow on every crow.

LOST OR STOLEN

Rabbit hound belonging to M. D. Erney of Enola. Bitch, standing 24" high, weighing between 40 and 50 lbs. Practically all black except for a gray-brown breast and legs, this color extending up the hind legs to the tail. Three rear nipples on right side have been removed. Answers to name of TRIM.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

G. A. Deichman, Foreman of C. C. C. Camp 101, Elk County, while traveling between Penfield and Clearfield one evening, saw two animals fighting on the highway about fifty yards ahead of his car. As he approached closer the creatures broke away from each other, and one, the smaller of the two, took a few steps toward the auto and dropped dead. It was a large house cat. The other animal slunk to the side of the road and stood there long enough for Deichman to observe it closely. It was a bob-cat.

GOVERNMENT URGES PROGRAM OF SMALL REFUGES FOR WATERFOWL

While for economy of administration the Government is confining its land purchases for wild waterfowl refuges to large consolidated areas in their main breeding grounds and along their flyways, the Biological Survey and many state game commissioners are urging land owners to establish all small ponds and lakes on their lands as inviolate sanctuaries, and so develop a nation-wide system of these small-area refuges, a vast total in the aggregate, and an immeasurably valuable supplement to the Government's work.

This movement originated with certain state game commissions and is already being fostered by other states.



ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

You are using this property by courtesy of the LAND OWNERS

Be a real Sportsman and be as careful of this property as though it were your own. Do not destroy property, tear down fences, leave gates open, or shoot close to the buildings or livestock. Your thoughtlessness or unsportsmanlike conduct may bar us all.

Help Keep This Land Open To Hunting

REWARD

The L. S. L. Sportsmen's Association, Orrstown, Pa., will pay to any member of the Association, 20 per cent of all fines collected, (not to exceed \$5.00 in any one violation) for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons violating the Game or Fish Laws of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the year 1934. Make all information direct to your local Game Protector.

LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

One Human Life is worth more than all the Game you will ever kill.

To be a Sportsman . . . Act like one

L. S. L. Sportsmen's Association, Orrstown, Pa.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BIRD DOG TRIAL ASSOCIATION

The Susquehanna County Bird Dog Field Trial Association, a new organization in the county, held its first trial meet Saturday, October 13th, near Montrose. The interest and enthusiasm was great enough that not even a freezing temperature backed by a strong wind could keep the bird dog men from the trial field. There were twenty-two entries for the meet. Six in the Puppy Class, ten in the Shooting Dog Class, and six in the All Age Stake. Cups of corresponding values were awarded as follows:

Puppy Class: 1st prize, "Snap Blast," owned by Don Halsey, Binghamton, N. Y.; 2nd prize, "Lady Cyclone," owned by Audley Oakley, South Montrose; and 3rd prize, "Greedy Girl Belle," owned by G. H. Fish, South Montrose.

Shooting Dog Class: 1st prize, "Roman Bean's Cyclone," owner, Don Halsey, Binghamton, N. Y.; 2nd prize, "Betty," owner, W. D. Getter, Susquehanna; and 3rd prize, "Jerry," owner, Chas. R. Sims, Great Bend.

All Age Stake: 1st prize, "Chance's So Big," owner, Thomas Hrisko, Binghamton, N. Y.; 2nd prize, "Rex's Queen," owner, Dr. Sullivan, Johnson City, N. Y.; and 3rd prize, "Michael Broome," owner, Stewart Morse, Binghamton, N. Y.

The judges for the event were James Shappee, Horseheads, N. Y. and John Van Brunt, Elmira, N. Y.

The officers of the local organization are Ernest Benninger, Chairman, Dimock; Rex Tuttle, Vice-Chairman, New Milford; and Chas. R. Sims, Great Bend, Secretary.

—R. C. Anderson, Montrose.

McKEESPORT CLUB ACTIVE

A live wire organization is the McKeesport Sportsmen's Association and its officers are doing everything possible to keep it such. At present it has over 300 members. Officers of the club are V. L. Foster President; F. P. Hartman, Vice-President; G. E. Davis, Secretary; and W. G. Gretzler, Treasurer.



This sight is covering the heart area. Shoot so the bullet will pass through the shoulder joint if the deer is broadside to you. Shoot low and forward.

SLAUGHTER OF DEER BY AUTOS RISES TO ALARMING PRO- PORTIONS

An average of a *deer a day* killed by autos on one seven-mile stretch of highway—how's that for "civilization?"

That is just what has been taking place on the newly surfaced highway from Clearfield out to Game Refuge No. 2,—worse even than the slaughter along the Sandy Ridge section of the Tyrone-Philipsburg highway for the past few years.

What is to be done to stop such needless waste? Warning signs placed by the Highway Department help somewhat to relieve the situation, but apparently only with the saner and more reasonable drivers,—the brainless speed maniacs still "step on it" and risk their own lives as well as that of the deer, especially on each highway newly opened or improved. And most of them belong to the hit-and-run clan and push the accelerator still farther down if they are lucky enough to escape without serious injury to themselves or their machines,—what's a crippled or killed and wasted deer to such as they? One sometimes is almost forced to wish for the return of old Dobbin and the buggy,—the horse, at least, usually had some sense.

"TAILS" OF WOE

The country correspondent from up Cascade way says that a farmer's wife stretched a new clothesline one evening, and the next morning was surprised to see a possum and her four youngsters had taken possession and were hanging from the line by their tails. With great presence of mind she clamped a clothespin to the tail of each, and now expects to realize on them when the game season opens.

DO SNAKES SWALLOW THEIR YOUNG?

"Do snakes swallow their young?" I submit the following actual experience which I shall never forget: When a farmer lad mowing out a fence row I heard, as near as I can describe it, a noise very much like that of air, under pressure, passing into or out of a container. I observed a very large garter snake lying about five feet from where I was, and just beyond the reach of my scythe, with its mouth wide open, and there were several smaller snakes which seemed to fly from different places in the grass, etc., into her open mouth and disappear. I killed the large snake, and by pressure on the carcass I forced nine snakes about eight inches long out of it.—G. M. McDonald, Attorney-at-law, Reynoldsville.

TAGGING THE BUCK

District Forester Charles E. Zerbe, of Galitzin State Forest vouches for the truth of the following story, as told him by Ray Cummings:

Near LaJose, in Clearfield County, during the 1933 deer hunting season, it fell to the lot of a sixteen year old hunter to have an experience in killing his first buck which possibly has never been duplicated.

While on watch, sitting on a stump, a fine buck came within range, and was promptly "dropped" by a well placed shot. Having been told on purchasing his license and being furnished with a tag, that it was necessary to tag a deer after its killing, he stood his gun against the stump, then tied the game tag securely to an antler. While returning for his gun, he turned quickly upon hearing a noise, and was dumbfounded to see his quarry disappearing in the undergrowth. Grabbing his weapon and giving chase, he heard a shot, and was near enough to see the buck fall, far down the mountainside. Another hunter appeared on the scene coincident with his arrival, and prepared to take possession.

"That's my deer," the boy greeted him with. "Like heck it is, I just killed it," was the rejoinder. "I've got my tag on it," the boy came back. "You are dreaming," again came in response. "Well then, look for yourself," said the youthful nimrod. The sportsman—and he was a true one—thereupon lifted up the buck's head, and there sure enough, on the antler next the ground, was a tag properly filled out. "Well I'll be d—," replied the hunter, "any boy who can catch a deer in the woods and tag it has earned his trophy. Take it, the buck is yours."

SHOTGUN MADE OF AUTO PARTS

The United Press says a .410 gauge shotgun which shoots an excellent pattern was made at Delbert, Texas, by Earl W. Pedigo with only the parts of an old Ford car and truck.

The National Rifle Association says of his accomplishment: "Mr. Pedigo is a purely amateur gunsmith and his ability to manufacture the practical weapon indicates the futility of anti-firearms laws which aim to keep guns from criminals and must necessarily disarm innocent citizens and sportsmen. An organized band of criminals would be able with ease to duplicate Mr. Pedigo's accomplishment and then terrorize the unarmed citizen."

The parts which were used in the manufacture of the rifle are: Barrel, turned from steering column. Breech sleeve, from piece of axle. Bolt, from front wheel spindle bolt. Firing pin, from throttle rod. Bolt handle, from Model "T" magnet. Bolt handle ball, from truck differential. Trigger, from piece of frame. Trigger guard, from body brace. Trigger spring, from coil. Extractor, forged from magnet.

Gray squirrels were once so numerous and caused so much damage in Ohio that a law was passed requiring every male citizen to deliver 100 squirrel scalps every year or pay a \$3.00 cash fine. This law was passed in 1808.

AGAIN THE QUESTION WHETHER A SNAKE SWALLOWS HER YOUNG

Roland T. Trump, of Glen Lyon, reports that some years ago he and two companions killed a large copperhead, and in killing it broke open its stomach with one of the blows from a club, whereupon thirty to forty young snakes, some four inches long, came squirming out of the wound and began crawling away in all directions, though most of them were killed before they succeeded in escaping.

No question is raised as to the truthfulness of the account, but Mr. Trump himself recognizes that it is still the old question whether these young had been swallowed for protection, or were just ready to be born.

ANNUAL HUMANE TRAP CONTEST

For the eighth consecutive year, The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y., announces its annual humane trap contest which will close April 30, 1935. The contest is open to everyone so get your trap ready now and write the association for an entry blank and further particulars.

EAGLE'S FLIGHT TIMED AT 120 MILES AN HOUR

"Swift as an eagle in its flight" means about 120 miles an hour.

That, at least, was the speed attained by a golden eagle observed in the Scottish mountains by Dr. F. Frazer Darling, who had an opportunity to time the bird over a three and one-half mile course. At the same time the eagle made an altitude gain of a thousand feet.

Dr. Darling has reported the details of his observation to *Nature*.

STOLEN

Below: Sire of setter bitch stolen from Shuman Brothers, Bloomsburg, Pa. Bitch marked same as sire, except she lacks black spot on back above tail. License 3027 and 3028. Name of Bess. Several teats missing due to previous operation.



EXTRA PRISON GUARDS WILL DRIVE OFF DEER

Extra guards have been put on night duty at Rockview Penitentiary, not to prevent prisoners from escaping, but to chase away deer that have been playing havoc with the late fall vegetables which prison officials want for use in the cannery. As high as 13 deer have been seen in the vegetable patch at one time in the early morning hours and the damage they have already done runs into hundreds of dollars.

The prison is located close to the Nittany Mountain range, where deer have been quite plentiful for some years past. From reports of woodsmen and motorists who have driven through the mountainous sections of Centre County, deer are unusually plentiful.

MEN FIND BUNNY WAS BEING STARRED DOWN BY RATTLER, KILL LATTER

Yes, a snake does charm a bird or an animal, holding it at will with the piercing, compelling gleam of the reptilian eye until he is ready to sink his deadly fangs into his prey and devour it. If you are one of the "doubting Thomas" variety, just ask Grover Condon and William Keeler.

Recently Grover and William were traversing the Four Mile Road just beyond the old Alex Wallace camp when they spied a half grown rabbit sitting in the middle of the road. The rabbit ignored the approaching car and continued to stare at some object to the side of the road. Stopping the car the men approached the stone-stiff frightened bunny and the buzzing of a rattlesnake was heard. A closer investigation showed a partially coiled giant rattler, which later proved to be 49 inches in length, looking directly at the rabbit, his forked tongue darting back and forth to the music of the death bells.

Fortunately, the men were armed and it required but one shot to finish his snakeship and liberate the little bunny, which, when the bullet pierced the snake's head, thus breaking the optic spell, scampered off into the brush.

Another to join the now famed "Buzzer" Club was Alex Rowles, Clearfield hardware truck driver, who became eligible for club membership when he killed a black rattler on the Four Mile Road recently. It measured 39 inches.

MINK, SLAYER OF 30 PHEASANTS AND FOUR TURKEYS, DIES

W. J. Deneen, keeper of the game refuge near Ligonier, discovered that 30 pheasants and four turkeys had been killed at the refuge within two nights.

Maintaining a watch he surprised and dispatched a mink that had been responsible for the killings.

PROSECUTIONS

During October officers of the Game Commission brought 233 prosecutions. Charges were of a miscellaneous nature, including hunting and trapping in close season, hunting without license, carrying shotguns while training dogs, and aliens possessing firearms and dogs.



ABOVE DOG LOST

ENGLISH SETTER, Male 2½ years old. Medium sized. Answers name "SKIPPER." Will come to call. \$50.00 REWARD (No questions asked) for return to COMMANDER S. J. ZEIGLER, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

APOPLEXY LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG BIRDS

Apoplexy caused one-fifth of the deaths among birds in a group of cases reported to the British Aviculture Society. Pneumonia, concussion of the brain and enteritis were the other leading causes of death in this list.

If these facts surprise bird fanciers and veterinarians, it only bears out the contention of Dr. Donald R. Skillen, of La Canada, California, that more should be known of bird diseases.

DEER KILLED

In September farmers killed 394 deer to protect property. This is the largest number ever killed in any single month by farmers. Chief damage was to winter wheat, apples, buckwheat, and late vegetables.

Duck Stamps

The issuance of migratory wild water fowl hunting stamps has been authorized by the Biological Survey at all post offices of the first, second and third classes.

Stolen

Following stolen from auto of W. F. Stillwagon, 316 E. 12th Ave., Homestead, Pa.—Hunter's license tag No. 18475, Co. No. 2, also black leather coat, corduroy lapels, sheep skin lined, size 42.

Feeding Game in Winter

This article will supersede Bulletin No. 11, entitled "More Food For Upland Game," which has been condensed and made a part of the Game News in order to reduce printing costs. Reprints, for which no charge will be made, will be available for sportsmen and others who are interested in this important phase of wildlife conservation.



Refilling
Wire
Basket
Feeder

IF wild birds and animals are to live and propagate normally they must have an abundance of natural food. When there is a scarcity of natural food, due either to failure in fruit or nut crops, or to deep snows which cover nuts, seeds, and grit, it becomes necessary to supply food by artificial means. In Pennsylvania it is particularly important that game birds and animals be cared for in these days of strenuous hunting, when 600,000 sportsmen range the woods and fields in the fall. To meet the ever-increasing demands of the hunter, game animals and birds must propagate to the limit of their natural ability; and to do this they must be healthy and well nourished. The importance of keeping game in sound condition cannot be too strongly impressed in the minds of sportsmen throughout the country, and particularly is this true within a thickly settled and industrial State such as Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners fully realize this and, through their Game Protectors and Refuge Keepers, constantly endeavor to supplement the natural supply of food with grains placed in shelters. Sportsmen, too, throughout the State are becoming more and more interested in this vital phase of game conservation work. The natural food supply can be augmented by two principal methods: first, the planting of various kinds of shrubs, trees, vines and grasses which will eventually produce nuts, berries, and seeds desirable as food for game; and second, the distribution of grains, nuts and dried plants, usually in winter when deep snows make this method expedient. The latter method is here-in termed *winter feeding*.

When the early settlers came to America they found a balanced, though varied, assemblage of wild-life. There was sufficient food for all. Predatory species killed weaker animals, but these weaker animals were always so abundant that they were not exterminated. The coming of civilization upset the balance which so nicely existed in primeval Pennsylvania. The white man killed game, while the beasts of prey evaded him, and continued their killing. Game animals disappeared as their enemies became too abundant. The white man converted the primeval woodland into farms and towns. Vast areas, after the timber was cut, became waste land as the result of repeated forest fires. These fires destroyed much game, game food and cover. In more recent years the chestnut blight has practically eliminated the chestnut, Pennsylvania's best native game-food producing tree. The loss of this tree has taken away much of the food for wild turkeys, grouse, squirrels, and deer, causing the latter to invade the farms in search of food. It has become increasingly important to supply additional winter food for turkeys since these birds depended so extensively upon chestnuts.

Many methods in the proper distribution and placing of winter feed have been employed in this Commonwealth with varying degrees of success. Numerous types of artificial shelters have been built; natural shelters such as thickets, hollow logs and sheltered rock ledges have been used; and grain has been scattered in the open and ears of

corn have been placed on twigs or stubs two feet above the ground so that they would protrude above the snow.

Each Sportsmen's Association should work out a plan by which its members, preferably through the appointment of a good live committee, will systematically and regularly feed the game during the winter in their vicinity. District Game Protectors will gladly cooperate with sportsmen in planning feeding campaigns, and can usually arrange to furnish some of the feed needed.

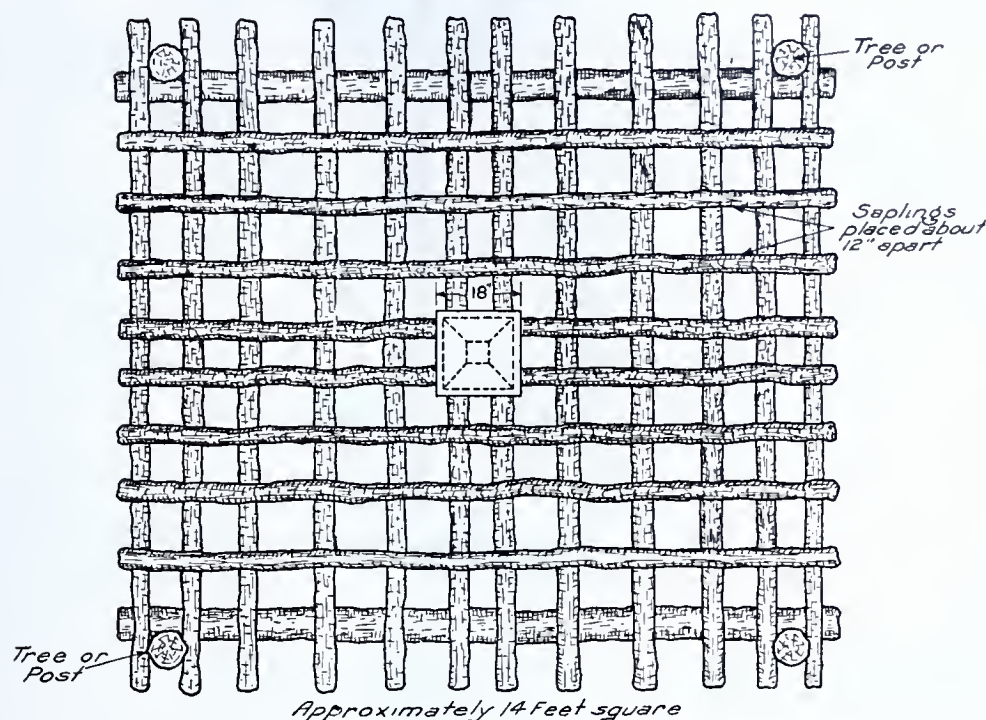
In distributing food in winter it is very important that it be placed at or near the particular spots where the game for which it is intended is living. Food for grouse, for instance, should be placed usually under cover formed by clumps of evergreen trees, thickets of laurel, rhododendron or weeds, dense patches of scrub oak, or grape vines; bob-whites are usually fed in the open, along fence rows; wild turkeys in the deep woods along spring runs and so on.

It should be borne in mind that emergency feeding is most essential when the ground is covered with deep snow and when, in con-



Corn Shock Feeding Shelter

TOP VIEW



SIDE ELEVATION

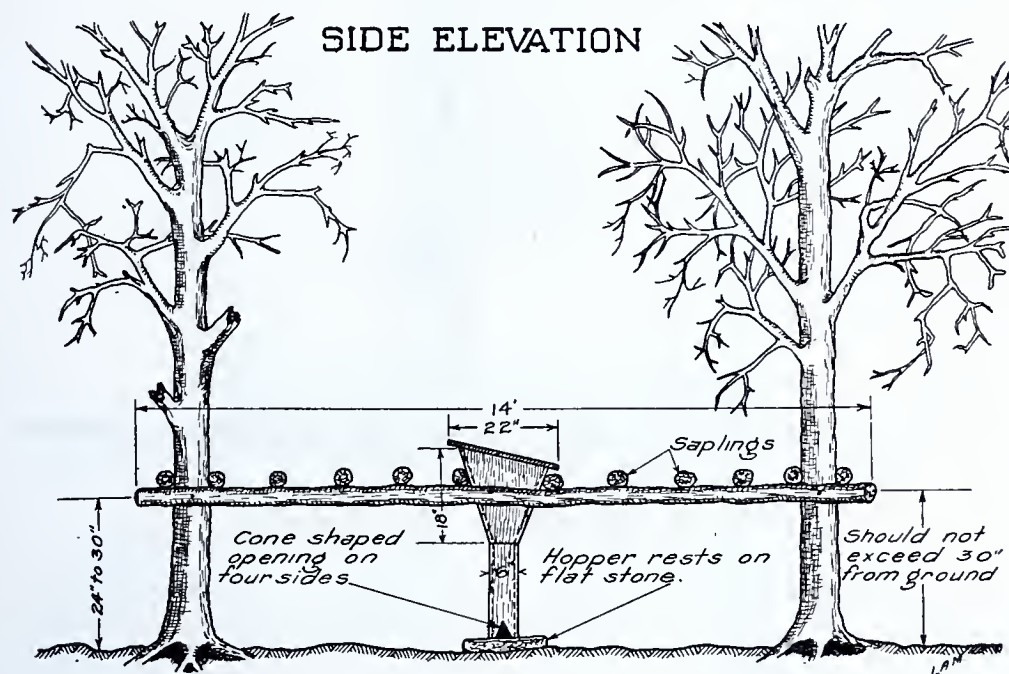


Fig. 1. Diagram of the Hopper Shelter and Feeder

sequence, game is unable to find the existing natural food. It is important that the food be placed under some form of shelter so that it will not be covered by snow. Where suitable natural shelters are available they should be used, but they are not always to be found in the localities where it is most desirable that feeding be carried on. Therefore it is usually necessary to provide artificially constructed shelters.

One disadvantage in the use of natural shelters is that food can seldom be put out in sufficient quantities to last during the part of the season when it is most needed, and consequently, it must be taken out to such shelters at a time when deep snow makes travel in the woods exceedingly difficult. On the other hand, artificial shelters can be arranged so that a considerable quantity of food may be stored in them when travel is easy, protected from the elements, and thus be available when it is most needed by game. Game will at first be more or less suspicious of an artificial shelter and to be effective such a shelter should be built prior to the

time winter feeding is necessary. If this policy is followed, game will have become accustomed to seeing the shelters by the time deep snows arrive. Shelters of one or more years standing have proven more satisfactory than those newly established. It is also essential that the shelter be given a natural appearance. Feeding should be started before heavy snows so that game will have learned where to obtain food.

Canadian crows coming down for the winter make the situation worse by eating up food pheasants, etc., would otherwise get. But they will seldom, if ever, go under a shelter for food.

Where it is expected that considerable quantities of food will be required during the winter at a feeding shelter or station, it is advisable to store an extra supply in some way, either in cans or metal lined boxes, near the shelter. This stored food will then be conveniently available for placing in the shelter when bad roads and deep snows make its transportation difficult.

One of the most important things to re-

member when feeding is to include plenty of grit with all food for birds.

There are included in the following pages diagrams and descriptions of the most popular types of winter feeding shelters. All of these have proved successful.

Feeding stations such as these are more or less permanent structures and should be built sturdily. Furthermore they should be carefully placed well enough in advance of cold weather to attract game to them before winter sets in. Building such shelters and maintaining them constitutes a definite fall and winter program which many sportsmen's associations, Boy Scouts, and other interested individuals have been carrying out year after year.

In placing shelters in mountainous areas southern exposures of course offer the most attractive places, for the snow melts quicker and subsequent bare spots provide ideal feeding areas. Mountain stream sides also furnish ideal places to erect feeders. Grouse, particularly, frequent such spots to feed on succulent growth which is always available. Around springs and near the heads of streams moss and other vegetation is usually present, no matter how severe the weather; therefore these locations also are desirable.

Emergency Feeding

In emergency feeding there is seldom time to erect the more permanent type of shelters, consequently the simple practical things are recommended. The object of this kind of feeding is to reach as many sections as possible at the proper time, so that wildlife may have the benefit when most needed. Pyramiding hastily gathered saplings and boughs around tree trunks form excellent lean-tos in the forest; corn shocks stacked against trees or fence rails, or even left standing, serve a similar purpose in agricultural sections.

Promiscuous scattering of grain along roadsides is not to be encouraged, for it is usually quickly devoured by more undesirable creatures—crows, for instance. Furthermore, when food is scattered too near the highways it usually results in an increased toll of wildlife by speeding vehicles.

Uprown fence rows back from roads furnish excellent food and cover, the berry bushes, sumac, and other brush forming tunnel-like passages under which quail, ring-necks and rabbits can easily be fed.

The habits of predatory birds and animals should by all means be borne in mind when food for game is being placed, particularly when artificial shelters are used. Provision should always be made for the easy escape of game animals or birds so that they will not be cornered and caught within the shelter. Never less than two entrances or exits should be provided.

Care should be exercised not to attempt to draw too much game in a section to one feeding place, for vermin will profit by it at the expense of game. Numerous small feeding shelters, artificial or natural, are far better than a few large ones.

The abundance of deer in many sections of the State makes the winter feeding of small game a difficult problem, for a very few deer may eat quickly the grain intended for turkeys, grouse, and squirrels, although buds and twigs on which deer should browse may be fairly abundant. To overcome this difficulty some of the feeders herein described

were designed primarily to keep the grain beyond the reach of deer.

The most difficult problem to solve is that of feeding grouse, and this problem merits most exhaustive study and experimentation. Success in feeding this most valuable of native game birds has been very poor, although several officers of the Game Commission report success. One reports having fed grouse under pines along streams and in thick laurel patches around springs, in other words, under natural cover where there is nothing to excite their suspicion. It appears logical that best results should be attained near springs and streams, for grouse will go there for water and grit.

A Refuge Keeper reported having successfully fed grouse somewhat as follows: A shock of unhusked corn was placed against a tree close to an old woods road and wired to the tree. Then the shock was opened on the side opposite from the prevailing winds and scratch feed was placed on the ground under the shock. All ears on the outside were husked but left on the stalk. Later grouse were found feeding on the husked corn as well as on the scratch feed.

It is not always necessary to make use of shelters in placing food, and in certain instances it may even be inadvisable to do so. Experience has demonstrated that a very satisfactory method of feeding wild turkeys and other woodland game is by placing ear corn on the stub end of a small sapling cut off about two feet above the ground, or on a stick forced into the ground upon which the ear of corn is fastened. The intention is to keep the corn above the snow. Squirrels may be successfully fed by placing ears of corn in cavities or crotches of trees. Shocks of unhusked corn may be placed conveniently for use of squirrels and other game. Squirrels eat out the "eye" of the kernel, leaving the rest as food for other game.

A desirable arrangement for placing ear corn can be made by driving nails or spikes through a board in several places and tacking the board to a tree or a fence. A number of ears can thus be placed in one location.

Hopper Shelter and Feeder (Fig. 1): One of the most successful artificial feeding shelters thus far used is the so-called "Hopper Shelter and Feeder." It is a combination shelter and feeder with a fairly large chamber capacity for storage of grain. The shelter, about 14 feet square, is supported on posts or trees 24 to 30 inches above the surface of the ground, the hopper being placed about in the center. The lower or chute end of the hopper should rest on a stone or in a shallow box to prevent its sinking into the ground. The frame of the shelter is constructed of four poles, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, securely nailed to trees or posts. It should be substantially constructed so that it will carry a heavy weight of snow. Should it sag under the snow, additional supporting posts can be placed underneath the shelter. Saplings 2 to 4 inches in diameter are nailed about one foot apart, checker-board fashion, and a covering of pine or hemlock boughs, or of brush and weeds, is then placed on top, allowing the covering to hang down over the sides a short distance, forming a fringe or curtain. It is open on four sides, enabling game to leave quickly if molested.

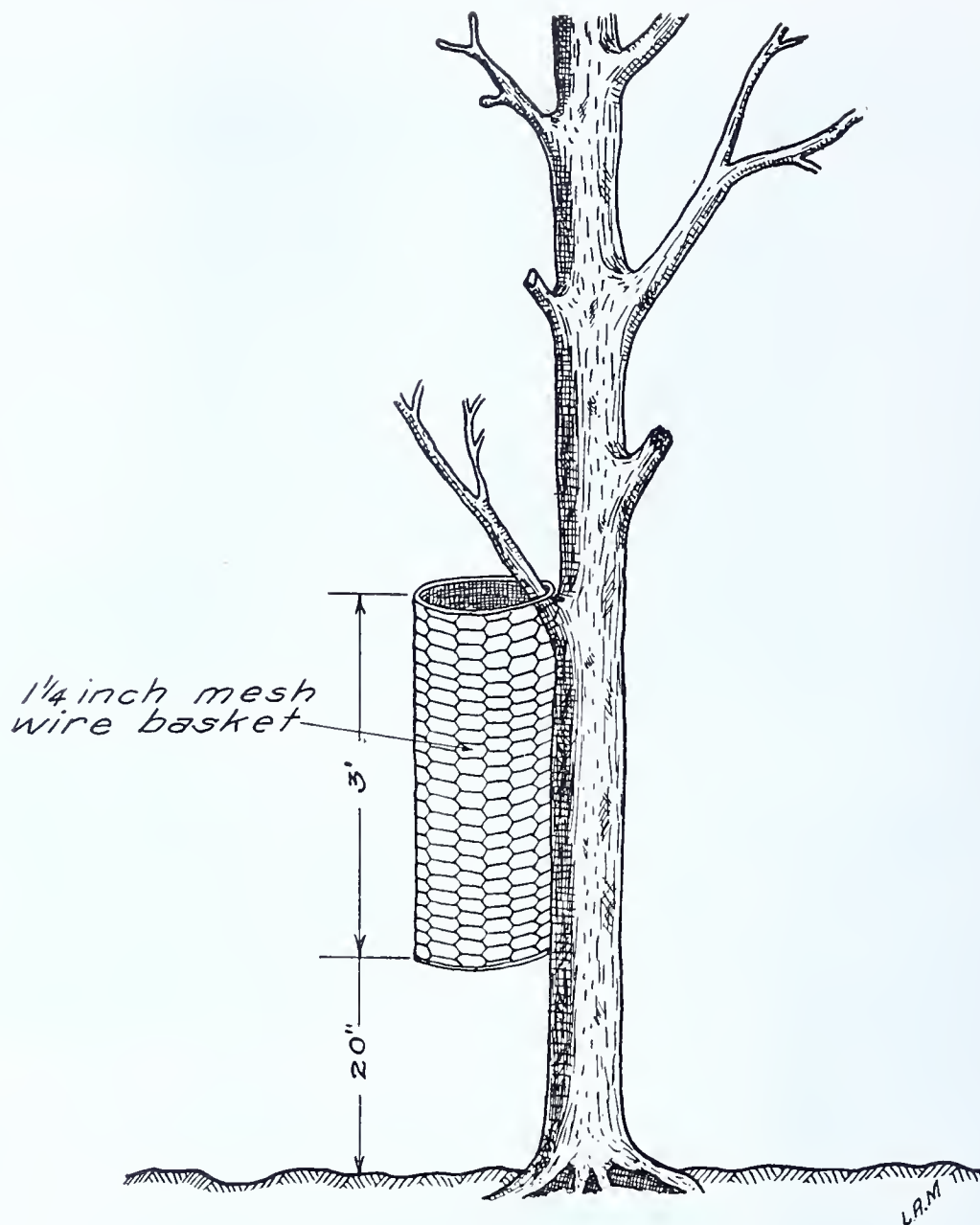


Fig. 2. Diagram of the Wire Basket Feeder

The food, either grain or scratch feed, which is placed in the hopper at convenient times, filters out of the four inverted cone-shaped openings at the bottom of the hopper as it is eaten.

Several Game Refuge Keepers have used this shelter successfully in feeding small game, some reporting that even grouse, the most timid of game birds, have fed at them. This type is designed with the large low

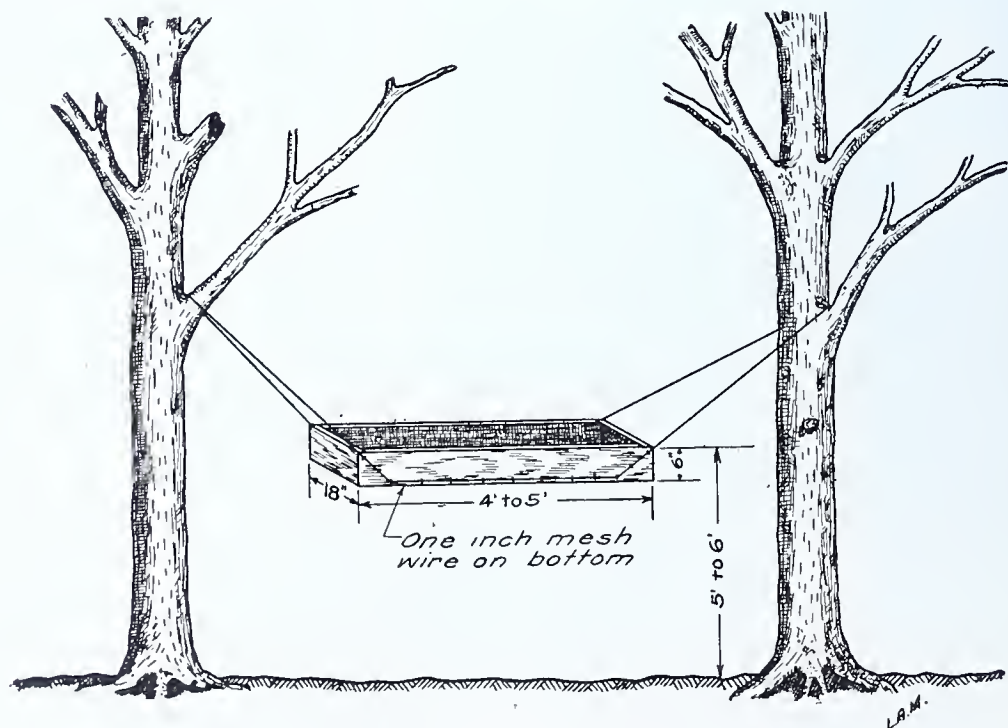


Fig. 3. Diagram of the Suspended Tray Feeder

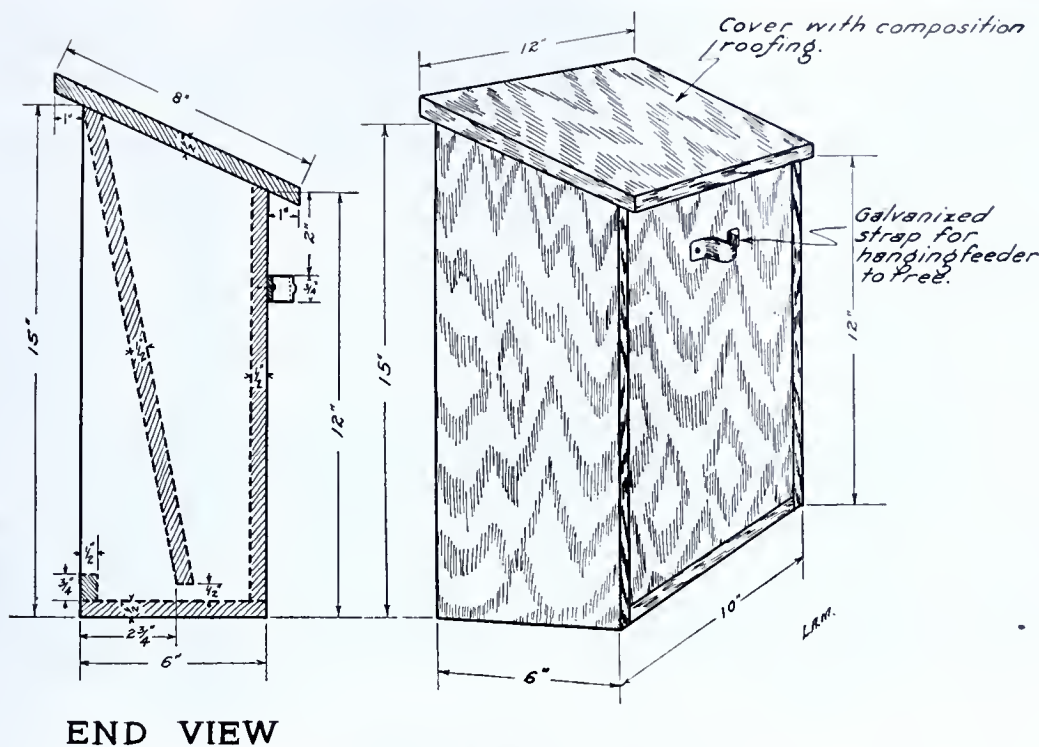


Fig. 4. Diagram of Box Feeder

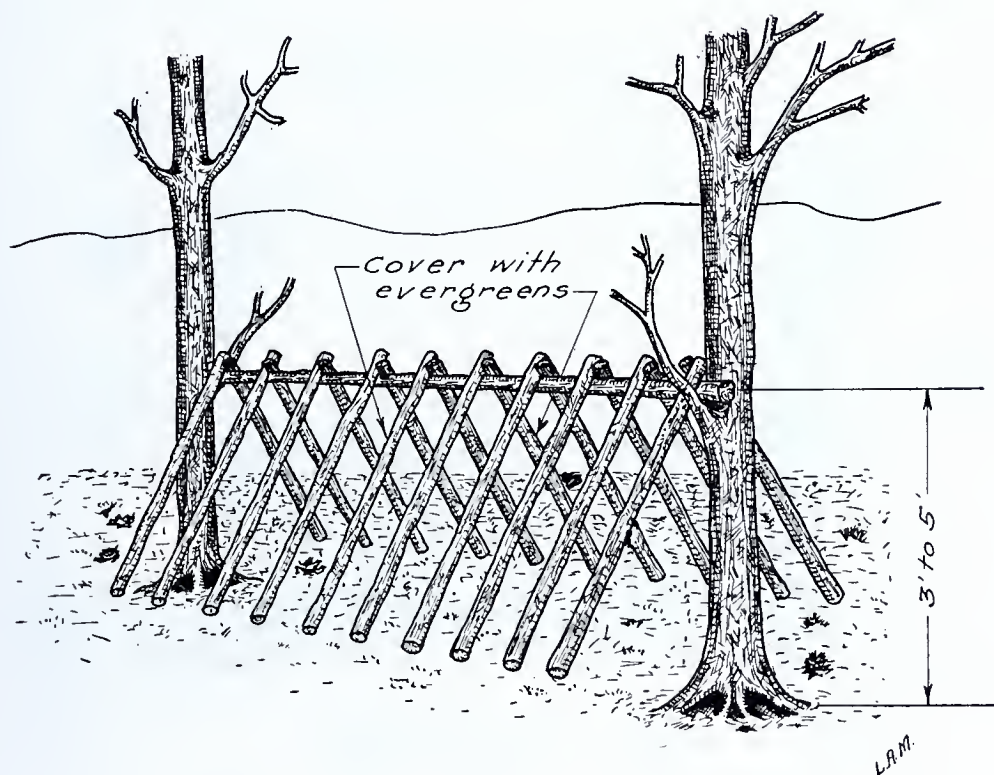


Fig. 5. Diagram of the Tent Shelter

shelter so placed as to keep the grain beyond the reach of deer. The hopper, with suitable modifications, is adaptable for use in many other types of shelters.

Wire Basket Feeder (Fig. 2): A very satisfactory method of feeding turkeys and other birds, as well as squirrels, is the use of a basket of 1 1/4-inch mesh poultry wire, made in cylindrical form, and wired or hung onto a tree. This basket, made in any convenient size, and filled with ear corn, has proved worthwhile as a feeding station. Turkeys readily peck corn from the cobs through the wire mesh, and squirrels can enter the basket. They work the cobs around while gnawing at the corn, thus shelling much which falls to the ground where it is accessible for grouse, turkeys or other birds.

Suspended Tray Feeder (Fig. 3): In squirrel, turkey, and grouse territory a tray, with mesh wire bottom, suspended well

above the reach of deer, has been used as a feeding station with fair success. These trays may be of any convenient size, but those which have proved most practical are from four to five feet in length, from one to two feet wide, and six inches deep. They may be suspended from trees by wire or iron rods, or supported on the top of posts set in the ground. Corn on the ear is placed in the trays. Squirrels which gnaw at the ears naturally shell a considerable amount which falls to the ground where it becomes accessible to grouse and turkeys.

Crib-Hopper Feeder (Fig. 8): This type of feeder was designed to permit storage of four or five bushels of ear corn when roads are passable. It is intended primarily for wild turkeys, although other birds and game animals may take advantage of the kernels of corn which drop to the ground. It is a crib or box of any convenient size, made of boards and with sloping floor. The lower end

is covered with 1 inch woven mesh poultry wire to within 2 inches of the floor, a strip of wood being nailed across the box just above the floor leaving an opening about 1 1/4 inches wide through which the shelled ears can drop from the bin after the turkeys have pecked off the kernels. It is desirable to provide wire covered side openings at the lower end which will facilitate working out the shelled cobs. Turkeys, and perhaps grouse, will feed at these cribs by pecking the corn from the ears through the wire. Some kernels will naturally drop to the ground and be available for grouse and other birds.

The roof is removable to facilitate re-filling. This feeder should be placed under natural cover wherever possible.

Box Feeder (Fig. 4): This feeder, designed by Refuge Keeper Orrie Smith for squirrels, should likewise be valuable for feeding wild turkeys.

The feeder can be made any size, but a convenient one holds about one peck of shelled corn. The board in front is sloped to provide a tray at the bottom from which squirrels or turkeys can feed. An opening, approximately one-half inch, is provided between the front board and the bottom board so that grain will flow onto the tray as it is eaten. A strip in front of the tray prevents the grain from being brushed off before eaten. A hinged lid is provided on top. This should overhang slightly and should be covered with tar paper or some other roofing to keep the grain dry.

A clip is fastened to the back of the box and this, in turn, is hooked on a nail driven into a tree. For squirrels the box can be placed any height on a tree. For anyone carrying corn on horseback, a convenient height is one which will permit the refilling of the box from the horse. For feeding turkeys the box should be placed so that it can be easily reached by turkeys on the ground. This box is particularly well suited for feeding squirrels where deer are plentiful as it can be placed above their reach.

Rack Feeder (Fig. 6): The rack feeder is very easily constructed and is an economical and practical method of feeding corn on the ear to turkeys as well as other game. It is constructed of poles and saplings and covered with hemlock or pine branches which extend outward a foot or two, thus furnishing some shelter to the feeding game. Two parallel poles are nailed on opposite sides of two trees 3 1/2 feet to 4 feet above the ground. A third pole is fastened to blocks nailed to the butts of the two trees and saplings or slats are then nailed to the poles forming a V-shaped crib. The slats or palings are spaced about 2 inches apart and the openings thus formed allow the cobs to fall out of the crib.

A feeder similar to this type, placed about two feet above the ground, of larger capacity and with slats spaced about four inches apart, can be used in connection with feeding hay or alfalfa to deer or elk.

Stove-Pipe Squirrel Feeder (Fig. 10): A unique and economical squirrel feeder has been experimented with, using shelled corn or other grain, but its success has not yet been well demonstrated. A piece of stove-pipe, about three feet in length, is slipped over the snag of a tree approximately 2 1/2 feet above the ground. A post of the proper size may well be used for this purpose. A

two inch square opening is made in the pipe, near the level of the top of the snag. This is done by cutting three sides of a square in the metal and pushing it back. The inside flap thus formed prevents the grain from flowing out faster than it is used. A top for the container is made by nailing a block the size of the pipe onto a square piece of board several inches larger than the pipe, the block fitting into the pipe. This pipe arrangement may well be used in connection with various other kinds of artificial shelters in the same manner as the hopper described in Fig. 1 may be used. The plan lends itself to many adaptations for use under different conditions.

Spike Pole Feeder (Fig. 9): A feeder for turkeys and squirrels which has been tried with fair success is made of poles and spikes upon which ears of corn are placed. Spikes are driven into a pole and the heads then cut off, or spikes may be driven through the pole from the bottom up and thus save the labor of cutting off the heads. Two such poles are fastened to opposite sides of two trees from five to seven feet above the ground, the poles being parallel and on the same level, the spikes pointing upward.

Side Hill Shelter (Fig. 7): A simple type of shelter under which small game can be fed may readily be constructed on a hillside. Fasten a good sized pole horizontally between two trees three to four feet above the ground, then lay a series of parallel smaller poles from the horizontal pole to the higher ground in rear of the two trees. By covering these poles with hemlock or pine branches, or with brush and weeds, a practical and effective shelter is provided, three sides of which are open.

The frame of a shelter such as this may be covered with building or roofing paper, then hemlock or pine branches placed over the paper. The paper will last throughout the winter and will help to protect the grain from water and snow. Under this shelter corn or other grain, or scratch feed, may be placed as required. This type should prove very satisfactory for feeding grouse or quail at accessible places where storage of grain is unnecessary.

Tent Shelter (Fig. 5): A shelter on level ground under which small game can be fed may be constructed of small poles and shaped like a soldier's "pup" tent. A fairly heavy pole is fastened horizontally between two trees three to five feet above the ground. Smaller poles are then laid parallel to one another from the ground to the horizontal pole on both sides of the tree, the horizontal pole forming the ridge of the "tent." The frame thus made is then covered with evergreen branches, brush, or weeds, or any other available material suitable for the purpose. Corn fodder can be used to form the "tent" if readily available. Under a shelter such as this corn or other grain, or scratch feed, may be scattered as needed. Ring-necked pheasants and quail, and in some localities grouse, will find this shelter acceptable.

Game animals and birds require, or at least appear to need, different types of food. Some are exceedingly particular as to their food, while others eat a great variety. Before supplying winter rations the food habits of game should be carefully studied so that the particular food which they desire may be furnished. Experience has

demonstrated, in most instances, the kinds of food our game will eat. For all game birds *grit should be included with the feed* since it is a necessary aid to digestion. Birds usually take it in the form of sand or gravel, but when the ground is covered by snow it may be difficult to obtain, and consequently should be included as a part of the ration. Grit may be purchased separately and put out along with grain.

Shocks of unthrashed buckwheat placed where small game winters, provides an easy method of feeding ring-necked pheasants and bob-white quail and one which has given success in all respects. Besides ring-necks it has been reported that gray squirrels and even raccoon were found feeding from the buckwheat. Corn in the shock may be used in the same way, but as it is less easily transported to the most favorable spots, it becomes less practical to use. In many instances uncut corn left in the fields has furnished food for ring-necks and squirrels,

but it is inadvisable to leave buckwheat uncut, since buckwheat, unless cut and shocked, will be bent to the ground and covered by winter snows.

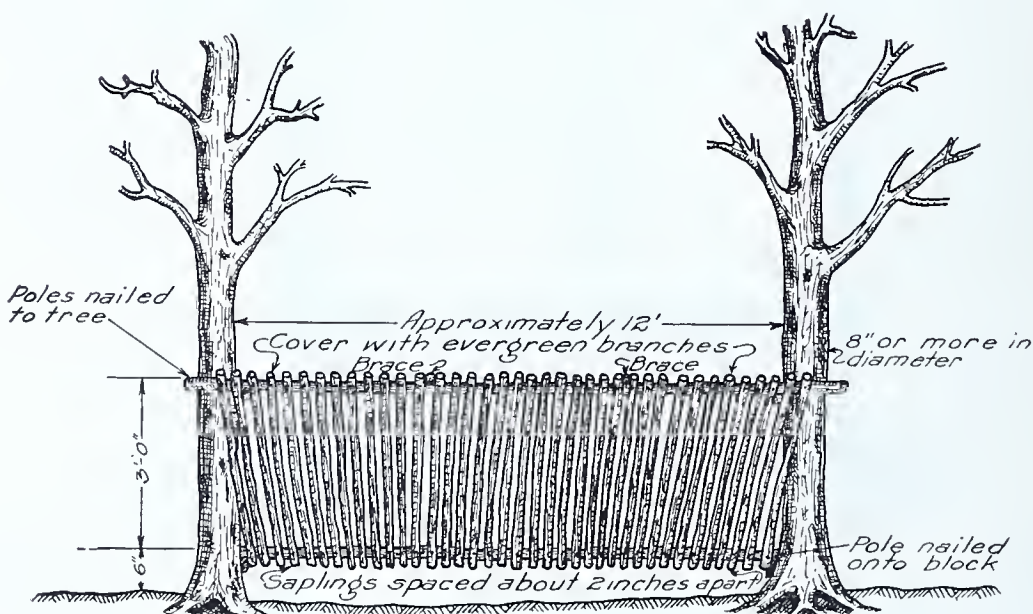
Shocks of corn not only provide food, but if the lower part of the shock is parted a very practical feeding shelter can be arranged.

Following is a list of our upland game. Under each species is given a statement of the normal winter food, according to the reports of the field force and the investigations of stomach contents made by the Bureau of Research and Information. A list of the suitable winter foods for game which can be procured locally without much difficulty is also given.

Bob-White Quail and Hungarian Partridge

Normal Food: The bob-white in winter lives almost altogether upon weed seeds, grass seed, dried berries such as can be found in the open or along fence rows, and upon waste grain. Very little insect food is

SIDE ELEVATION



END ELEVATION

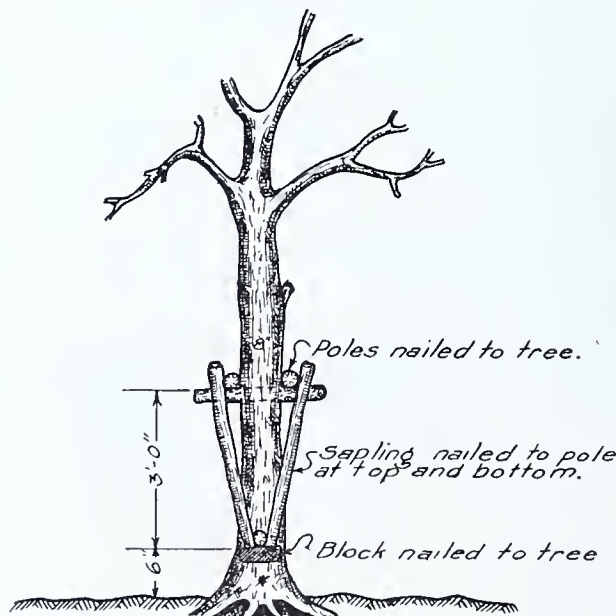
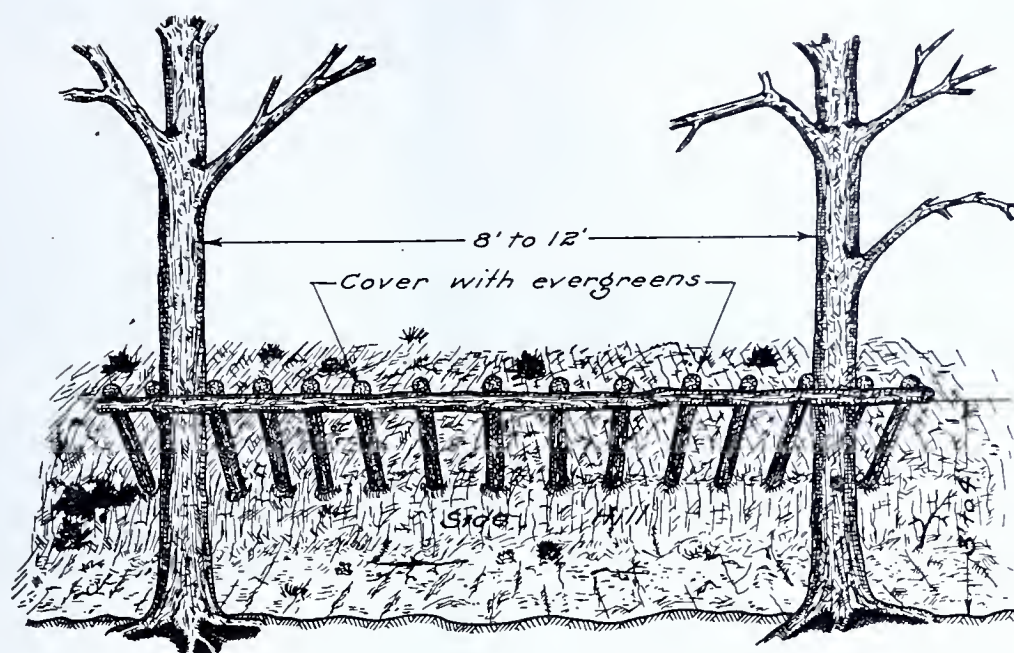


Fig. 6. Diagram of the Rack Feeder

FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

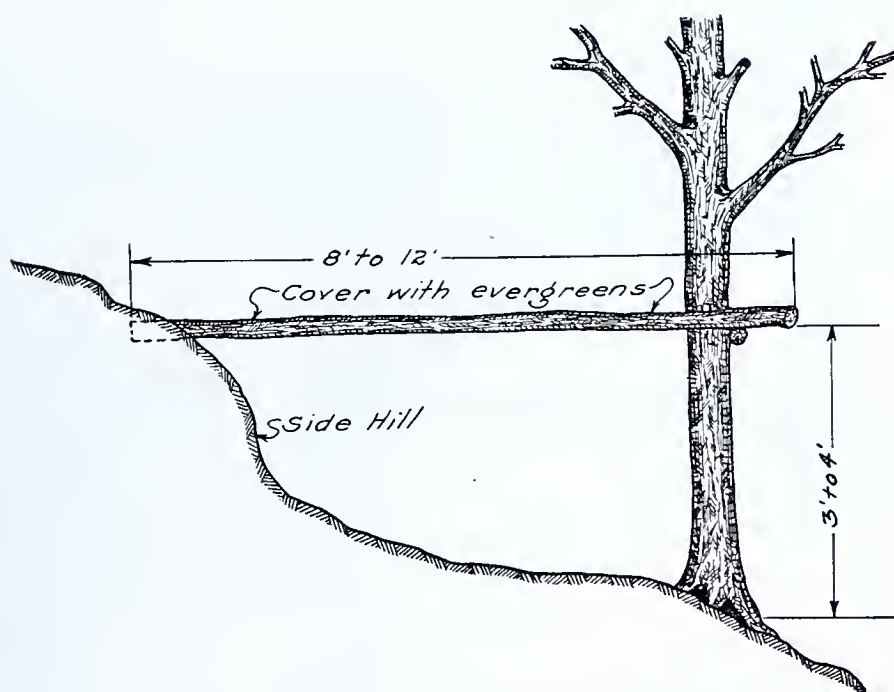


Fig. 7. Diagram of the Side Hill Shelter

consumed during winter. Stomachs of winter specimens taken in Pennsylvania contained over 75% of weed seeds. Prominent among the species represented was the wild lupine.

Food at Shelters: Commercial scratch feed, good screenings, commercial chick feed, wheat, oats, rye, barley, broom corn, millet and sunflower seed.

Ruffed Grouse

Normal Food: The grouse eats many different forms of winter food. It eats the buds and terminal twigs of birch, aspen, poplar, fire cherry, apple, hawthorn, and wild rose; occasionally it eats the buds and leaves of the hemlock. It is very fond of berries and pulpy fruits which can be found above the snow. Among them are huckleberries, wintergreen berries, fruit of the jack-in-the-pulpit, redhaws, rose hips, black haws and apples. They often eat leaves of the winter-green berry and laurel during winter. On the ground they occasionally find

weed seeds, small acorns and beech nuts and at the edge of the woodland the fruit of bitter-sweet, wild grapes and Virginia creeper. Grouse do not often feed upon waste grain because they do not come into the open as a rule.

Grouse vary their diet considerably from day to day. On one day an individual may consume little aside from buds; on another day it will subsist chiefly on wild grapes. While this rather unique custom may be the result of availability of food, it suggests the possibility either that food at a shelter should be considerably varied, or that we need not expect grouse to come regularly to the shelter to feed upon the same grain daily.

Food at Shelters: Commercial scratch feed, wheat, rye, buckwheat and whole or cracked corn. Only a few authentic reports on winter feeding of grouse are on file. Apparently grouse eat from shelters only when they desperately need food.

Wild Turkey

Normal Food: The winter food of this species consists of such fruits, nuts, berries and seeds as can be found above or under the snow. Turkeys are exceedingly fond of chestnuts and acorns. They consume regularly the fruit of the jack-in-the-pulpit, and do not hesitate to eat such leaves, berries and weed seeds as can be found. Being large of size, the wild turkey requires a good deal of food and much grit. Pebbles the size of an acorn are not unusual in this bird's gizzard.

When turkeys live near grain fields they often wander about feeding upon such corn, buckwheat, wheat, barley, rye or oats as they can find. A limited amount of insect food is consumed during winter. Much grass is eaten. Turkeys feed along mountain streams where they can readily find grit. If corn is placed in the water they will wade in to get it. A game protector saw them wading half a mile of stream picking up corn placed there for them.

Food at Shelters: Shelled corn or corn on the ear, commercial scratch feed, buckwheat, barley, wheat and rye.

Ring-Necked Pheasant

Normal Food: One of the principal winter foods of the ring-neck is the seed of the skunk cabbage. Weed seeds, waste grains, berries and small fruits, and grass and leaves, as well as a limited amount of insect food are consumed. Since ring-necks live in open country, and are partial to agricultural regions, much of their food in some sections is doubtless waste grain.

Food at Shelters: Commercial scratch feed, wheat, corn and buckwheat.

White-Tailed Deer

Normal Food: Deer secure most of their winter food through browsing and through pawing in the snow for acorns, leaves, and such bits of green vegetation as they can find. As a rule they eat the twigs of most of our well known trees and shrubs, including the orchard varieties. Where their usual food supply is low they may eat the twigs or leaves of pine and hemlock, and of laurel or rhododendron—plants which they do not ordinarily touch. Deer will virtually live upon acorns if they can find a sufficiently large supply.

Food at Shelters: It has been difficult to get deer in a wild state in Pennsylvania to take advantage of hay and fodder put out for them. It is a well known fact that they eat corn put out for turkeys, but to feed corn to the hundreds of thousands of deer in Pennsylvania would be excessively expensive and laborious. Timothy should never be fed to deer—use alfalfa, clover, oats, corn, cull apples, etc. Also out of limbs of soft maple, quaking asp, etc.

Black Bear

The black bear has no winter food problem for he goes into deep sleep in the autumn and does not awaken until the warmth of spring is assured. When he emerges from his winter sleep he may be ravenous, and little can be done, it appears, to keep him from attacking livestock or bee hives when he cannot find such food as he needs, in the wilds.

Cottontail Rabbits

These, the most popular game animals in Pennsylvania, consume much bark during winter. They eat also such small fruits,

grasses, and leaves as they can find. At shelters they will feed on a great variety of vegetables and fruits, corn, oats, clover hay and even branches pruned from fruit trees. The latter have been used successfully where rabbits are damaging an orchard. The pruned branches are piled in or near thickets just outside of the orchards, or left lying as they fall around the trees, the rabbits eating the bark from the prunings. Grain also may be placed under the piles of branches as an added attraction to keep them from damaging the orchard trees.

Snowshoe Rabbits

The snowshoe rabbit's chief winter food is the bark of small trees. It is particularly fond of willow. Many varieties of vegetables and fruits, corn, oats, and clover hay furnish desirable winter food for them at shelters.

Squirrels

Squirrels usually store some food for winter needs. They do not store quantities of food in any one place; instead they bury nuts singly, scattering them promiscuously over rather sizeable areas. In addition to nuts, they also eat many seeds and small fruits, including the rather bulky fruit of the cucumber tree. When the nut crop is scant, squirrels lack an adequate winter supply. If the forest floor is covered with deep snow for a long period of time, feeding is desirable. Almost any kind of nuts, as well as grains, may be used.

Trees and Shrubs Which Produce Game Food

Assisting nature in producing suitable foods for game and birds by planting trees, shrubs, and so forth, is desirable where practicable. Many varieties of shrubs and trees produce berries, fruits and nuts which persist well into and often through the winter, and furnish excellent food. Such species of shrubs and trees may be planted on favorable locations, but it is a waste of time and money to plant unless the planted stock will receive sunlight necessary for it to become established and to grow. Most of these species will not grow satisfactorily in dense shade; in fact, they almost invariably demand an abundance of sunlight, which means they can be expected to grow only on open areas within the woods or on abandoned agricultural lands.

A great many of the trees and shrubs, as well as vines, including the valuable wild grape, which produce desirable foods for upland game, are more or less objectionable to the forester whose aim it is to produce the greatest volume of wood on a given area. Unfortunately, most of the food-producing species have little or no lumber value and are considered undesirable by the forester and are termed "forest weeds." The ultra-scientific forester, failing to realize their inestimable value to wild life, looks with disdain upon these "forest weeds" and desires above all else to replace them with lumber trees. Fortunately, most foresters in this country, not being of the ultra-scientific type, appreciate the fact that wild life in our wooded areas has a great economic value and realize that the so-called "forest weeds" are essential to its existence. Pennsylvania's State Game Lands and State Forests, more than one million acres of good hunting territory, and owned by the Commonwealth, are managed in a practical way under the direc-

tion of trained foresters. There is little likelihood that these men will ever sacrifice too large a proportion of game-food producing "forest weeds" to make way for comparatively few additional lumber trees.

Cover for Game

While considering the planting of food-bearing species, it is well also to give thought to the furnishing of more and better cover for game. The importance of cover must not be underestimated by foresters, sportsmen, officers of the Game Commission or others. Coniferous or evergreen plantations made for reforestation purposes are wonderful havens of safety for pursued game, especially ruffed grouse. Under the thick canopy formed by the crowns of the planted trees grouse and other small game may obtain protection from hawks. It requires but a very few years for the small seedling trees ordinarily planted to reach a size sufficient to provide adequate and desirable cover for

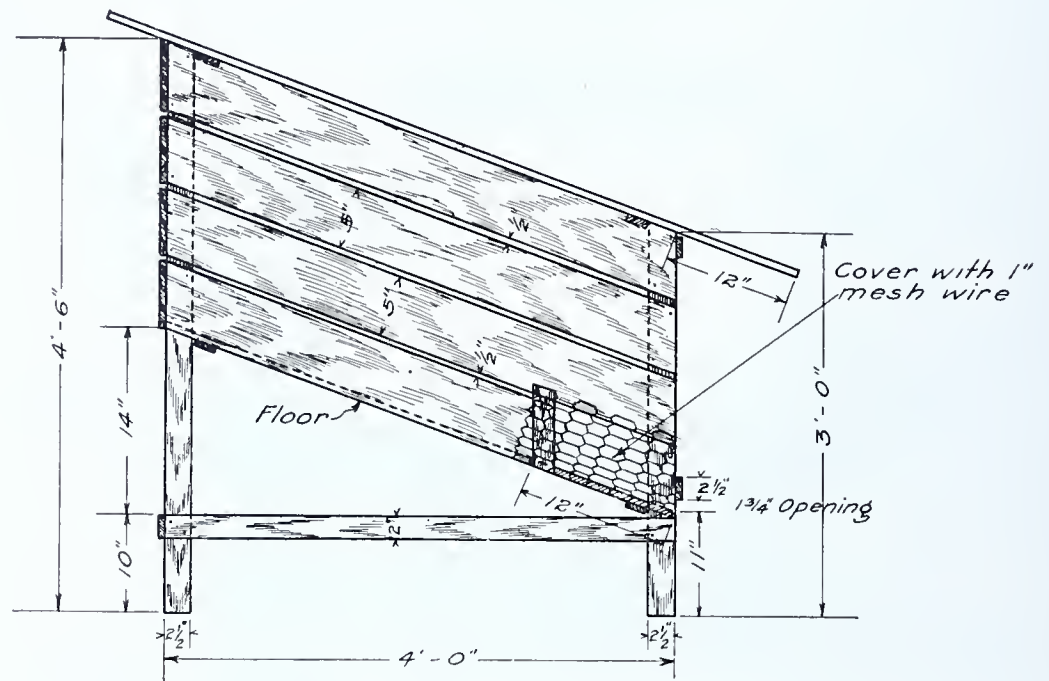
game. Also many birds and animals relish as food the seeds from cones of evergreen trees. A plantation of such species will furnish both cover and food for game as well as timber in later years.

Planting

Planting of shrubs, trees and vines which will produce food for game and small birds should be carried on extensively by sportsmen and lovers of wild life. The Board of Game Commissioners have been setting an example for a number of years through their Game Protectors and Game Refuge Keepers, and now have planted most of the available areas under their control. They have no authority to plant on privately owned or controlled lands. Such planting should be carried on by sportsmen and other individuals.

Far better results will be obtained by planting nursery grown seedlings in preference to nuts or seeds. If nuts or seeds are planted or sown a large percentage of them

SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

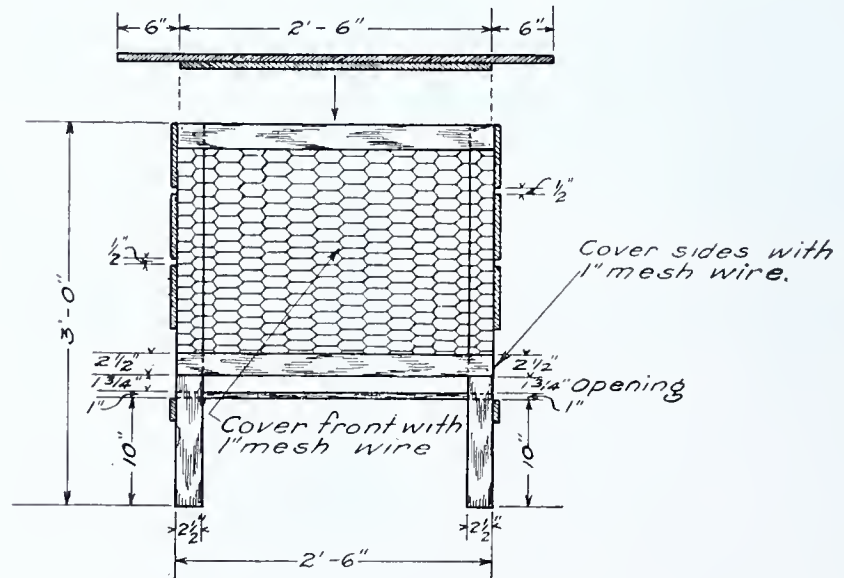


Fig. 8. Diagram of the Crib-Hopper Feeder

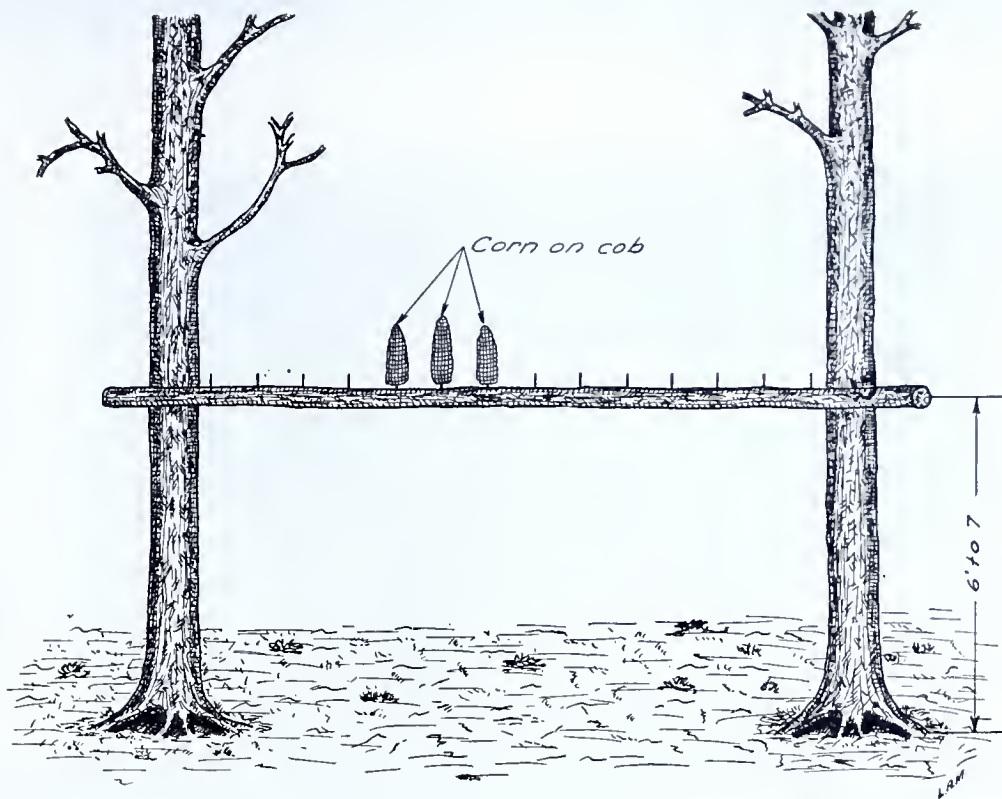


Fig. 9. Diagram of the Spike Pole Feeder

will be eaten by rodents. Experience has proved that the percentage of those which germinate is very low. Nuts and seeds of most species sown in a nursery may be expected to result in a good percentage of germination and to produce good healthy seedlings. These seedlings, after one or two years in the nursery, should be planted in their permanent location. Many commercial nurseries are now raising for sale at reasonable prices, quite a variety of trees and shrubs which are desirable as producers of food for game and birds.

Trees, shrubs, and other perennial plants, which produce nuts, fruits or seeds desirable as food for game and birds, are listed below. No effort is made to list them in the order of their importance since the value of each species is variable with locality and with different kinds of game. The common name of the species is given as well as the scientific name of the group to which it belongs, but no attempt is made to list all of the desirable species of each group, since such a list would be voluminous and unnecessary. The seeds or fruits of almost all species of one group are similarly edible.

Trees: American Beech, Oak, Hazlenut, Walnut, Hickory, Chestnut, Blue Beech, Pine, Hemlock, Larch, Cedar, Hackberry, Aspen, Cucumber, Maple, Poplar, Ash, Birch, Sassafras, Basswood, Crabapple, Common Apple, Persimmon, Black Gum, Cherry, Mulberry, Pawpaw and Hornbeam.

Shrubs and Miscellaneous Plants: Mountain Ash, June Berry or Shad Bush, Dogwood, Buckthorn, Holly, Elder, Chokeberry, Hawthorn, Rose, Witch Hazel, Spice Bush, Hercules Club, Haw, Viburnum, Red Bud or Judas Tree, Alder, Leatherwood, Partridge Berry, Maleberry, Sourwood, Privet, Sumac, Snowberry, Laurel, Rhododendron, Bayberry, Red Root, Bittersweet, Honeysuckle, Grape, Greenbrier, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, Huckleberry, Blueberry, Pokeberry and Teaberry.

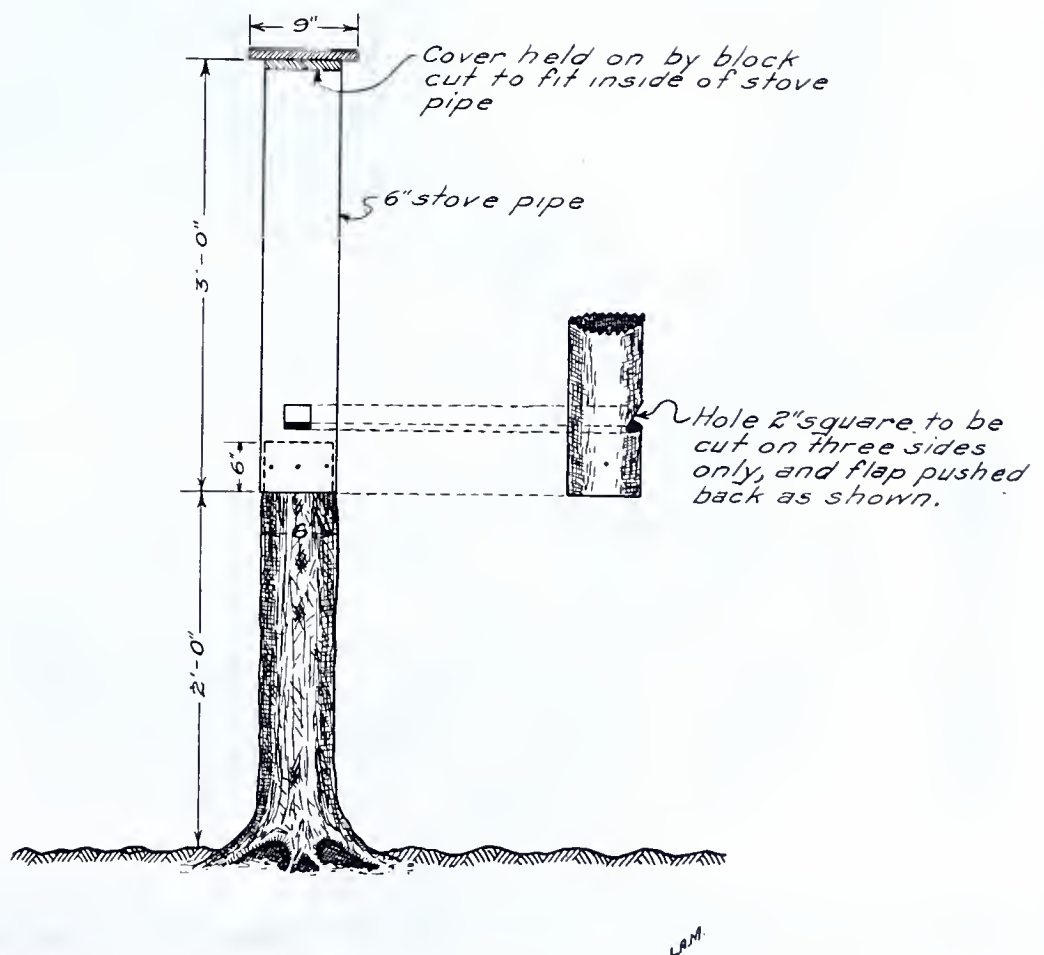
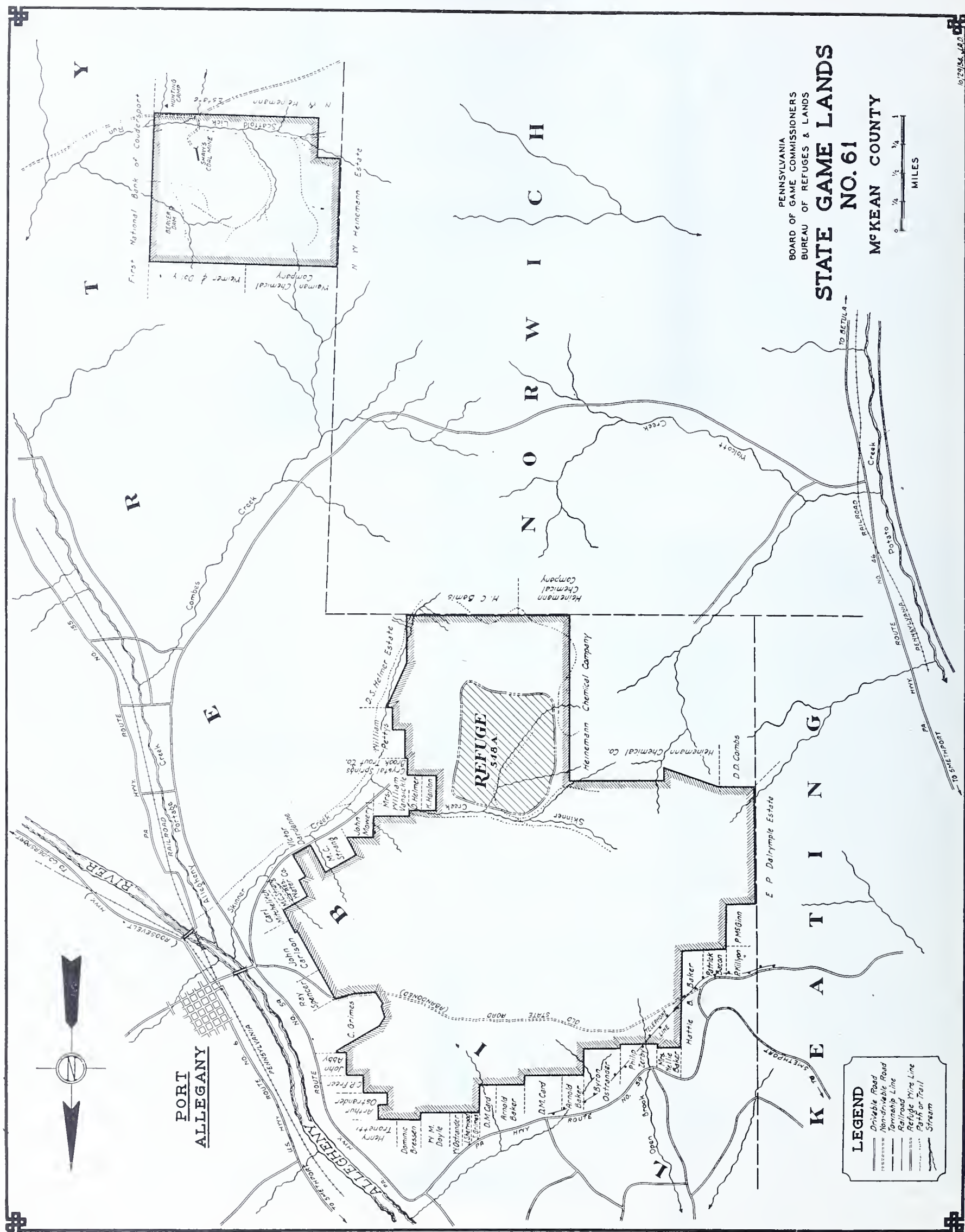


Fig. 10. Diagram of the Stove-Pipe Squirrel Feeder



PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

**STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 61**

McKEAN COUNTY

LEGEND

- Drivable Road
- Non-drivable Road
- Township Line
- Railroad
- Refuge Mine Line
- Path or Trail
- Stream

0 1/4 1/2 1
MILES



The Fawn

There it was I saw what I shall never forget,
And never retrieve.
Monstrous and beautiful to human eyes, hard to believe,
He lay, yet there he lay,
Asleep on the moss, his head on his polished cleft small ebony
hooves,
The child of the doe, the dappled child of the deer.
Surely his mother had never said, "Lie here
Till I return"—so spotty and plain to see
On the green moss lay he.
His eyes had opened; he considered me.
I would have given more than I would care to say
To thrifty ears, might I have had him for my friend
One moment only of that forest day:
Might I have had the acceptance, not the love,
Of those wild eyes;
Might I have been for him the bough above
Or the root beneath his forest bed,
A part of the forest, seen without surprise.
Was it alarm, or was it the wind of my fear lest he depart
That jerked him to his jointy knees,
And sent him crashing off, leaping and stumbling
On his new legs, between the stems of the white trees?

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



WEAR RED and PREVENT THIS

January, 1935

VOL.	V
NO.	10



PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

P35.3-16 C2

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

●

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

Ralph L. Eckenstein Williamsport

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given



VOL. V
NO. 10

EDITORIAL

JANUARY
1935

GREETINGS

The Game Commission extends its heartiest New Year greetings to each and every sportsman in the Commonwealth—whether a subscriber to *GAME NEWS* or not—and wishes each of you every happiness and success throughout the coming year, not only in your outdoor sports, but in every interest of your life.

To the Pennsylvania Game Commission has been entrusted the management of one of the great businesses of the Commonwealth, but it is by no means merely a business, the personal interest looms larger with us than money or lands or protection. These last are fundamental necessities for the work, but all of them combined cannot accomplish all that we, as your representatives, so much wish unless we can feel throbbing behind every action of ours and every dollar you contribute a warm and deep personal interest.

So, again, the heartiest greetings and personal good wishes for the New Year.

TRAPPING AS A BUSINESS

The Game Commission pays a bounty on certain predators: the weasel, the gray fox, the wildcat and the goshawk, as a protection to game, believing that when allowed to increase, these predators will destroy game faster than we can produce it.

And years of experience with the bounty system has proved this money well spent, especially as the total of bounty payments amounts to only *seventeen cents* out of each two dollar license fee received,—and the trappers themselves, through their license fees, pay a considerable part of the bounty totals.

When the sportsman learns, for instance, that actual observation has found a pair of goshawks bringing an average of *a grouse every two hours* to their young—besides what the parents themselves eat (away from the nest, of course)—he is not likely to grudge the few cents of his license fee used to reward the man who disposes of one of these killers. And when weasels become abundant (and even with bounty paid on about 85,000 of them annually, we apparently can not reduce their numbers) they probably kill as much small game as all the hunters combined.

But besides keeping predators in check, trapping in Pennsylvania, as in some other parts of the world, is an important and remunerative business, the sale of furs of all sorts aggregating some \$600,000 annually for the Commonwealth. Add to this the considerably more than \$100,000 in bounties paid annually by the Game Commission (the pelts always returned to the owner for sale), and we have an aggregate of around \$700,000 a year income from a business that requires only a few traps for capital, and no overhead. Especially during the recent years of financial distress, the dividends from this business have played no small part in eking out the scanty income of distressed families.

Although their primary purpose is to increase the protection of

game from predators, with no pecuniary concern, the Game Commission maintains a corps of the most competent trappers in the Commonwealth as trapping instructors, to teach the less experienced the most modern and successful methods of trapping, these men faithfully render this service whether the trapper's purpose is protection or profit.

Educational leaflets on trapping and preparation of pelts are also widely distributed. In the recent open season for the commercial trapping of beaver the Commission was especially active in efforts to help trappers, and has reason to believe its trapping instructors and educational leaflets on the subject were of distinct service.

FEED GAME

We cannot kill a good crop of game, and then forget all about it till next hunting season; the game crop requires just as much care and forethought as a farm crop. And in either case the first essential is food. Experience and observation all over the country have proved that game can stand practically any degree of cold and exposure without much loss, PROVIDED it has plenty to eat, but that it dies easily and wholesale if without enough feed.

And right now is the time for every sportsman—not only in common humanity, but also because he is, like a good farmer, looking to next year's crop—to do his bit toward seeing that Pennsylvania's tremendous crop of game has enough to eat throughout the bitter winter months.

PROTECT YOUR HERITAGE

Pennsylvania sportsmen have for many years had the finest sort of cooperation on the part of the General Assembly to the end that so far not one piece of undesirable game legislation has been effected. This spirit of cooperation was first manifest when the sportsmen induced the Legislature of 1913 to pass legislation so they could each contribute a dollar to a special fund to be used only for game and wild bird protection and the payment of bounties. Later, as the need for additional funds arose, the sportsmen asked for increases in the hunter's license fee, primarily to buy game refuges and to establish their own game propagating plants, and these requests also were granted. Whatever the sportsmen asked for, so long as it was constructive and progressive in nature, was conceded.

Since the Game Fund was established in 1913 the work of game conservation has increased by leaps and bounds, so that today Pennsylvania is a leader in this great field.

The sportsmen now own a business worth over a million dollars annually. Not one cent of this money accrues from taxation of any kind. All is contributed willingly by the sportsmen themselves through their hunter's license fee.

It is hoped that the sportsmen will have the wholehearted cooperation of the 1935 General Assembly, as well as future sessions, to the end that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will continue to be a leader in game administration.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,
Executive Secretary.



THE TRAPPER

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

CONKLIN RECOVERING

Employees of the Commission and sportsmen friends of W. Gard. Conklin, Director, Bureau of Refuges and Lands, will be glad to learn that he is slowly but surely convalescing from the prolonged illness which has kept him bedfast for so long. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

PROSECUTIONS

Officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 234 cases during October, most of which were for preseason hunting, hunting without license, carrying shotguns while training dogs, and several cases of aliens possessing dogs and firearms.

During November there were 442 prosecutions, the principal violations consisting of hunting without license and killing female ringneck pheasants.

ADDITIONAL GAME LANDS

Within the last month the Game Commission took title to 350 acres of good game territory in Crawford and Butler Counties. Twenty-five acres were purchased in Crawford County and three hundred and twenty-five in Butler County.

DEER DAMAGE

During September farmers killed 394 deer as a protection to crops, primarily winter wheat, buckwheat, apples and late vegetables. This was the largest number of deer killed by farmers in any one month.

During October 346 deer were killed as a protection to winter wheat, apples and young fruit trees.

BIG DEER

Whatever the total of deer killed this season, the clippings from the newspapers of the Commonwealth show a much higher number of large deer and large racks than usual.

BOUNTY SOARS

During October bounty payments started an upward trend and as a result \$4,039 was paid out on 2,653 weasels, 339 gray foxes and 2 wildcats. During November the amount doubled itself and \$9,861 was paid out on 5,115 weasels, 1,009 gray foxes, 13 wildcats and 103 goshawks. This is only a drop in the bucket compared to claims received and payments made during the first two weeks of December which averaged 150 claims a day and an average daily expenditure of about \$800.00.

The importance of the bounty system in Pennsylvania cannot be over emphasized. Not only are predators kept in check through this activity, but thousands of individuals, many of them in poor circumstances, are enabled to so earn at least part of a livelihood.

GAME EXHIBIT AT FARM SHOW

The Game Commission will again display their environmental exhibit at the Farm Show during the week of January 21st, and all sportsmen are urged to visit it in the extreme southwest corner of the main building.

Dr. Pearson Honored

Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson was recently elected to the position of President Emeritus of the National Association of Audubon Societies. For thirty-two years he has devoted his time to wildlife preservation and for the past twenty-four years he has been the executive head of the above Association. Dr. Pearson will continue to serve the Association's interests, devoting his time to International activities, writing and legislative efforts. Mr. Kermit Roosevelt was elected President, and Mr. John H. Baker was elected Executive Director.

A GAME PROTECTOR'S REPORT

*To-day a letter from the Boss
Said, "Call on Mr. Snell"
(The deer ate all his buckwheat up
And he is mad as—well.)
We can't pay him damages
For the rascals' daily ration
But we could use diplomacy
And try conciliation.
So I started out this afternoon
To locate Mr. Snell.
Lord only knows just where he lives
And He will never tell.
The natives said 'twas seven miles
Of ruts and stones and brush.
And then to make the matter worse
Was rain and snow and slush.
The hill got steep and the wheels just spun.
So I had to take it on the run.
But night came on as I reached the top,
And the snow was so deep I had to stop.
So I left the car and took Shank's Mare
And at last came to the farm,
And by the Grace of Goodness
I managed to find the barn.
There were horses, cows and chickens
And many tracks about,
But I couldn't find that pesky house,
Tho' loudly I did shout.
I traveled round in circles
And lustily did yell,
But not a word from out that storm
Was heard from Mr. Snell.
My flashlight couldn't penetrate
That mass of swirling flakes,
And every track I followed
In a drift would terminate.
So you will find on my report
A very sad confession:
I never found that farmer's house,
For all that painful session.
But if we have an early spring,
And then a long dry spell,
About the first of next July
I'll call on Mr. Snell.*

Game News Popular

Several foreign countries have evidenced a keen interest in the GAME NEWS and are on our mailing list at the present time. The latest request of this sort just came from the National Library at Buenos Aires.

MANY GOSHAWKS

Since November 1st when the goshawk bounty became effective 103 of these most destructive of winged predators have been killed and probated for the \$5.00 reward. There is no doubt but that these birds are gradually extending their range so that now they are found not as migrants but as permanent residents in almost all of our mountainous counties. Notorious killers of ruffed grouse these swift flying, vicious-striking terrors of the air have decreased the population considerably in certain sections.

ROUTS BEAR

"Special Fish Warden John Gouker and I saw a black bear lying under a large rock. It didn't appear to be alarmed and I thought it might be wounded. I touched it with a stick and it certainly came out in 'high gear.' I believe it was getting ready to hibernate. This happened within one-half mile of Refuge 51A, Wednesday, November 21st."

—Refuge Keeper Harold Carroll.

CONCERNING WILD RABBITS

BY RICHARD GERSTELL

It is a well known fact that the great majority of persons who make up the vast army of Pennsylvania gunners are primarily rabbit hunters. In spite of this fact and the fact that almost everyone living within the borders of this Commonwealth has seen rabbits in the wild state, very few people actually have even a rudimentary knowledge of the types and habits of the wild rabbits found within the State. In the following paragraphs, therefore, will be found a few of the more interesting and important bits of information concerning the Pennsylvania rabbits.

There are two distinct types, or genera, of rabbits found in Pennsylvania, namely, the cottontail rabbit and the snowshoe rabbit or varying hare. Both of these types belong to the same order of mammals, the order Rodentia, or rodents. Each of the two genera, however, has its own particular characteristics and the two genera never cross one with the other, even though both are not infrequently found inhabiting the same general areas.

The cottontail rabbit belongs to the genus *Sylvilagus*. This genus contains only the various forms, or sub-species, of cottontail rabbits. The members of the genus are characterized by their general brown color above and white underparts, their conspicuous "cotton" tail and the fact that the young are born hairless and blind.

The snowshoe rabbit belongs to the genus *Lepus*. They are characterized by their large size, their seasonal color change and the fact that the young are born fully furred with open eyes. The seasonal color change, brown in summer and white in winter, is the basis of the name varying hare. This

(Continued on page 11)



Unusual picture of deer fight near a mineral spring in Elk County. A thunder shower was brewing at the time the photo was taken, and Mr. W. M. Dippold of Kittanning, the lucky photographer, believes the animals mistook the flash for lightning, therefore did not run away.

DOGS AND A SUGGESTION

By HARRY B. HAWES



Fellow Sportsmen and Farmers: I practice law to support a farm; some here may conduct a farm to support a lawyer.

There is an old Irish adage: "When all fruit fails, welcome haws." I attribute my invitation to speak to a partial failure in the fall crop of orators.

Together with a living, every man is entitled to at least one hobby.

But he knows the just from the unjust, the kind from the unkind, the charitable from the uncharitable, the true from the false.

My hobby came to me in my eighth year, in the person of a terrier dog, part Skye, part Scotch, but all dog.

A fussy, fuzzy fellow, who, contrary to rules, slept under my bed, fought his way to school with me each day, took a keen interest in marbles, played ball Saturday afternoons, swam the river, a companion in all youthful adventures, a confidential friend, shared all my joys and gave sympathy for my sorrows.

Drawing a home-made wagon in summer, he was harnessed to a sled in winter.

A considerate, courteous, chivalrous gen-

tleman, who died like a soldier on the field of battle.

This was thirty-six years ago, and each year since has found me either the part or whole owner of at least one dog, and at times as many as thirty. Some were presents, some five-dollar dogs, and others cost more than a blue ribbon gaited saddle horse.

There are more different breeds of dogs than of horses, cattle, sheep or poultry.

He is the oldest domesticated animal, and assisted his master to procure food and defend against his enemy before horses, cattle and poultry came under control.

His history runs back to pre-historic times. He was used as a sacrifice upon the altar of pagan gods. His place in history, art, fiction and poetry ranks second only to man.

Next to man, he ranks highest in intelligence, being susceptible to all human passions, hatred, love, fear, hope, joy, distress, courage, timidity and jealousy.

Man requires service from all animals, but only from this one receives friendship. He is the only animal that eats all of man's food, fish, flesh and vegetables.

Man is taught chivalry, the dog has it naturally. He never attacks the female of his species, even when feeding.

Wealth, caste, social distinction, are all one to him; he is content and useful in every station to which assigned by fate.

DEER STRIKES DEPUTY

Deputy Tom Hoffman reports a deer having jumped against the side of his car at night, knocking itself semi-conscious. When Mr. Hoffman got out and touched the animal with his foot it bounded off into a field. He wished to determine the extent of the injury to the deer and turned his flashlight on it. The deer immediately jumped and struck him, almost knocking him to the ground, and then ran off, apparently no worse off than Mr. Hoffman, who was somewhat bruised up.—Refuge Keeper, Isaac Baumgardner.

COCK PHEASANT WALKS INTO NAZARETH OFFICE

Sitting in his office in Nazareth recently, H. P. Yeisley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was startled by the call of his stenographer that "there's something funny here."

Coming to the front part of the office, Mr. Yeisley, who is Chairman of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Northampton County, was greeted by the sight of a full-grown cock pheasant which had walked in through the open front door, walked nonchalantly across the office floor and sat down beside a wastebasket under a roll-top desk.

While Mr. Yeisley and his secretary watched for fully five minutes, the cock bird sat unconcerned. Without any great effort Mr. Yeisley succeeded in capturing the bird and found it to be quite tame. Later Mr. Yeisley drove out into the country and released the bird.

Unusual Deer Behavior

WHILE hunting bear during the last day of our bear season of 1933 the writer had this rather unusual and interesting experience with a buck and thought that perhaps it might interest other sportsmen to read it, and induce others to relate unusual happenings. I was hunting bear in Forest County in quite a hilly and rough section. Bear signs were fairly good and I had hopes of getting a shot. During my rambles I finally worked my way through hard going until I reached the top of a pretty high ridge which was covered by the usual laurel and was new ground to me. In coming out into a very open spot I stopped to rest, look around and take some bearings. While standing and looking over this spot and wondering why the ground was so pawed and tramped up (it looked like a deer fight or a big meeting had taken place recently) all at once there came a nice looking buck out of an opening in the laurel and stopped squarely in front of me and about forty feet away. He looked me over carefully and I stood still and studied him. He had a beautiful head of but six points but they were large and evenly shaped and spaced on a heavy beam. I also noticed that he was a big deer and in fine condition. I had no cover and the deer was clear of all obstructions. In a few moments he seemed to think that I was not dangerous and so trotted off into a path towards heavy laurel, probably about one hundred feet, stopped and looked back, watching me closely. He was evidently suspicious that there was something wrong, as he soon turned and came right back, this time much nearer. I stood very still and again we examined each other. Boy, oh boy! did I wish for a camera? There he stood in clear sunlight with nose, ears and eyes doing all they could to identify me; his whole body was quivering with the strain. Still I appeared to be O. K. and he slowly started away in a different direction, but as before, did not go very far until he stopped again and repeated the performance for the third

time. By this time I was becoming quite interested and decided to stick for all that might happen. After another thorough test of me this deer seemed satisfied, so I thought, but I was mistaken. In going away he walked up a straight path leading into a bunch of small timber and when he had gone a distance of about equal to his previous moves he again stopped, stood quite a few moments shaking his head and looking back at me. All at once he reared, pivoted and lowered his head and in less time than it takes to tell it was crossing straight for me, coming fast with lowered head and shaking antlers. I leveled my gun, determined to defend myself, law or no law. Just about the time Mr. Buck got within thirty feet I hollered, "Say, fellow, what do you want," and right there he set all four brakes and made one of those sudden stops that deer can do so wonderfully. Well, this deer seemed bolted down, there he stood shaking his head, and I with gun ready. I further told him that if he tried that, tomorrow he would be carried out a dead buck, but he made no more advances and after about three or four minutes he turned and walked slowly over to a small clump of laurel and stood there still eyeing me. By this time I was satisfied that he did not want me there so I went on my way. Yes, I looked back a few times and the last I saw of him he was still watching me. I saw 5 bucks taken off that ridge later on but not one of them was like this particular buck. All that I saw or heard of being killed in that vicinity were 8 or 10 points. I hope that this boy escaped the bullets. I have hunted deer since they were legalized and I have never heard of an uninjured deer wanting to fight. I believe that in this case curiosity and his failure to get me right was the cause of his actions.

This is not an attempt to make a "Newton Newkirk Yarn," but the relation of an actual experience.

J. M. HOAGLAND, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

GUNS OR SIGNS?

Dick Sullenberger, Lancaster County Sportsmen's Association, wants to know on which line of merchandise some hardware dealers make the most profit: the hunting and fishing merchandise they sell to the sportsmen, or the "NO TRESPASS" signs they endeavor to sell to the land-owner by promiscuous advertising around this time of the year. This, of course, is not true of all hardware dealers, but there are still a goodly number who are blind enough to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The more posted lands, the less sportsmen eager to put money in goods they can't use.

RECORD BOBWHITE QUAIL

On November 26 the office received from Division Game Protector Frank Myers, of Division "D", the head of a bob-white quail which weighed, *after plucking*, 12 ounces. This quail was killed in Cumberland County and publicly weighed. This is the heaviest bob-white on record. Many full-grown grouse are no heavier.

SCARED DEER RUINS DESKS AND GLASS IN NEW SCHOOL

The lamb that followed Mary to school may have caused a bit of confusion, but a full-grown deer which dived through a first-floor window of the New Florence ten-room high school building recently caused "confusion worse confounded," or a confounded lot of confusion, to put it another way.

School had just dismissed for the day when Ralph Wagner and his son, Fred, living near the school building, heard a terrific crash. They saw the shattered window and crawled into the building, to be charged by a badly frightened deer, which was rapidly reducing school furniture to kindling wood.

The Wagners tried to open doors to allow the deer to leave the building, but all were tightly locked. The animal leaped frantically toward a dozen windows, smashing glass and sustaining bad cuts with each effort to escape.

Desks and chairs, displays of school work and every movable article in several class

rooms were bowled over and broken with a completeness not excelled by the proverbial "bull in a china shop."

Finally the Wagners forced open an outer door and the school-going doe dashed for the freedom of the great outdoors—all cut and bleeding.

NATURE'S QUIRKS

Since the hunting season opened this fall taxidermist C. O. Emery, of Butler, received to be mounted, one albino grey squirrel, an albino fox squirrel with natural pink fur on its cheeks, as tho' touched up and painted by some make-up artist, a pure white chipmunk having jet black eyes, and an albino pine squirrel with a pale pink stripe down its back and up the center of its tail. He also received a coal black ground hog, a three day old Hampshire pig, having two normal noses and mouths and three eyes, one being in the center of the forehead, and the other two at the side of its head as in a normal pig. The rest of this little fellow was normal in every way.

BULL CHARGES HUNTER

Red served the wrong purpose on the person of H. L. Gangwer, prominent Weatherly sportsman, when it attracted a Holstein bull while he was hunting rabbits on the farm of Mr. Rimshock, Laurytown Valley. Rimshock saw his predicament and came to the rescue with a well-balanced sapling, and with terrific blows on the head thwarted the intention of the snorting bovine.



PICTURES DON'T LIE

Albert Bull, 82 year old hunter of Mansfield, had a mixup with a big buck during the past season. He knocked it down and it rolled over a few times. He waited to see if it moved; it didn't. Thereupon Mr. Bull walked up, took the animal by the antlers and started dragging it away. He had gone some distance when all of a sudden something came down on top of him, knocking him over and pushing his face in the rocks. The next thing he knew, he and the buck were rolling over and over until they cracked up against a tree, which knocked them loose. The deer then struggled towards the creek and Mr. Bull hurried back, picked up his rifle and killed the animal.

TRAPPING HINTS

By W. E. CROUCH

The following little articles about trapping have been prepared by W. E. Crouch, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. We believe trappers will welcome such a series as Mr. Crouch has written, based on his many years' experience as a government trapper. The manuscripts were courteously loaned to us by Roland G. E. Ullman, Philadelphia.



The Gray Fox Is a Killer

IN SPITE of the good qualities that various species of flesh eating wild animals may have, they will on occasion become troublesome locally and create havoc among farm flocks and herds. Farmers then want to know how to handle the problem to best advantage. Many farmers and their sons address inquiries to the United States Biological Survey on how and when and where to set traps, and what kinds of traps and baits are most effective. In a series of several articles of which this is the first, a few hints on these matters will be given for the information of the many persons in localities where predatory and other destructive wild animals occur. Because of the widespread interest in this subject, I have prepared this series of articles, and in them will show briefly the fundamental steps to be taken and some of the finer points to be noted in trapping.

Local laws on the subject of course must be observed, and experienced trappers know

that real profits from pelts of fur bearing animals come only if trapped when the fur is prime.

The animals that will be considered are red foxes, opossums, muskrats, minks, and skunks.

The Red Fox

The red fox, though cunning, is not to be compared with the wolf and coyote for craftiness. The oft-heard expression "dumb like a fox" is of course satirical.

In order to be a successful fox trapper, more than average care in selecting a site and setting the traps will be necessary. But once you thoroughly understand the habits and actions of foxes you can trap them with consistent regularity.

In trapping foxes several approved methods can be followed. In all cases, there must be great care in making the set, or in all probability no fox will be caught. The right size trap is a No. 2, either jump or double-spring type. The double-spring trap

is recommended if sets are to be made in the snow and there is a possibility of the trap freezing down.

The water set is one of the commonest. Then there are bait and lure sets, and more recently expert trappers have been advocating the hole set, or what amounts to a buried-bait set. All three methods have proved successful and the results will depend largely on the care put forth in preparing each set.

The usual practice when using a water set is to find an unfrozen spring or known watering place of foxes. Place bait on a natural or artificial island about two to three feet from shore. The trap is set on a submerged island approximately half way between shore and bait and covered with a piece of moss, which will be just above the water and the only place for the fox to step when it attempts to obtain the bait.

A typical bait can be made by hanging a dead chicken just out of reach of the fox and carefully setting and concealing three or four traps below. As soon as the chicken becomes tainted it will attract the fox. If the set is made without a trace of human odor about, the fox will be caught.

The habit of the fox of burying uneaten portions of a meal for a later visit developed the theory of the hole set. It is based on the keen smelling ability of the fox. It locates them again, as it does its buried food, by the sense of smell. So if you bury a piece of chicken in a small hole such as a fox would dig, cover it, and conceal a trap over it, the fox will usually find himself caught before he obtains the bait. Many may hesitate to use this set for fear the fox won't find the buried morsel, but have no fear, the wily old fox's keen nose will most assuredly be his undoing. One of the best tools for making real natural looking fox holes is a long handled steel stirring spoon. Wear gloves and rubber boots at all times, and if you must kneel, use a kneeling pad that has been buried in a manure pile for sufficient time to counteract all human odors. Any trace of humans about a set or in the locality will be warning enough for most foxes to make a wide detour.

The skins of foxes should be cased, dried on a stretcher of the proper shape, and turned fur side out when ready for shipping.

The Opossum

The 'possum is the only North American animal that carries its young in a pouch like the Kangaroo's, and the only mammal that feigns death as a method of survival. The slightest touch will cause one to "play dead" and it will remain as lifeless as a sack of flour until everything is quiet again. It is very prolific, the litters occurring two or three times a year and including 5 to 14 offspring.

The opossum moves about with a slow ambling gait and is considered by many trappers to be as stupid as the skunk. Its

apparent stupidity is its chief undoing, for it has not a single trait that can be compared to the keenness of the fox. The opossum, however, has unusual vitality and is not easily killed.

A steel trap of the single-spring type, size 1½ or 2, is just right for the 'possum. This animal is easily caught in bait sets; in fact, these are usually most effective.

Make a small cubby, open at one end, of stones or sticks driven into the ground. Place an attractive piece of chicken, other meat or carrion in the closed end. Locate the trap just inside the entrance to the enclosure. The bait should be so that it cannot be readily carried away or displaced.

If you are lucky enough to find a 'possum den, which is usually recognized by the stray light gray hairs about the mouth of the burrow, you can catch 'possum to your heart's content, or at least until that particular family is used up.

During the summer a 'possum seldom has a permanent home but sleeps in any convenient place he finds himself at the end of a night's prowling. Late in fall, however, he selects a den or hollow tree where he will be cozy through the winter. The 'possum dislikes cold weather and, like the skunk, will not come out when the north wind howls and the snow scurries by.

When trapping, all likely looking fence rows, overhanging ditch banks, hollow logs, and stumps should be carefully inspected for signs of 'possum activities.

If the right care is exercised in making the bait sets, you will very likely be rewarded also with an occasional fox, 'coon, or mink. These are cunning and suspicious animals, however, and cannot be caught in a poorly prepared set.

Remove the 'possum skin "cased," and when it is dry take it from the stretcher and ship it fur side in.

The Muskrat

Today, the fur bearer of first rank in America is the muskrat. It is the meal ticket for the beginner and the steady income for the experienced trapper.

Although millions of muskrats are taken annually, the numbers of these fur bearers are known to be increasing, and the species is now found along practically every water front, including even those of such cities as Philadelphia, Cleveland, and New Orleans.

In Alaska—the land of such rare fur bearers as the silver fox, marten, and others—the income of muskrat trappers is equal to more than double the value of silver fox furs. The Alaska Game Commission reports that the number of muskrat pelts shipped represents eighty percent of all raw furs exported to the market.

Trapping the muskrat is easy, and the beginner needs only to follow a few simple rules and apply common sense to bag his share of the little fur bearers. The steel traps, sizes 1½ or 2, is recommended.

Traps set "blind" in likely places will get muskrats consistently if they are about in fair numbers. But if they seem to be scarce, the trapper should use such baits as slices of apple, carrot, or parsnip. Some trappers have success with anise oil or oil of sweet flag when used as a lure.

Of course it is good practice to place the trap so that the captured muskrat will fall or crawl into deep water and drown. A

heavy wire extension to the chain will make this possible with land and shore sets.

Trapping territory should be carefully checked over before the season opens and your line adequately protected. It helps to mark all muskrat burrows with a stake, so that when ice and snow come you will know exactly where to chop through the ice and place a trap.

All animals should be skinned "cased" and dried at even temperature in a shed giving them full protection from the weather. Do not ever stretch your pelts. Ship muskrat skins flesh side out, after they are well dried.

The Mink

The mink is one of nature's born fighters, and one of the most cunning and wary of the fur bearers sought by trappers. It travels swiftly over a wide range, along streams, lakes, and rivers, and can climb a tree or swim. A vicious battler, it will not hesitate to engage another animal many times its weight and size.

The mink does not hesitate to travel by day as well as by night, and until time for denning up for bad weather, may be found abroad at almost any hour.

Except in the mating season, the mink is a "lone wolf." The litters usually range from four to seven, the young arriving sometime in April.

Several good sets have proved effective for catching minks. Proper care and planning will determine to a large extent the success you will have catching mink. A steel trap of the No. 1 or 1½ size should be used.

One of the easiest ways to take a mink is by use of what is known as the water set. In preparing this, first dig a natural looking hole eight or ten inches deep in a steep creek bank just above the water. The hole should not be more than three or four inches wide at the opening, and the water should be shallow in front of it. Place fresh bait, consisting of muskrat, chicken, or fish in the hole. Set up the trap in the water just in front of the entrance, and cover over with soaked leaves.

It is extremely important to have everything look *natural*. The mink is suspicious and wary, or perhaps it is cunning. Anyway, make your set while standing in the

water, and when you have finished, dash water about freely to remove any human odors that may be about to alarm the animal.

Another successful mink set is made by placing a small fish on the end of a sharp stick one or two inches under the water just ten or twelve inches off the end of a narrow sand bar. Conceal the trap on the end of the sand bar.

One habit to remember about minks is that they love to follow the water ways and to investigate nearly every nook and hole and bar along the banks. Often there are distinct mink trails along the streams. Such a place is ideal for the trapper, and carefully prepared sets will usually get plenty of minks during the season.

Mink skins should be cased and dried on a suitable stretcher in a cool, protected shed. They should be shipped with the flesh side out.

The Skunk

Almost everyone who hasn't seen a skunk has smelled one. He is one of the most common of American fur bearers. The fur is very popular, and consequently it is in steady demand.

The skunk is not cunning; it does not readily climb or swim; and it enjoys roaming about for easy victims. One marked trait of the skunk is its social activities. Often twelve or more will live in the same den or burrow. They hunt alone but live in groups surrounded by pungently perfumed air, scented probably to their own liking. Methods for skunk trapping are simple. The animal is unsuspicious and can be caught without difficulty in properly prepared sets.

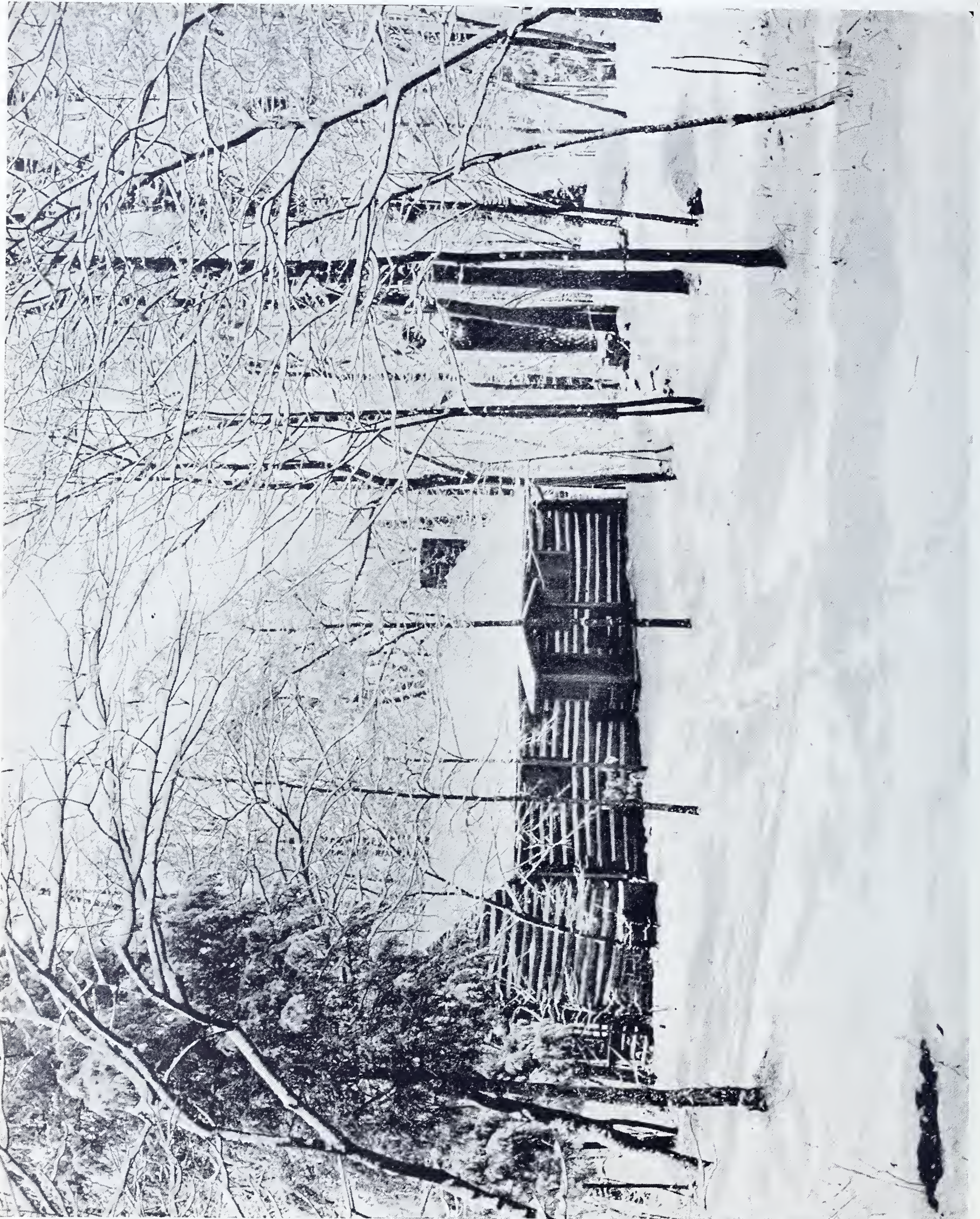
A sure-fire set is a trap placed at the entrance of a den or burrow. If the skunk is not home at the time of setting, a piece of tainted chicken, a mouse, a broken egg, or some tainted meat of any kind will generally induce it to enter.

A very good baited set that has been successful in luring skunks can be prepared as follows: Fashion a V-shaped pen of stones or of small sticks driven in the ground. Then take a good piece of bait and secure it with wire or a strong string to a stake, stump, overhanging bush, or rock located in the small end of the V-shaped pen. At the mouth

(Continued on page 10)



Wildcat killed near Waynesburg, Greene County, by Charles and Thomas Morris. This animal killed over twenty sheep.



A Trapper's Cabin

Photo by LaMar Mumber

WITH THE SPORTSMEN



"So long
until
next
season."

LYCOMING COUNTY SPORTSMEN APPEAL TO HUNTERS

The following plea was conspicuously placed in the daily newspapers of Williamsport by the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County—another outstanding illustration of the efforts being put forth by the sportsmen to insure proper respect for the Game Laws:

Spare the Ringneck Hen

Mr. Hunter:

The Game Laws say that only the male Ringneck Pheasant may be killed in Pennsylvania.

Obey that law—first because a sportsman is law-abiding; second because it is to your direct interest to SPARE THE RINGNECK HEN.

Extensive stocking of Ringnecks has been carried out in Lycoming County. Hundreds of dollars of the membership fees which sportsmen have paid into the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County have gone to maintain the association's own game farm, where Ringnecks have been reared for distribution in this county.

If the hens are killed, that means that the breeding stock will be reduced and that the hope of building up in this county such a supply of this game bird that there will be good hunting for all will be defeated.

DON'T SHOOT A RINGNECK UNTIL YOU ARE CERTAIN IT IS A MALE BIRD. The difference between the sexes is too apparent to excuse a mistake.

Obey all the Game Laws. Observe the provisions as to seasons and bag limits.

SPARE THE WILD TURKEY. It is protected in this county again this year as a move to replenish its depleted numbers.

Yours for Better Hunting,
CONSOLIDATED SPORTSMEN
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

The Lycoming group has also launched an extensive vermin control campaign.

FIRST ANNUAL FIELD MEET

The Langeloth Sportsmen's Association, of Washington County, held their first Annual Field Meet recently with an afternoon devoted to trap-shooting and other sports, followed by a chicken dinner, speaking, and a showing of some of the Game Commission's motion pictures. Over 150 attended. We wish for them a continued interest in all future gatherings.

GROUSE SWALLOWS MARBLE

Game Protector W. B. McClarin killed a grouse in the gizzard of which he found a large marble.

FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN MEET

In order to promote a better understanding between the farmer and the sportsman, the Easton Fish and Game Association staged a "Farmers Night" in conjunction with its regular meeting recently. Many farmers attended and the meeting proved a great success. The land owners were told that the object of organized sportsmen's clubs was the conservation of game, fish and forests, co-operation with the Game and Fish Commissions in the enforcement of laws, and the education of their members in the rights of the land owners.

A sketch presented by members of the club illustrated the hunter who rushes on a farmer's land that has been posted and shoots the first thing he sees moving (which in this instance happened to be a chicken), and the sportsman who goes to the farmer and gets permission to hunt, and the request is granted. Those taking part were: Harry Schafer, the farmer; William Keim, the hunter responsible for the "No Trespass" signs; Floyd Stein, a real sportsman that gets permission to hunt on posted land; Clyde Pittenger, the game protector that arrests the hunter for shooting the farmers chicken. The sketch was received with much amusement and applause.

It was announced at the meeting that 34 new members had been taken into the club during the month, making the Easton Club's membership 550.

MANY DUCK SPECIES THREAT- ENED BY DROUGHT IN BREEDING GROUNDS

An alarming decrease in numbers of nearly all species of waterfowl has taken place during the past few years. This is revealed in a publication just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report, by W. B. Bell and E. A. Preble, biologists of the Bureau of Biological Survey, is based on several years of careful study of waterfowl conditions and on observations made by Mr. Preble and other experienced observers, who spent the spring and early summer in Canada in the breeding region north of the drought area. Other biologists observed conditions throughout the United States. Sportsmen, game officials, and naturalists also reported.

ATTAINS GOAL

The Philadelphia Chapter No. 2 of the Izaak Walton League of America has had a goal for the last few years, which has been attained: A clubhouse and outdoor meeting place.

The Country Club Foundation Committee has completed plans whereby the Philadelphia Chapter No. 2 will share the grounds and attractive clubhouse of the Safety Rod and Gun Club.

The club grounds, which comprise a twenty acre tract, located at Bustleton Pike and Reading Railroad, the upper end of Bustleton, are equipped with what is considered one of the best trapshooting outfits in the country.

The Chapter plans to work on reforesta-

tion, soil erosion, winter feeding stations, building of rearing ponds, raising of ring-necked pheasants and quail, casting field, an archery set, and a pistol and rifle range. In fact the work is under way.

Among the individuals whose efforts contributed largely to the success of the project are: George Haldane, Chairman of the Country Club Committee; Joseph D. Hiestand, President of the Chapter; Paul V. Rosenbaum, Vice-President; and Dr. Glenn S. Everts, Secretary of the Safety Rod and Gun Club.

JUNIOR CLUB ACTIVE

Andrew Kobela, Chief of the Junior Forest Rangers of Nanticoke, and two of his assistants, Michael Waypa and Andrew Matkiwicz, deserve a lot of credit for the enthusiasm they have spread among the younger set of their community. These young men have planted many trees, built numerous bird houses and winter feeding stations for game, put out several brush fires, distributed posters, cleaned many mountain springs and assisted in clearing several mountain trails. This is a concrete example of the interest some of our youth are taking in conservation, and they should be steadily encouraged.

PIKE COUNTY COON HUNTER'S ASSOCIATION

On October 28, 1934 the officers and interested members of the Pike County Sportsmen met in the club house on the rifle range between Milford, Pa., and Matamoras, Pa., to organize the Pike County Coon Hunters.

The officers of the organization consist of a Chairman and a Secretary and a Treasurer, who are chosen by members of the club. At this meeting, however, the members had not as yet been named, so a temporary Chairman and Secretary and Treasurer were chosen to serve until the regular officers could be elected. These temporary officers were Charlie J. Edwards, Matamoras, Chairman; Clarence Van Auker, Milford, Secretary; Elmer Roberts, Milford, Treasurer.

The officers requested the members to attend the next meeting, which was held November 18 at the same place, for the purpose of electing permanent officers. At this time Messrs. Edwards, Van Auker and Roberts, were again honored by being elected as the permanent officers.

A field committee was named and they are expecting to hold a rally in spring and fall, at which time field trials will be held for coon dogs. The proceeds of these rallies will be used for restocking raccoon in Pike County only.

CLEVER DOG

John H. Wolfe, school teacher of Harrisburg lost one of his rabbit hounds while hunting in Lycoming County. He advertised in Williamsport papers to no avail. When he returned home he found notice from the local County Treasurer that his dog had been found on a farm between Berrysburg and Pillow, Dauphin County. Later it turned out that the farmer, one Bob Shroyer, was a former pupil of Wolfe's.



Kenneth D. Dahlgren of Clearfield, son of prominent sportsman petting deer at Game Refuge



There is no reason in the world why any youth should be "let down" in this respect. Every child, whether we realize it or not, is attracted to wild creatures; even the little city urchins have a place in their daily lives for the alley cat, the mongrel dog, and the sparrows—drab little urchins themselves—that must somehow stand for and take the place of the woods and fields these unfortunates are denied.

With our automobiles, and improved roads leading to our numerous State Parks, State Forests, and State Game Refuges, it is an unusually unsympathetic parent who will not take time to visit them some day or another and let his children receive the benefit of such healthful outdoor recreation.

Thousands of families visit our game refuges each year for no other reason than to let the kiddies see a captive fawn, a cub bear, a raccoon or some other creature which is being cared for by the sympathetic Refuge Keeper.

Such experiences impress themselves indelibly on the minds of the youth, to the extent that they are lived over and over again in their contacts with other boys and girls, at play or in the school room.

Of course there are parents who never have the time nor the means to give their boys and girls an opportunity to enjoy such experiences. Fortunately, however, our public schools are stressing nature study more and more each year, and the splendid work being done by the Department of Education along this line deserves the highest commendation.

Generously too, the sportsmen, through their hunter's license money, have made possible the preparation of many motion pictures of our wild creatures which are being shown constantly in schools throughout the Commonwealth. All these efforts count much, of course; but parents who have the means and opportunity should go a step farther and take their children where they can see for themselves the creatures they study about, for in this way hundreds of less fortunate boys and girls are subconsciously thrilled by the recounting of such experiences and consequently gain a greater knowledge thereby.

TRAPPING HINTS

(Continued from page 7)

of the V set a No. 1 or No. 1½ single-spring trap. Sink the trap to the level of the ground in a small hand-made recess and cover with dry grass, or with a dry leaf, and some finely powdered dirt. When this type of set is carefully and naturally made near a stream, or small body of water, it will often take a mink, especially if baited with fish.

Success in trapping, whether for skunks, minks, or other animals depends to a large extent upon the trapper's attention to what may at first seem to be minor details. While preparing the set, it is well to wear gloves, and to use them for no other purpose. Although the skunk is not suspicious of human scent, other animals with more valuable pelts are, and you may catch them if you carefully prepare the set.

When you have captured a skunk, the problem of effecting its death without later being accused of relationship, is best accomplished in one of three ways: One is to approach the animal quietly until within striking distance and deliver a swift strong blow across its back; breaking the back prevents a discharge of scent. Another method, when water is convenient, is to drown the

animal by fastening the trap to a long pole and after the capture, pick up the pole and cautiously maneuver the skunk to the water and under. The third way is to cut the animal's throat with a sharp knife attached to a long stick, placing the point low and carefully against the neck, following then with a quick thrust.

The usual care in skinning should be followed and the pelt should be taken off eased. Shape it on a board or manufactured stretcher and hang it in a cool, dry shed. All skunk pelts should be dry before shipping and should be left flesh side out.

KILLS BEAR WITH AXE

Jay Lowe, who owns a farm near Leetonia, knew all about the Game Commission closing the season on bears this year, and Mr. Lowe is a law-abiding citizen. But when some outlaw bear destroyed several kips of bees to get at the honey and then returned later to start in on the sheep, Mr. Lowe felt that it was time to protect his property.

One morning he saw the bear after the sheep. A gun was hanging in the house, but it would take too long to get it out, so seizing an axe, he started after the bear. It was quite a battle while it lasted, the bear attempting to knock the axe out of Mr. Lowe's hands, but finally bruin got cornered,

and with a mighty swipe, the axe descended and split the bear's head open.

Mr. Lowe at once notified the authorities to come and get the bear, which was mature, weighing nearly 200 pounds, which was much heavier than Mr. Lowe. Potter County bears should take warning and keep out of Tioga County, especially the vicinity of Leetonia. Not many men would aspire to a hand to hand tussle with a mature bear, even if they had an axe, and Mr. Lowe is to be congratulated upon his courage and prowess.

PHEASANT TAKES TROLLEY RIDE

A few weeks ago a trolley car in the city of Reading stopped to discharge passengers, and a hen pheasant hopped off the front trucks of the trolley, sauntered over to the gutter, took a drink of water, and picked around a bit. Just then the motorman clanged his bell and the pheasant ran under the car. Pedestrians standing on the corner expected to see feathers flying all around Penn Street after the trolley left, but evidently the pheasant had regained her precarious perch and continued on her journey to 11th Street Hill, which is opposite the car barn, and where many other pheasants may be found.—Game Protector Lester E. Leinbach.

YOUTH and WILDLIFE

For many and varied reasons, the early interest of young America in wildlife is steadily increasing.

Civilization, up until the passing of wise laws for the protection of our wild creatures, and for years after, viewed with considerable alarm the low ebb to which they had fallen. But once the upward trend started, and it was not uncommon to see birds and animals in abundance everywhere, people generally, and sportsmen and nature lovers particularly, began to take keener interest in and naturally sought to further protect and increase them. More than that, they looked forward, and are still looking forward, toward perpetuating these interesting and valuable creatures of the wild.

Today it is indeed a selfish and inconsiderate parent who does not at some time or other seek to inspire in his children a love of the fields, woods and mountains and all the wonderful living things that dwell therein.

The lucky boys and girls whose mothers and fathers are constantly encouraging them in this respect are fortunate; and it is reassuring to know that it will be these same boys and girls who eventually will take up where we leave off—who will continue to uphold the traditions, the ideals and the sound principles with which their farsighted parents are imbuing them.



Photo by D. C. Tebbett
Tame buck on game refuge feeding from hand



CONCERNING WILD RABBITS

(Continued from page 3)

change in color is one of nature's most striking phenomena and its exact nature is not definitely known, but it is believed that the fall change from brown to white is the result of the loss of the pigment within the various hairs which make up the coat of fur, while the spring change from white to brown is the result of a shedding of the hair.

Of the two genera of rabbits just described, the cottontail is by far the better known. This species is the Peter and Molly of folk lore and inhabits the general farming areas of the country. It is commonly seen crossing the road or scampering about the open fields. The snowshoe rabbit, or "jack" rabbit as it is sometimes called, is a more northern species and throughout Pennsylvania it is found in the more heavily wooded areas at elevations exceeding 1200 feet above sea level.

One of the principal characteristics of the cottontail is its tendency where hard pressed by its enemies or in times of inclement weather to seek refuge in burrows. The snowshoes, on the other hand, practically never seek shelter in holes, and to escape their enemies, they rely solely on their keen

senses of scent and hearing combined with their remarkable celerity.

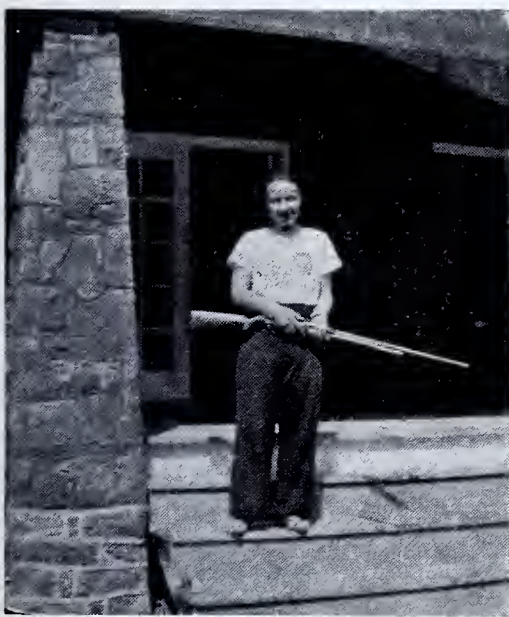
The tendency of the cottontails to "hole up" leads to a question often long and bitterly debated by sportsmen. Do rabbits dig their own burrows? As far as the wild rabbits of Pennsylvania are concerned, the answer to this question is definitely "No." The holes occupied by the cottontails are the burrows of other animals, chiefly woodchucks, or natural crannies in the rocks and other places. It is true, however, that the great majority of European rabbits do burrow and in the United States, there is a genus of small, short-eared rabbits indigenous only to certain parts of Idaho and Oregon which also dig their own burrows.

Another significant fact relative to the cottontails and their tendency to "hole up" is that as a general rule, and under normal conditions, the majority of those rabbits which are found during the daylight hours "squatting" in the grass or under various bits of cover, are the males of the species, while the great majority of the individuals spending the daylight hours "holed up" are the females of the species. This, of course, means that most of the rabbits killed during the gunning season and at other times are males, but here again we see the protective agencies of nature at work. Of all the rab-

bbits born, approximately fifty percent are males and fifty percent females. As has just been pointed out, the great majority of rabbits which meet death at the hands of enemies are males, and should rabbits mate only in pairs, there would constantly be an overabundance of females and reproduction would be greatly retarded. The fact is, however, that each male mates with several females and in spite of the great mortality of the males, the rate of reproduction is constantly maintained.

Also, in the rate of reproduction itself the protective agencies of nature may be clearly seen. As far as defense is concerned, the rabbit is one of nature's most helpless creatures. They are preyed upon by countless species of reptiles, birds and mammals, and disease frequently depletes their ranks to almost an unbelievable extent. But nature has offset these forces by the high rate of reproduction common to all rabbits. Their litters are large, averaging from four to six young, and normally each female produces several litters of young each year.

Man still has much to learn regarding the rabbit, but it is felt that within the near future a system will be developed whereby these animals may be propagated in sufficient numbers to insure the sport of rabbit hunting for future generations of sportsmen.



Miss Carol Deibler, daughter of Fish Commissioner O. M. Deibler, is an ardent devotee of the traps

TAKE THE WIFE ALONG!

There is one ever-increasing group of sportsmen we have neglected long enough, and we cannot ignore their enthusiasm or their prowess any longer.

There was a time when the female devotee of hunting was looked upon more or less as a novelty, but from the number of women hunters afield during the past season for both large and small game, we must admit that day has passed. That they proved more deadly than the male, in some cases at least, was evidenced by their well filled game bags.

It is encouraging to know that so many women are taking an interest in the chase, and aside from the wholesome outdoor recreation it affords, it dispels in them a false sentimentality most women possess with regard to killing any wild creature, helps them to better understand and appreciate masculine love for the sport, and consequently ends the bickering between man and wife about the money HE spends on gasoline and oil for hunting trips, for guns, cartridges and other equipment for the sport.

I venture to say that there are a great many husbands, and not henpecked ones either, who have to resort to considerable whining and wheedling before their better halves will consent to depleting the family budget for such purposes, not always because the budget is necessarily slim, but because they have other ideas of how the money should be spent. Such wives cannot be termed selfish and inconsiderate; they simply fail to realize the real return on the investment is not the amount of game which the bread-winner brings home, but the healthful outdoor recreation he receives.

All human beings, men as well as women, resent and mistrust everything they do not understand and share, and it is for this reason that a lot of women are putting aside the knitting needle for the shot gun or rifle.

A sportsman should encourage his wife to accompany him whenever possible, if only for companionship. However, nine times out of ten a few trips, and she will want to learn to shoot. Fine! Stretch the budget a little more and buy her a .22. Later, when she gets the hang of the thing and starts scoring at incredible distances, it will be she who suggests going down into the old crock for enough money to buy a 20-gauge. It has happened again and again.

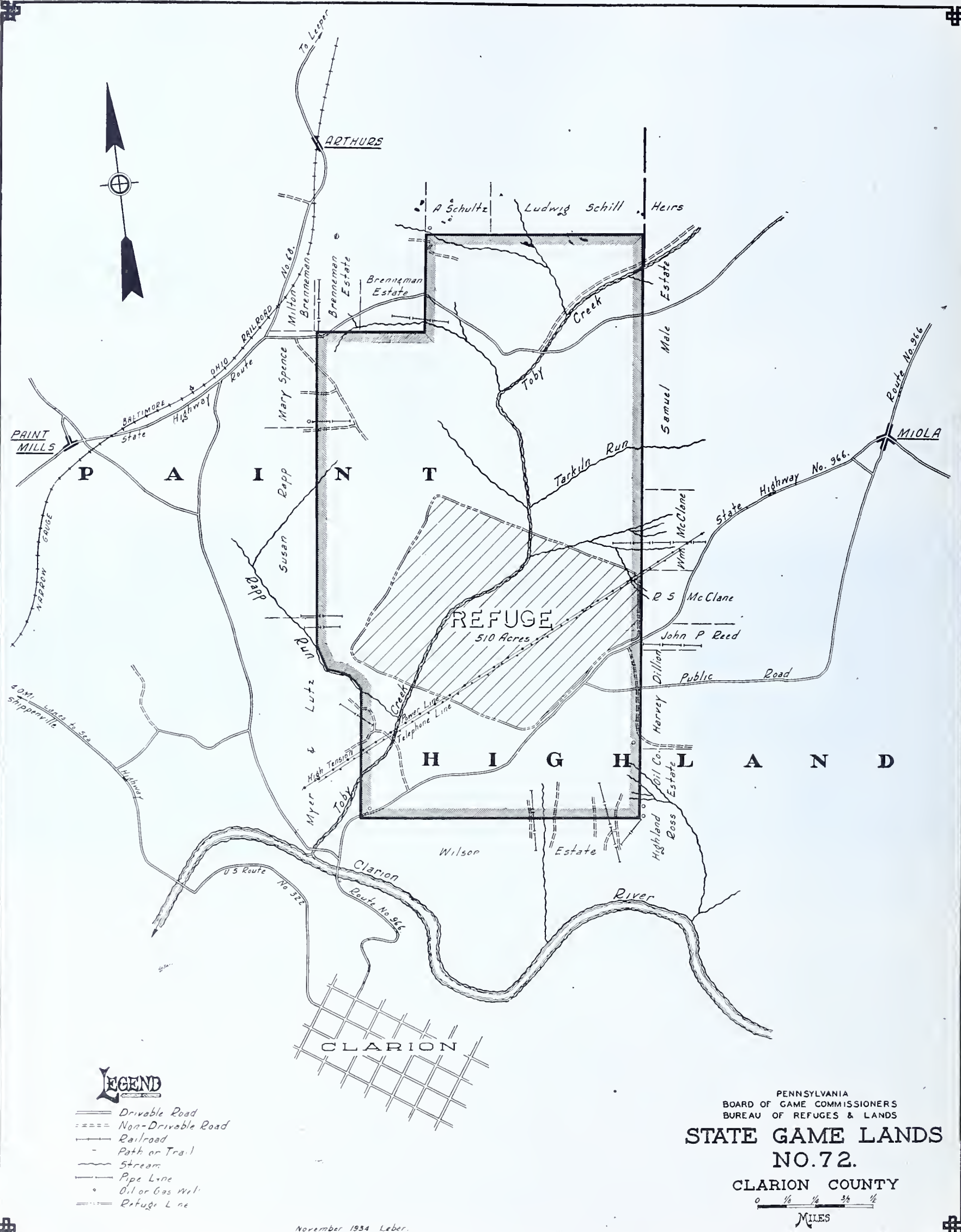
It is hoped that all sportsmen will take these suggestions seriously and take their wives along whenever they can. Even though they fail finally to react favorably to the sport, they should at least be taught how to handle firearms. Far too many women have an inherent and distressing dread of weapons of any kind. And for that reason also it is most encouraging to note the large number of institutions of learning that have established rifle, trap shooting, and archery clubs for girls.

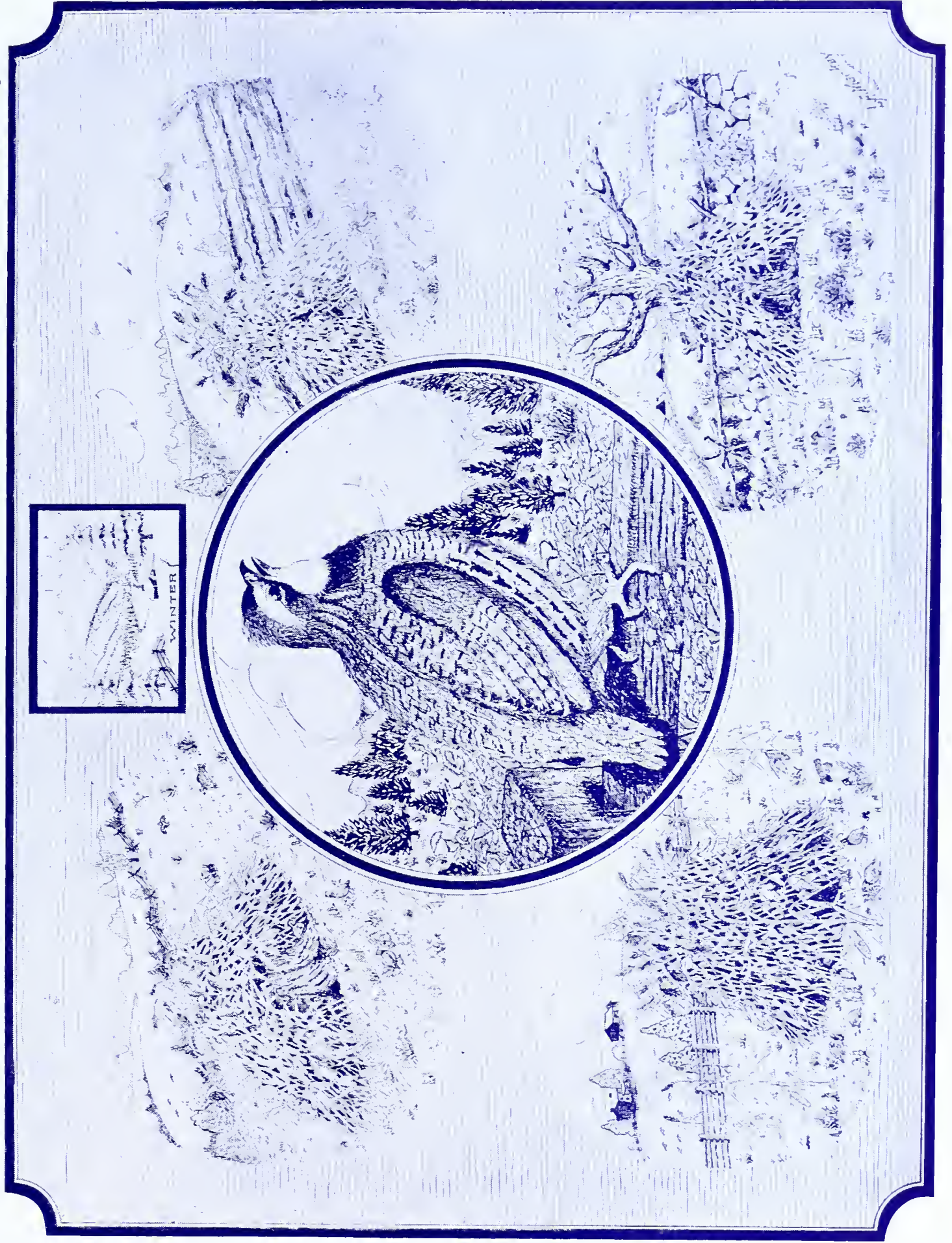
More than just a handful of women are present at many sportsmen's gatherings these days, and whether they participate actively or not the fact remains they are at least interested, or they would not be there. It is hoped this interest will continue to grow.

The Game Commission is wholly in accord with any program that will produce female devotees of the hunt, and to that end invites as many of them as possible to join the hunting fraternity next season.



Mrs. Charles Livergood, Jersey Shore, with 18½ lb. wild turkey killed on Nov. 10. Last season she bagged one the same size





Many Farmers Leave Corn Shocks Stand to Provide Food and Cover for Game

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270



● I HAVE ENJOYED AN EXCELLENT GAME SEASON DURING 1934 ●

Resolved, to further the work of game conservation to the best of my ability, and to get others to do the same, so that I can enjoy as good if not a better season in **1935.**

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT—GIVE THE "GAME NEWS" TO A FRIEND

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN HUNTING

THE LOVE OF THE OUTDOORS IS THE HERITAGE OF EVERY GREAT MAN. THIS MONTH WE CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAYS OF TWO GREAT HUNTERS AND SPORTSMEN—

GEORGE WASHINGTON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

F38.34
1.6
e.2

Pennsylvania

Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material should be submitted not later than the 20th of each month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Adolf Muller President
Norristown

J. Q. Creveling Vice-President
Wilkes-Barre

Richard E. Reitz Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia
(Vacancy)

Dr. Samuel H. Williams Pittsburgh

Howard Stewart Clearfield

A. Hunter Willis Erie

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given



HONORABLE GEORGE H. EARLE, III
Governor of Pennsylvania

A Message to the Sportsmen of Pennsylvania From Governor Earle

FELLOW SPORTSMEN:

I am grateful to the Editor of your GAME NEWS for this opportunity to send a message to you.

Pennsylvania has achieved an enviable position as a leader in game conservation, largely through the efforts of the organized sportsmen in holding true to two great principles. The first, that the Game Commission should be constituted and its affairs administered on a non-political basis. Trouble has followed as a result of relaxation of this rule.

The second and equally important, is the preservation of the Game and Fish funds. Hunting and fishing license fees are in no sense a tax. They are rather voluntary contributions by the Sportsmen of the State to the cause of conservation. It would be a breach of trust to divert them.

The first of these principles I propose to restore to activity, and the second to uphold. In this I ask your loyal support, so we may keep Pennsylvania in the front as the best game State of the Union.

NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

BOARD ELECTS

At its regular meeting on January 3, the Board of Game Commissioners re-elected Hon. Adolf Muller, of Norristown, President, and Hon. J. Q. Creveling, Wilkes-Barre, Vice-President.

Resignation was also made known on that day of Hon. Ralph L. Eckenstein, member of the Board from Williamsport. The Board loses an active and enthusiastic conservationist in Mr. Eckenstein. He was vitally interested in game propagation and was instrumental in establishing the Loyalsock State Game Farm in Lycoming County.

RESTOCKING



Thousands of cottontail rabbits and ring-necked pheasants and numerous quail, squirrels and raccoons have been stocked by the Game Commission in depleted areas of the Commonwealth during the past few months and sportsmen are urged to feed and protect them as much as possible. The birds and animals released were all in excellent physical condition and with a little care should come through the winter in fine shape.

The Commission wants again to call attention to the fact that game is never released on lands which are posted against hunting, nor on areas which are open only to a privileged few. It is released only on areas that are closed to hunting entirely, such as game refuges, or on lands which are wholly open to public hunting.

ADDITIONAL GAME LANDS

Since January 1, 4816.4 additional acres of public hunting grounds were purchased by the Game Commission in Bedford, Somerset and Elk Counties.

LARGE DEER

Refuge Keeper Isaac Baumgardner writes: "The largest deer I saw during the past season was killed at the Black Wolf Club. The measurement between the beams of the antlers was twenty-two inches. The deer was not weighed but I judge it would weigh 200 lbs."

New Deer Parasite

A new species of lung worm which infests white-tailed deer has been discovered by Dr. Don R. Coburn of Michigan State Department of Agriculture. The worm is microscopic and is found in about 25 per cent of Michigan's deer. It is believed that this worm gets in its dirty work when deer are undernourished and predisposes them to pneumonia, which is then often fatal.

PROSECUTIONS

Game Protectors prosecuted 390 cases during December, 1934. Principal violations consisted of infractions of the deer laws and numerous penalties were collected from those who deliberately violated these regulations. There were 40 cases of killing illegal deer by mistake, but inasmuch as all of the sportsmen who killed these animals reported their mistake promptly to the Game Protector, half refund of the \$100.00 fine has been recommended.

One of these cases was unique in that a hunter shot through a buck and killed a doe.

There were quite a few cases of hunting without a license, especially by non-residents.

On man, Ernest I. Speary, Nordmont, Sullivan County, was apprehended for possessing three illegal deer and paid a \$300.00 fine and costs. Officers of the Game Commission were suspicious of Mr. Speary for some time but did not get the goods on him until the recent season.

Other violations included failure to tag traps or to visit them within the prescribed time limits.

Second Largest License Year

Although complete figures are not yet available sufficient returns have been received by the Department of Revenue to indicate the sale of hunting licenses this year reached the second highest peak in the history of the Commonwealth.

The greatest number of licenses were issued in 1931 when 572,779 resident and 8,964 non-resident licenses were sold.

With two counties yet to report for November and several for December, the figures at this writing for the past season indicated a sale of 547,486 resident and 4,848 non-resident licenses.

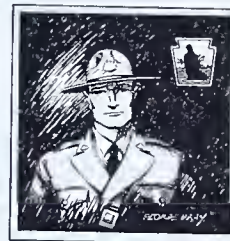
"NUBBINS"

"Them thar things are 'nubbins'," said a farmer living near Parkesburg, Pa., when asked by a neighbor what the pile of corn was left out in the field for. "And" continued the farmer "I take the 'nubbins' from the piles in the field every year, place them in one spot and they furnish food for game nearly all winter."

The above is the gist of a conversation between said farmer and a local representative of the Board of Game Commissioners.

Every tiller of the soil knows what "nubbins" are and for those that don't they are short ears of corn, some with very little grains on while others are well grained. "Nubbins" furnish splendid food for all kinds of game and protected birds.

HONORABLY RETIRED



Working for a common cause over a period of years has established many friendships and a general expression of good fellowship among all the employees of the Game

Commission. So much so in fact that the passing away of any of our number, or the loss of any of them through necessary retirement is deeply felt by the rest of the organization.

It is with these thoughts in mind that we pay special tribute to six of our number who recently left the service by honorary retirement having reached the age of sixty-five years.

All of them have served with distinction and leave records of outstanding contribution to the cause of wildlife conservation. They are:

William Anneman, Game Protector, Lackawanna County, 21 years service.

Harry W. Miller, Game Protector, Columbia County, 20 years service.

L. D. Rearick, Game Refuge Keeper, Clearfield County, 15 years service.

B. A. Benson, Game Protector, Huntingdon County, 15 years service.

J. B. Rearick, Game Refuge Keeper, Elk County, 15 years service.

Dr. Thos. E. Winecoff, Lecturer, Educational Department, 5 years service.

As a testimonial of honest and faithful service the Board of Game Commissioners has given each an Honorable Retirement Certificate of convenient size for framing if desired.

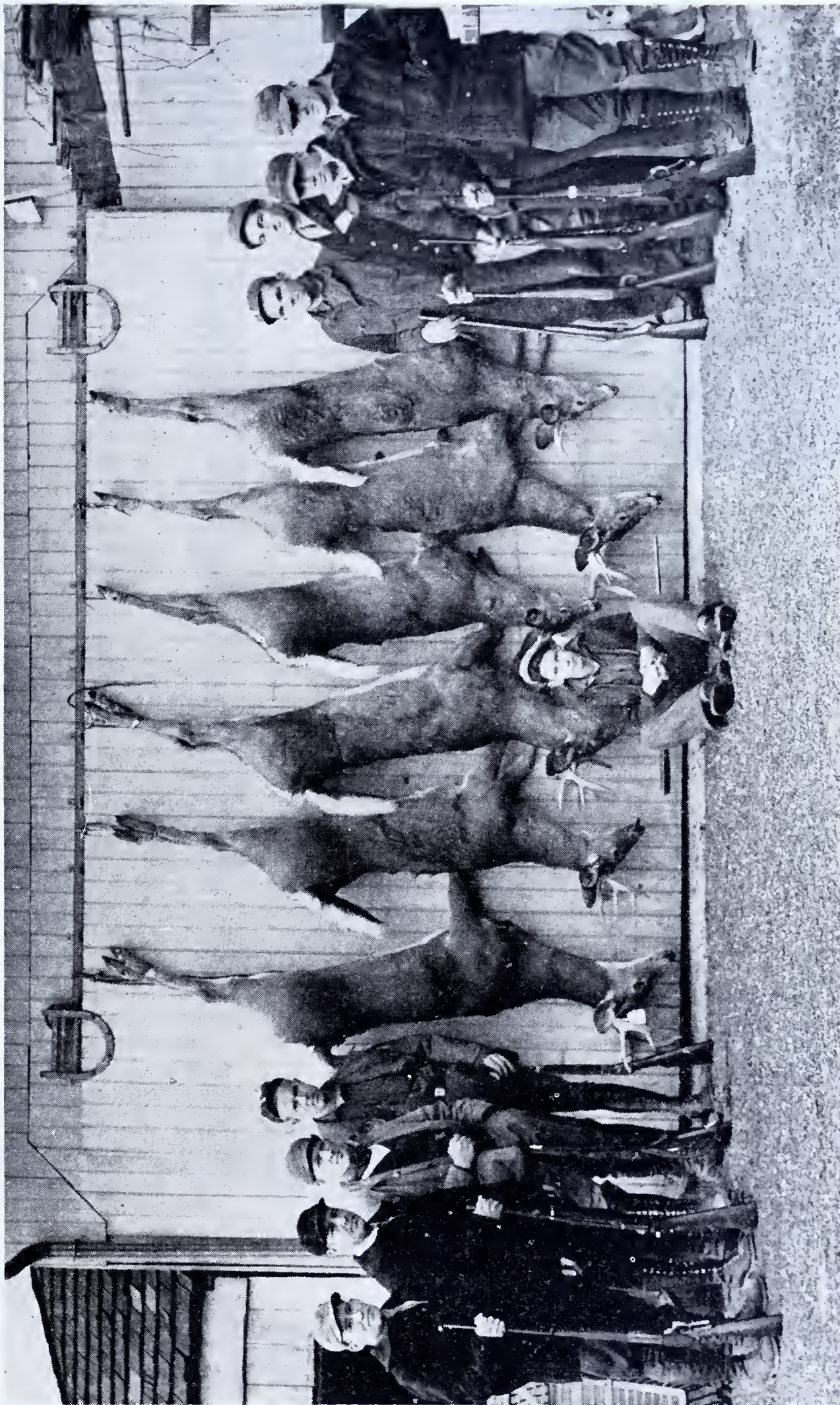
For all of them the entire department wishes happiness and success in the years to come.

BOUNTY AGAIN SOARS

During December, 1934, bounty reached another high peak. 7,038 claims were received and \$20,361.00 was paid out on 19 wildcats, 1,415 gray foxes, 14,271 weasels and 29 goshawks.

Here By Plane To Hunt Deer

During the past season two Oklahomans, ardent deer hunters, flew to the Bloomsburg airport in a six-place Travelair machine and joined a party of Danville hunters. They were Mr. Graffenburg and Mr. Schmaltz, both of Tulsa.



Successful hunting party, showing their quota of deer bagged in Lycoming Co., Pa. Left to right: J. Norman Kneller, Perkasio; Joseph H. Kneller, Pennsburg; Jno. R. Sweinbart, Schwenksville; Russell H. Young, Pennsburg; Joseph Y. Kneller, Jr., Pennsburg; Jno. J. Zondlo, Bethlehem; E. W. Kehs, Schwenksville; Frank W. Kehs, Delphi, Pa.

Photo courtesy LaMar Mumbar



Road which is being constructed through State Game Lands No. 31 by the Local Works Division in Jefferson County. Work being done under supervision of Game Protector Lester J. Haney. Photos by George Heasley, Brookville.

447,000 DUCK STAMPS SOLD

Nearly half a million dollars for waterfowl conservation has been paid into Federal revenue channels by purchasers of duck-hunting stamps for the open season of 1934-35, according to the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Up to November 26, hunters and others had purchased 447,036 of these stamps at \$1 each, the Bureau said.

Minnesota leads in number of stamps sold, with a total of 40,000. Wisconsin is second with 35,341 stamps sold, and Illinois third with 30,311.

Bureau officials said that even during the closed hunting seasons the stamps would be available for purchase by those interested in advancing the cause of refuge establishment. Purchase of the stamp does not mean that the purchaser must have a hunting license or that he must hunt, but the stamps are required on licenses of all waterfowl hunters over the age of 16.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DOG

A speech made by the late Senator Vest of Missouri in the trial of a man who had wantonly shot a dog belonging to a neighbor. Mr. Vest represented the plaintiff, who demanded \$200.00 damages. As the result of the speech, the jury, after two minutes' deliberation, awarded the plaintiff \$500.00

"Gentlemen of the Jury:

The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has, he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it the most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its

cloud upon our heels. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him and the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounters with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

KILLS LARGE SNAKE

Josiah D. Strock, while cutting bushes for the French Creek Granite Company during latter September, killed a copperhead snake that measured thirty-eight inches. Dr. Harry T. Smith, local physician, opened it and found thirty-one young snakes ranging from the embryonic stage to eight inches.

HARRY C. WYNN, St. Peters, Pa.

NOW YOU TELL ONE

Lester Enterline and his fellow hunters swear gravely to the following: Lester faced the charging buck barehanded after wounding it, withstood a lashing from its front feet, mounted it in cowboy fashion and rode it triumphantly into camp where it was brought down by the cook with the knife he was using to pare potatoes.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	2	6	\$ 14.00
Allegheny	0	1	10	14.00
Armstrong	0	3	48	60.00
Beaver	0	2	1	9.00
Bedford	0	4	52	68.00
Berks	0	0	27	27.00
Blair	1	5	41	76.00
Bradford	0	15	65	125.00
Bucks	0	1	33	37.00
Butler	0	0	32	32.00
Cambria	0	5	157	177.00
Cameron	0	9	4	40.00
Carbon	0	0	19	19.00
Centre	1	17	37	120.00
Chester	0	0	29	29.00
Clarion	0	1	109	113.00
Clearfield	0	41	216	380.00
Clinton	0	50	22	222.00
Columbia	0	3	28	40.00
Crawford	0	0	85	85.00
Cumberland	0	0	8	8.00
Dauphin	0	2	56	64.00
Delaware	0	0	3	3.00
Elk	0	1	16	20.00
Erie	0	0	28	28.00
Fayette	0	2	76	84.00
Forest	0	0	2	2.00
Franklin	0	2	8	16.00
Fulton	0	2	11	19.00
Greene	0	0	1	1.00
Huntingdon	0	4	31	47.00
Indiana	0	6	61	85.00
Jefferson	0	2	114	122.00
Juniata	0	1	8	12.00
Lackawanna	0	0	30	30.00
Lancaster	0	1	42	46.00
Lawrence	0	0	10	10.00
Lebanon	0	0	10	10.00
Lehigh	0	2	9	17.00
Luzerne	0	4	81	97.00
Lycoming	0	20	19	99.00
McKean	0	1	72	76.00
Mercer	0	0	15	15.00
Mifflin	0	13	29	81.00
Monroe	0	0	10	10.00
Montgomery	0	1	20	24.00
Montour	0	0	4	4.00
Northampton	0	4	14	30.00
Northumberland	0	0	29	29.00
Perry	0	0	26	26.00
Philadelphia	0	0	2	2.00
Pike	0	4	9	25.00
Potter	0	3	21	33.00
Schuylkill	0	6	159	183.00
Snyder	0	0	4	4.00
Somerset	0	8	271	303.00
Sullivan	0	3	4	16.00
Susquehanna	0	27	18	126.00
Tioga	0	6	8	32.00
Union	0	22	3	91.00
Venango	0	1	47	51.00
Warren	0	0	47	47.00
Washington	0	1	14	18.00
Wayne	0	18	4	76.00
Westmoreland	0	3	140	152.00
Wyoming	0	6	17	41.00
York	0	4	21	37.00
Totals	2	339	2,653	\$4,039.00
Number of claims for the month—1,123.				

272 DEER KILLED BY AUTOS ON ROAD SIX MILES LONG

Since it was opened to traffic in 1931, a six-mile stretch of state highway between Philipsburg and Sandy Ridge has proved a slaughter house for the deer family in that section of the Allegheny Mountains. According to Elmer Pilling, Refuge Keeper, exactly 272 deer have been killed by automobiles traveling that short bit of highway.

FUR DEALERS EDUCATE

The Raw Fur Dealer's Association, according to George E. Kramer, Secretary, Valencia, have just prepared and are distributing a very interesting bulletin entitled The Economic Value of the Fur Bearing Animals of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the pamphlet is to enlighten the public of the enormous amount of money derived by the boys on farms from trapping these creatures.

**SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS
ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS
DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER—1934**

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Gos- hawks	Amount
Adams	0	6	45	1	\$ 74.00
Allegheny	0	9	34	0	70.00
Armstrong ...	0	1	133	1	142.00
Beaver	0	2	2	0	10.00
Bedford	0	10	131	0	171.00
Berks	0	6	172	1	201.00
Blair	0	16	84	0	148.00
Bradford	1	45	140	4	355.00
Bucks	0	19	93	2	179.00
Butler	0	2	69	0	77.00
Cambria	0	9	217	3	268.00
Cameron	1	65	2	0	277.00
Carbon	0	2	34	3	57.00
Center	0	52	79	3	302.00
Chester	0	1	81	0	85.00
Clarion	0	4	122	0	138.00
Clearfield	0	39	185	5	366.00
Clinton	1	118	64	3	566.00
Columbia	0	8	75	1	112.00
Crawford	0	1	70	1	79.00
Cumberland	0	15	105	0	165.00
Dauphin	0	13	157	1	214.00
Delaware	0	0	22	0	22.00
Elk	0	10	42	1	87.00
Erie	0	0	68	0	68.00
Fayette	1	18	115	0	202.00
Forest	0	1	28	1	37.00
Franklin	0	16	80	0	144.00
Fulton	0	2	24	1	37.00
Greene	1	2	21	0	44.00
Huntingdon ..	1	5	117	1	157.00
Indiana	0	12	136	2	194.00
Jefferson	0	4	137	3	168.00
Juniata	0	4	58	2	84.00
Lackawanna ..	0	9	30	7	101.00
Lancaster	0	18	114	1	191.00
Lawrence	0	0	15	1	20.00
Lebanon	0	2	53	0	61.00
Lehigh	0	3	64	1	81.00
Luzerne	0	26	136	7	275.00
Lycoming	1	100	51	4	486.00
McKean	0	2	10	4	38.00
Mercer	0	0	35	0	35.00
Mifflin	0	9	56	3	107.00
Monroe	4	6	12	6	126.00
Montgomery ..	0	12	107	2	165.00
Montour	0	1	30	0	34.00
Northampton ..	0	3	36	1	53.00
Northumberland	0	7	99	2	137.00
Perry	0	6	66	1	95.00
Philadelphia ..	0	3	11	0	23.00
Pike	2	22	8	6	156.00
Potter	0	5	9	4	49.00
Schuylkill	0	10	109	2	159.00
Snyder	0	4	63	0	79.00
Somerset	0	13	341	0	393.00
Sullivan	0	4	16	0	32.00
Susquehanna ..	0	75	28	0	328.00
Tioga	0	17	63	1	136.00
Union	0	18	51	0	123.00
Venango	0	1	97	0	101.00
Warren	0	1	52	5	81.00
Washington ..	0	7	27	0	55.00
Wayne	0	43	22	1	199.00
Westmoreland ..	0	33	146	0	278.00
Wyoming	0	11	52	2	106.00
York	0	21	164	2	258.00
Totals	13	1,009	5,115	103	\$9,861.00
Re-certified check					1.00
Total number of claims	3,139				\$9,862.00

WILD CAT STALKS DEER

"While trailing a mortally wounded deer in the Game Refuge, I found the tracks of a bobcat pursuing the wounded creature (an eight point buck). When I found the deer the bobcat had won and feasted on a large portion of it."—Milford English, English Center.

TURKEYS IN NEW REFUGE

Refuge Keeper Ross Metz reports that Paul Snyder, Petersburg, R. D., told him that he followed the path of a flock of wild turkeys as they fed along the south side of Leading Ridge in Huntingdon County. On one of the days closed to hunting they came out of one of the newly established turkey refuges, worked out along the ridge, and then turned and worked back into the refuge where they stayed.

GIVE WILDLIFE A CHANCE

An animal has the same right to cross a street as a human being and motorists should take equal care to avoid injuring it, according to a recent statement from the bench by Judge Edwin O. Lewis, of Philadelphia. He was presiding at an appeal in the case of William H. Battersby of that city who had run over a dog with fatal consequences. The appeal was refused.

Judge Lewis' opinion adds to the growing lists of jurists in this country and England who have taken similar position. It should be welcome news to all who protest the tremendous slaughter of wildlife throughout the United States by automobile drivers. The Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. prosecuted the defendant in the magistrate's court where he was fined and the dog's owner on advice of both magistrate and judge, reported the affair to traffic court, for driving at an illegal speed at an intersection.

1933 Game Kill



Tabulations of the game kill for 1933, which were held up pending receipt of individual returns from hunters, have now been completed.

Final figures are as follows: Deer, 20,480; bear, 586; rabbits, 2,290,426, a slight decrease over the preceding year; hares, 23,139; squirrels, 687,837; raccoons, 30,943; wild turkeys, 3,510; ruffed grouse, 164,285; ringnecked pheasants, 297,751; quail, 157,667; woodcock, 30,570; shorebirds, 10,859; blackbirds, 121,845; waterfowl, 17,421.

The antler classification of deer ran high in big bucks, 11,233 having four or more points to the antler, 5,075 having three or more to the antler and 4,172 having two points to the antler.

The amount of all game taken averaged over 4,900 tons.

SHOOTS LARGE FOX

One of the largest gray foxes ever seen in Westmoreland County was shot and killed by Donald Reamer, of R. D. 6, Greensburg. The animal weighed in the neighborhood of 25 pounds.

INDOOR PRACTICE WITH YOUR .22

By

DR. C. S. APGAR

Have you ever considered the fact that you can use your .22 rifle or pistol very effectively for indoor practice during inclement weather? The modern .22 is an extremely accurate weapon and most of our pistols and rifles are so well made nowadays that they can be used very well with either C B caps (conical ball caps), B B caps (bullet breach caps) or with the .22 short in the so-called "Kant Splash" or other similar friable material. In indoor ranges, from twenty-five to fifty feet, these C B caps and B B caps and the .22 shorts can afford many evenings of amusement and valuable training for you, your family, and your friends. A cellar is the desirable place to maintain such a range but if a cellar is not available the C B and B B caps can be used effectively upstairs providing a suitable portable backstop can be arranged. Such a backstop can consist of a light frame of wood in which is placed a heavy sheet of iron about one-quarter inch thick or a heavy steel sign obtainable at most any junk yard. This metal backstop should slant toward the shooter, the top edge of which should be at least eight to twelve inches away from the wall in order to deflect the bullets downward where they can be caught in a shallow box filled with sand or sawdust. The metal plate should be at least two feet square, likewise the box should conform in size to catch all the spraying lead. Only the .22 shorts are made in a lead bullet type which breaks up on contact with a hard object. These are the only bullets to use indoors where safety is desired. The C B and B B caps are so low in power that they are fairly harmless except at extremely short ranges. Twenty-five and fifty foot targets can be purchased cheaply or can be made; also, you can have a lot of fun by drawing outline pictures of small and large game and having a competitive hunt.

As in any indoor range you should exercise extreme care and caution and at all times maintain the utmost in discipline as is usual in handling firearms while target practicing. The following suggestions are in the way of caution:

Shoot only single shots—only one bullet should be loaded in a gun at one time.

Do not shoot with a room full of people—four is plenty.

Do not allow the youngsters to run around the room while shooting.

Unload and lock up all your firearms and ammunition immediately after practice—away from the children.

**DO NOT FAIL TO
REPORT YOUR
GAME KILL PROMPTLY**

Food and Cover: Major Wildlife Problems

By JAMES N. MORTON
Assistant Director, Bureau of Refuges and Lands



Photo Courtesy Department of Forests and Waters

Game food is scarce on areas covered with pure stands of conifers. They should be broken up by patches planted with game food producing plants.

WILDLIFE management is largely a problem of food supply and adequate cover. By cover is meant the various growth conditions necessary to meet the requirements of game with respect to hiding, sleeping, resting, nesting, raising young, etc. By food is meant an assortment of food producing plants which provide a variety of berries, nuts, seeds, etc., during all seasons of the year. Practically all species of game require, or at least prefer, just as humans, different kinds of food to meet their needs and desires. They likewise require various types of growth within the limits of the area over which the species cruises.

Too little attention has been paid to the all important feature of environment, both as to food and cover. We may have good game laws, an excellent refuge system, an efficient corps of highly trained protection officers, a good yearly output from our game farms, etc., but if there is not satisfactory cover or plenty of food for game, our efforts are wasted. Game will increase up to the amount of available food and no further, other conditions, of course, being favorable.

There are two principal ways by which both the food and cover conditions can be improved, thereby making possible the maintenance of a larger supply of game. The first would be the treatment of the area to influence the composition and density of vegetation to favor different varieties of

wildlife. The other is the planting of trees, shrubs, vines, food patches, etc., which provide an assortment of food.

It must be kept in mind that we cannot have all of the large timber in one section, all of the hemlock and laurel thickets in another section, all the brush growth in another, all the open areas in another, and all the food plants somewhere else. They must be properly scattered or interspersed to meet the requirements of the game species within the limits of the territory over which the species ordinarily travels. Also, the food bearing plants must be located throughout the entire area.

As an example, wild turkeys desire within the limits of their cruising range some large trees where they can get up high to sleep, thick brush land on which to hide, a sunny hillside on which to build their nests, some open land, preferably old fields, on which they can play and take their young for insects. And throughout the range there should be an assortment of food producing trees and shrubs which provide a variety of food during the several seasons.

Grouse are fond of tangled laurel, beech and hemlock groves in which to hide. They prefer an open woods in which to nest. For feeding they like a sunny hillside where the wild grapes grow or an open area where the hawthorn or other berry producing shrubs are found. During winter they re-

quire a supply of birch, aspen or apple for winter budding. Open areas, such as fields, fire lanes, or other such openings are very essential. For rearing young, there must be a supply of low plants on which the little ones can secure insect life for their early diet.

Deer prefer a thick cover in which to hide at a place where a few jumps will put them out of sight. For rearing young, the mother requires a place of hiding near water. For winter yarding, a laurel, hemlock or rhododendron thicket is preferable, and for browsing they require throughout the range an abundance of various kinds of tender sprout growth, the principal ones of which are the striped maple, red maple, dogwood, several honeysuckles, etc.

Practically all other species likewise should have within their range various types of growth to make it a habitable home.

Many forest areas in Pennsylvania are not properly balanced as to growth conditions for game food and cover. Consequently they do not support the game population which they should and could support. The sudden decrease in the number of deer from a certain section is often due to the disappearance of their favorite browse or because the forest grows large and the density of the tops eliminates sunlight, thereby killing off the second story. This same condition would adversely affect grouse and many other game species by removing their cover and some sources of food, particularly that of the young birds. There is a continued struggle going on in the forest between the different species of trees, the more shade-enduring ultimately gaining the supremacy over the less shade-enduring, soil conditions and site, of course, playing an important part. The shade of the predominant type affects the under story very much, and in many cases it seems advisable now, and will be more so as the forests mature, to put a guiding hand in this struggle in order to maintain the proper under story. This treatment might be altogether contrary to good forestry principles, that is the recognized practice of growing the greatest amount of the best-producing, most valuable trees in the shortest possible time. Some valuable timber may have to be sacrificed in order to provide coppice or sprout growth for deer browse and thicket cover for other species. Some may have to be sacrificed to permit the growth of the so-called "forest weeds," i. e., the shrubs and vines which produce the berries and seeds essential as food for many kinds of game. These "forest weeds" require sunlight for growth, otherwise they are quickly shaded out by large growth.

The area most lacking in wildlife is a pure stand of conifers; old growth timber of any kind follows a close second. Large

stands of this kind to have game in quantities will have to be broken up by cuttings. The combination of old fields, brush pasture, and second growth, hardwoods with some large timber has in the past furnished an abundance of food and cover for many game species.

Another place where the axe can be made a constructive tool for bettering game conditions is in releasing food plants from suppression. Many apple trees are scattered throughout the wooded sections. By removing a few adjoining trees they will receive sunlight and no doubt bear fruit. All kinds of game like apples. Other plants which, if released from suppression, would augment the food supply, are bittersweet, barberry, sumach, buckthorn, hawthorn, grape vines, etc.

There are many ways by which plantings can be made to improve food and cover conditions. Various kinds of food producing trees, shrubs and vines can be planted in groups here and there throughout the forest. The planting of nuts will also often prove beneficial. Game food producing species should by all means be incorporated in plans governing the planting of large coniferous areas. Game is going to suffer irretrievable losses if the planting of all openings and old abandoned fields is permitted. In all of such planting, the area should not be covered entirely with trees, but wide strips or patches should be left to grow up to the miscellaneous assortment of plants which furnish game food. If not already present, such miscellaneous plants should be provided. If these so-called waste land types are entirely eliminated from the forest areas, there is very serious danger of an immediate re-

duction of important small game species. Most kinds of game do not travel long distances, consequently some waste land must be left in all areas. On large open areas lacking winter cover patches of conifers should be planted.

Worthwhile projects for C. C. C. Camps throughout Pennsylvania would be the purchase and planting of game food producing trees, shrubs, vines, etc., especially in sections where large old fields and other open areas are being planted to evergreens. Also, necessary environmental manipulations of forest areas could be conducted so that the vegetation covering them would provide a continuous maximum production of food, shelter and breeding places and hence a maximum of game species. They could also release suppressed apple trees, hawthorn, and other clumps of valuable game food species, as well as plant patches of evergreens where needed for game cover, or build feeding shelters for game where cover does not exist. The work being done in connection with fire lane construction is very helpful in two ways. First, by its value to wild life in forest fire control, and second, by furnishing the most necessary open spaces required by game of all kinds. Most of the improvement cuttings are valuable to game after the first year. Tender sprout growth shoots up in a single season to furnish browse for deer and cover and food for small game.

Farmers can be of inestimable help to game and song and insectivorous birds by leaving corners of wild land and fence rows to grow up to briars, shrubs and vines. This is not recognized as good agricultural practice but the benefit to birds and game should offset the disadvantage. Of course plants

which might harbor injurious insects or dangerous plant diseases should be eliminated. Small strips of grain along the edges and in the corners of fields left uncut will be especially helpful.

On many farms some fields are eroded. The planting of game food producing trees, shrubs, vines and grasses in these gullies, where erosion through careless land use is doing thousands of dollars worth of damage each year, will not only aid game but will save many acres of valuable land from being washed away by rain.

Sportsmen can assist in providing natural food and cover by discouraging the removal of bittersweet, mountain holly and other food producing plants for decorative purposes, also by assisting in the planting of nuts and vines and in interesting landowners in making provision for game in their plans of management.

We must immediately dispense with the thought that wildlife in the present stage of our country's social, economic and industrial development may be allowed to shift for itself. It cannot be forgotten from one hunting season to another. The only way many species can be brought through the winter now is by artificial feeding. It will be so until an adequate supply of natural food is provided. Artificial feeding is especially necessary at the present time to safeguard such game as wild turkeys, quail, ringnecked pheasants, squirrels, etc.

It is a big problem to insure the maintenance of a sufficient game crop for the great army of outdoor enthusiasts. It cannot be done in the Pennsylvania system of hunting without a supply of food ample to take care of the needs of all species.



STATE GAME LANDS NO. 49, BEDFORD COUNTY
Evergreen trees with open areas permitted to grow up with game food producing plants provide both cover and food.

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 65, FULTON COUNTY
An apple orchard with other game food producing plants near thick cover provides excellent game conditions.

BIG DIVIDENDS

A business that pays a 98 per cent dividend is the American fur and game industry. The Bureau of Biological Survey estimates the annual returns from game and fur resources total probably not less than \$2,000,000,000, and the amount expended in the protection and increase of fur, fish, and game does not exceed 2 per cent of the yearly profits.

Fur and game production is a feasible and practical side line to forest and land con-

servation, and its increase under control is in no way detrimental to timber production, flood control, water conservation, or the prevention of soil erosion.

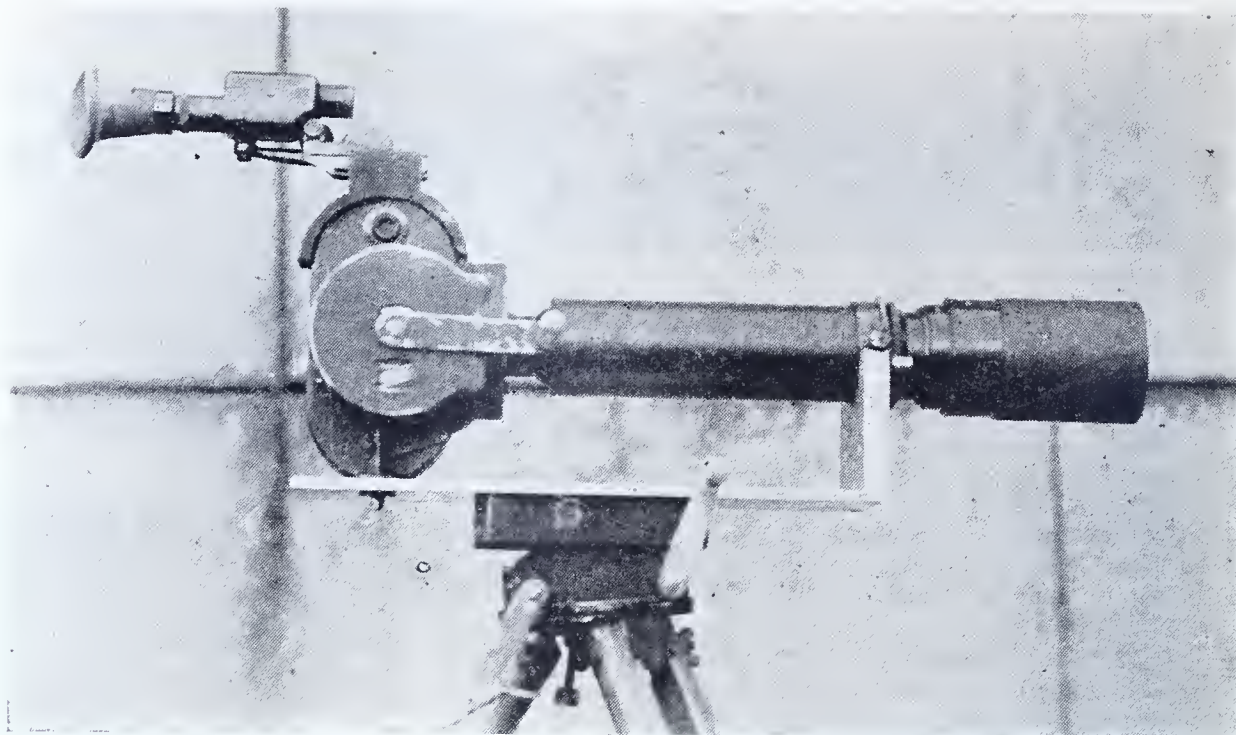
Game management on a timber area may bring profits long before any income from the timber can be realized. These profits will help to carry the expenses of public or individually owned forests.

In keeping with the policy of the Biological Survey and other cooperating Government agencies in the conservation program, the Bureau advises land owners to plant or

salvage nut and food-bearing trees and shrubs and to intersperse cover growths and den trees.

START CROW CAMPAIGN

The Royersford Hunting and Fishing Association, Royersford, Pa., have banded 5 crows and the lucky hunters who kill these birds will receive \$2.00 each. The club has also started several winter feeding teams, each team having its own particular section to take care of.



Left: Action movies of quail shooting. These new films will be released soon. Above: Powerful 17" telephoto lens.

Photograph

By DR. CHAS. S. AP

FOR the past ten years the Game Commission has been circulating a free library of motion picture films dealing with wildlife in general but with the activities of the Commission in particular. With the inauguration of this program on November 15, 1924 was started one of the Department's most valuable assets. Early endeavors were handicapped by a great many difficulties, and because of the lack of adequate equipment, taking of the desired films was practically impossible and most of the material was purchased. As time went on the undertaking grew and equipment necessary to take and finish motion pictures was finally acquired. The Commission is now better equipped and producing more usable material than any other similar organization. The library of circulating films both in 35mm and 16 mm sizes consists of fifteen separate subjects and five others in the process of construction.

Since the matter of taking pictures of wildlife demands the equipment and management already stated it is well that we understand some of the requirements associated with the filming of wildlife subjects. The Game Commission is primarily interested in the activities of the sportsman and the game that he hunts therefore it is but natural that we find most of the subjects photographed are of this nature. The Staff Photographer is in constant contact with sportsmen's camps, clubs and sportsmen's gatherings all over the State. This includes not only hunting and trapping activities in the fall and winter but trapshooting, field trials, dog training and other inter-season activities of the sporting world. Many of the subjects already photographed have been in these fields but many as yet remain to be taken.

With the photography of wildlife we have

something quite different. In taking pictures of field trials, trapshooting, etc., the whole event is usually staged in front of the camera and all the photographer must do is choose his subject and take the picture. With pictures of actual game in the woods it is an entirely different thing. The photographer must sometimes wait for hours sitting up a tree at a salt lick that he may get only ten feet of good pictures of a deer coming to this lick which lasts only ten seconds when viewed on the screen. This is true with practically every undertaking where wild game animals are concerned. To adequately obtain the necessary views of these animals not only must one have patience and a profound knowledge of the working of the cameras and film and the wildlife to be photographed, but himself be correctly equipped with the necessary apparatus for each particular undertaking.

One of the most valuable assets in such photography work is the telephoto lens which when added to any camera will take a larger picture of the subject desired than the lens that usually comes with the camera. These lenses are not without their faults and this must be taken into account when telephoto lenses are used, particularly in the woods where light is poor and where brush may get in the way. It is therefore essential that at least one of the motion picture cameras available to the photograph naturalist should be equipped with a turret which will take three lenses, any one of which can be used when desired. Inasmuch as much of the wildlife photography is done in the more remote portions of forest lands portability is essentially a prime requisite of most of the equipment used.

During the recent 1934 season pictures were taken of small game hunting which have proven beyond a doubt the absolute



ng Wild Life

R, Staff Photographer

Right: Fast action during a ringneck hunt. These new movies will be released soon. Above: Gray Fox "shot" with telephoto lens.



necessity of small hand motion picture cameras for the photography of rapidly moving objects such as was encountered in the hunting field. At all times portability is not essential but rather a large stable camera is required. Extreme closeups as are being used in the snake films soon to be released require a large heavy camera for stability and such equipment must be at hand in order to catch fleeting glimpses of smaller creatures. What has been said about motion picture cameras is in general true of still picture cameras. Some of them must be light and small; others must be large and heavy.

It is well understood that a photographic undertaking such as the Game Commission is involved in at the present time is not without its hazards to the operator. The author recalls several instances that at the time were anything but pleasant. On one occasion I visited one of our State Game Refuges early in the summer where I heard there was a very good deer lick. I went together with the Refuge Keeper to this lick at three o'clock in the morning and with the aid of a pair of linemen's climbers climbed an oak tree near the lick and straddled the first limb, which happened to be about twenty-five feet in the air. I had to keep my climbers on in order to get out of the tree and I pulled my cameras up from the ground by means of a rope. The only padding I had between myself and the limb was my cap which I rolled up and placed beneath me. The "punkies" immediately found me in my defenseless condition and with my hands full of cameras and fearful of moving as I might frighten away any approaching deer. After about an hour and a half a large buck came up on an old logging road about a quarter of a mile away and

stamped and blew but would come no closer. Then I heard something behind me and soon several does came in and drank at the lick. For the next two and one-half hours I was kept fairly busy with these does, then there was an hour of peace until the Refuge Keeper came for me. I was five hours up the tree in one position. I was thoroughly chewed up by the "punkies" and I could hardly move my leg; but on receiving the film back from our finishing laboratory I was rewarded by having obtained one of the most beautiful pictures of wild deer drinking at a forest salt lick that we have ever had the pleasure of making.

At another time I was taking Graflex pictures of some semi-wild black bears. As you know to take pictures with the Graflex camera one looks down into the camera and sees the picture that he is going to take. On this occasion I was looking into my camera and could see nothing and thought perhaps the mechanism was at fault but found it not so and then I looked up and there was a bear so close that he blotted out all light from the camera and really too close for comfort. I could take more of your time by enumerating experiences with snakes, bear, deer, hawks, owls, etc., but will desist with these two instances.

With the present efficient operation of the photography laboratory on the part of the Game Commission we have, of course, in our files a large and varied list of still pictures of game, hunters, and of wildlife in general, which we believe to be second to none in the country. These pictures are available to publications of our own and other organizations.

We believe that this accumulation of motion pictures and still pictures of wildlife, the activities of the sportsmen, and the undertakings of the Game Commission have proved to be the most valuable assets.

The Talking Deer

By N. R. CASILLO

Note: This incident actually happened in one of our northern counties. The dialogue is solely for embellishment.

"YES," quietly mused the tall, middle-aged man, grimly setting his jaws, "I can see the spot where it was lying—and there are the tracks of the chap that carried it off," he indicated, pointing to some heavy footprints in the light snow; tracks that readily disclosed to the most uninitiated that the man who made them was staggering under a heavy load.

"Well, the track is easy enough to follow, and he doesn't have more than a fifteen minute start on us. Let's give it a try, son," he turned to the dejected lad at his side. "Brace up, old timer," he smiled, as he strode off in the wake of the wide-open trail.

"Gosh," answered the boy eagerly, "if there's any chance of getting it, let's get going. I'll never get another chance to shoot a buck that big even if I live to be a hundred. Gee, my very first deer—and to lose it," he dejectedly added.

Father and son literally made the snow fly as they started off around the base of the mountain on the trail of the thief. In a few minutes they broke clear of the heavy going in the timber and arrived at the outskirts of Buzzard Swamp. For a few hundred feet the trail skirted the margin of the big marsh, then it abruptly turned and plunged boldly into the partially frozen morass.

The man paused and studied the trail for a moment. "He's taking a chance, but if he gets through it means a short-cut to the road. One thing is sure, he's no weakling. No sir, any one who'll attempt to get through this place loaded down with a deer is no slouch."

They plunged into the tall, dry grass at the edge of the marsh and in a few moments were swallowed by the dense growth of alders, poplars and occasional tamaracks. At regular intervals the two would stop and listen for sounds of the pursued. At last they cleared the swamp, climbed a steep embankment and found themselves on the road.

"Doggone, if he didn't make it," the older man muttered in chagrin. "There's where his car was parked, and there are the wheel tracks pointing toward town. Son, we're stumped."

"Gee whiz!" was the boy's eloquent reply.

Silently the two shouldered their rifles, strode up the road a short distance and then entered the woods at the right of the roadway. For nearly a quarter of an hour they went on until they came to a small stream. Here the cover was comparatively open. Clumps of hemlock bordered the stream at irregular intervals as far as they could see down the long, narrow valley. On one side a low sparsely-timbered ridge rose gently from the stream's very edge. It was the lowest and least rugged of the many towering elevations that rose on all sides, form-

ing a perfect pass for deer crossing over from the valley beyond. The man paused and looked at his watch.

"Hmmm, it's time for lunch and this place looks fine. Yes sir, we might even spot a deer from here. What do you say for a bite to eat?"

"Right, let's eat!"

They easily found a dry spot on the sun-drenched hillside, after which they proceeded to lay waste to the huge package of lunch that the father produced from the game pocket of his coat.

"Boy, that was some buck," the lad regretfully sputtered through a mouthful of ham sandwich. "I never dreamed that I'd shoot one that big," he added with a sad shake of his head.

"How big was he?" encouraged the father, willing to re-open the subject after noting that his son was taking the loss philosophically.

"He was a six-pointer and fat—gee whiz, he was the nicest deer that I've ever seen," he went on with boyish enthusiasm.

"Now that you've gotten your composure, tell me exactly just how it all happened."

"When I left you this morning to go to the stand you had pointed out, I came across the fresh tracks of three deer. One track was wider and less pointed than the other two, so I knew that one of the three must be a buck. The hoofprints were close together which showed me that they were not frightened. That decided me to follow them. When I reached the clearing near the beaver dam on Big Salmon, I happened to glance across the stream and over to the hill on the other side. *There in plain view not more than fifty-yards away were all three of them*, a big buck and two does, browsing off of some tall bushes. I fired at the buck when he was reaching for a branch and he

came down in the spot I showed you this morning."

"Was he dead when you got to him?" his father asked.

"Yes, he was stone dead and I saw where the bullet had entered the body just back of the shoulder. I was so tickled that I forgot to do all of those things that you told me to do. But, I did take my hunting license and—"

"Sh, sh!" hissed the older man, reaching for his rifle and looking intently toward a clump of rhododendron not more than seventy-yards away.

"Something's behind that big bush down there," he whispered. "Look!"

And as if that last word was a signal, a big buck bounded from behind the bush and made off down stream.

The man fired two quick shots, and the big white flag that was flaunted so jauntily by the fleeing animals was suddenly clamped down between his legs.

"He's hit hard!"

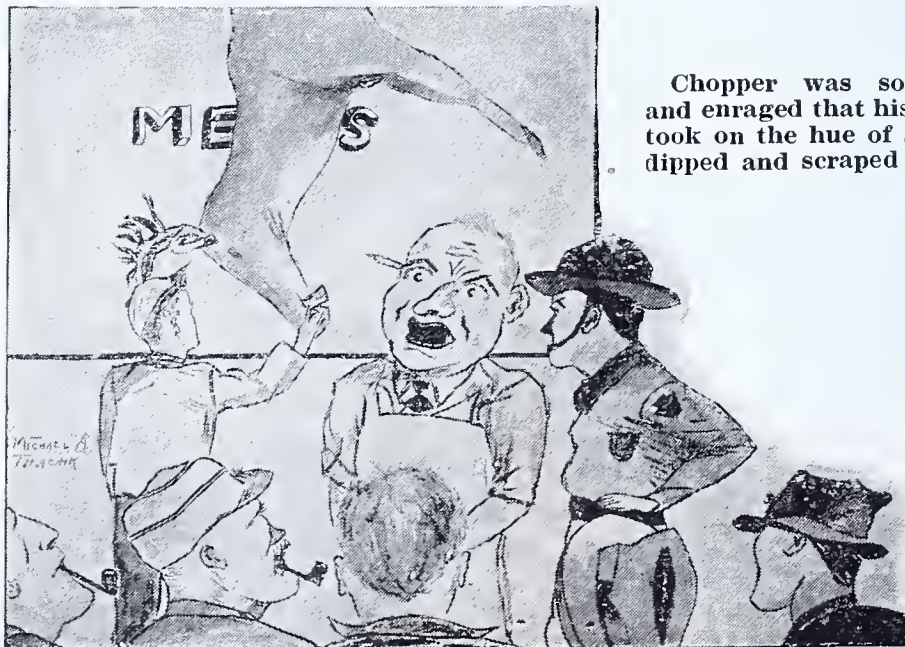
"Let's follow him," cried the boy eagerly, as the buck disappeared into a thicket of aspen.

"Patience lad, there's plenty of time—he won't go far unless we follow him immediately."

After finishing their lunch the two took up the buck's trail in a liesurely fashion. But after following it for some half-hour, the man lengthened his stride and grunted: "He wasn't as hard hit as I thought. No sign of blood and from the looks of these tracks he's gaining speed at every jump."

"Wait dad," the boy interrupted, stooping and picking something from the snow. He held the Y-tip of an antler.

"Useless to go any farther," the father announced, after a cursory examination of the antler tip. "Knocking off a part of his
(Continued on page 16)



Chopper was so excited and enraged that his big face took on the hue of a freshly dipped and scraped porker.



THE RACCOON INSPIRES FRIENDSHIP AND CONFIDENCE

For the next few months each issue of the GAME NEWS will devote one page to close-up photographs of our native mammals, birds and reptiles. The editor believes these pictures will be greatly appreciated by the children, especially those who are studying about wild creatures in school.



How fierce the expression of the Goshawk and his disposition is just as fierce.



Close-up of Head of Rattlesnake. Note the Eye.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SPORTSMEN HONOR NEW CABINET MEMBER



J. HANSELL FRENCH

Closing out its forty-sixth year of active interest in behalf of local hunters and fishermen recently, the Montgomery Fish, Game and Forestry Association took the occasion to pay honor to one of its officers, Hon. J. Hansell French, present Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

More than 200 members heard and enthusiastically approved a resolution praising

the fine work Mr. French accomplished during his one-time presidency of the Association, his fine capabilities and personal magnetism, and wishing for him the utmost success in the administration of his new duties at Harrisburg.

Reminiscent of earlier days, three old-timers, Samuel Cope, George T. Herr and Harry Ellston, told about the organization of the association on January 17, 1888, at the local harness store of J. T. Baker.

Also, more than a dozen members who were present recalled the annual session more than a quarter of a century ago.

The speaker of the evening was C. N. Buller, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, who delivered a very enlightening talk on the black bass situation in Pennsylvania and what is being done to artificially propagate them.

The Montgomery Association has exerted tremendous influence in its endeavors to promote sane game and fish management in that locality and if the program outlined for 1935 is successfully carried out, as it likely will be, the organization will have made some tremendous forward steps.

In addition to the most efficient and enthusiastic group of officers and directors, the association is fortunate in having capable men at the head of an extensive network of sub-committees which includes every phase of wildlife conservation.

The same officers were unanimously elected to serve during the new year, namely: Judge Harold G. Knight, President of the Montgomery County Courts, President; J. Hansell French, Burd P. Evans, H. H. Ganser and Charles C. Hughes, Vice-Presidents; B. Frank Nyce, Treasurer; and J. Warren Ziegler, Secretary.

FEDERATION HEAD TO SPEAK

Hon. Grover C. Ladner, well known Philadelphia attorney and President of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Pennsylvania, will be the guest speaker at a banquet of Chester County hunters and fishermen at the Y. M. C. A., Coatesville, on Wednesday evening, February 6. Mr. Ladner for many years has waged relentless warfare against stream pollution and his message will be of vital importance. State Game and fish officials will also attend the banquet to which more than 200 sportsmen have already accepted invitations.

SPORTSMEN RELEASE GAME

The Cocalico Sportsmen's Association, of Denver, Lancaster County, purchased and released on unposted lands in their section 28 male ringnecks and 264 rabbits.

They also enclosed an area of land later to be developed into a farm for rabbit propagation, breeding stock to be purchased from club funds.

At the further expense of the organization they constructed a stone and concrete dam on Cocalico Creek. The Fish Commission surveyed it and it is now rated as a first-class stream, and it has since been stocked by that department.

CLUB GROWS

Beginning with 7 members during June, 1932, the Dutch Hill Sportsman's Club, of Tamaqua, organized by Simon Erbe and David Evans, now boast a membership of 232. The club owns its own headquarters and a game refuge that takes in 314 acres of virgin forest land.

A SURPRISE KILL

Surprises in deer hunting are many and varied. But James Cadwallader, of Pine Grove Furnace, and some companions probably had the most unique ever heard of.

Returning from a bootless drive near Pine Grove Furnace on the last day of the deer season, one of the party shied a block of wood across the ice of a mine hole, mischievously challenging "Hit that." Cadwallader fired—and missed the block. But as his bullet hit the leaves accumulated beside the ice something long and plainly wriggling flew into the air and then fell.

Hurrying over to satisfy their curiosity, they found it was a SEVEN FOOT EEL he had shot!! It weighed over five pounds.

Fortunately—for their reputation—they took the eel into town where everybody could see it.

HERE AND TH

JUNIOR SPORTSMEN FEED GAME

Two active Junior Sportsmen's Clubs affiliated with the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association are the Junior Club of Palmerton and the Nesquehoning High School Junior Club.

The latter club was organized by Prof. Robert W. Steventon, teacher of Social Sciences in the Nesquehoning High School. It is now in its third year and doing wonderful work in this vicinity. He has one hundred fourteen boys in the club ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years. They have their own officers—President, Secretary and Treasurer. They meet every Wednesday afternoon as part of their school work. At these meetings he instructs the young members concerning the game laws, the use of firearms, the use of the compass, the kind of birds that should be protected, and the art of building shelters and feeding game.

After watching their activities for the first winter and seeing the wonderful work they were doing, the New Columbus Rod and Gun Club gave each boy an honorary membership in their organization. This encouraged the boys and made them work much harder. Traps were bought and the older boys were encouraged to trap for vermin, mostly weasels. A prize was offered to the boy catching the most weasels. From January 1st until April 1st these boys caught thirty-six weasels. Three of the boys tied for first prize with seven weasels apiece.

HARRY J. BECKER, Nesquehoning, Pa.

CLUB TO LEASE FARM

At their annual banquet recently the Rox Bottom Hunting and Fishing Club of McKees Rocks placed under consideration the matter of leasing a farm for the purpose of restocking game.

Below: Mrs. W. M. Dippold, Kittanning, with large buck killed during the past season. It had 22 points, 16 being an inch or more in length. Mrs. Dippold is a huntress of no mean ability. She is the wife of the photographer who secured the picture of the deer fighting, in last month's issue.



RE WITH THE SPORTSMAN

THE FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Every true sportsman should belong to an organized club, and such clubs, organized in regional groups of a State-wide organization, are in a splendid position to represent to the Legislature necessary laws to protect the interests of the sportsmen—to give to the Game and Fish Commissions the consensus of opinion of all the sportsmen of the State.

Many sportsmen seem to feel that they have done their whole duty when they buy their hunting and fishing licenses. They do not realize that they have a personal responsibility to apprehend and assist the Game and Fish Commissions in the prosecution of all violators. If our Commissions spent all the revenue from licenses in salaries of game protectors and fish wardens they could not hire enough to prevent violations if the sportsmen would not help to protect their own property.

The more active the sportsmen become along these lines the more money the Commissions will have for propagation, planting and feeding.

Our Commissions are cooperating with the sportsmen's organizations and doing all they can with the funds available to carry out their wishes—the game protector is the best friend of the true sportsman, and should be looked upon as such and given all the support and cooperation that we are individually capable of.

A real campaign of education should be carried on among our foreign born citizens. Brought up in an environment where they must poach in order to have any game or fish, it takes time and patience to teach these people what their rights are and that they must obey the law and respect the rights of others. One ignorant or malicious hunter may, by his acts, deprive hundreds of others the privilege of hunting on large areas.

The local camp or club if conducted properly becomes a power for good in its community and when joined with other clubs it increases that influence. When all the clubs in the Commonwealth join together to determine what is best for the State as a whole, and not just this or that local community, and treat the matter in a broad-minded way, they become a power that can not and will not be denied their just dues.

Remember, sportsmen—you are paying for your own fun—not a cent of the taxpayer's money goes to the support of OUR Commissions and the non-sportsman should not have a word to say as to how it is spent.

Organization and Cooperation means SUCCESS.

H. S. SMITH, President,
United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

CLUB WILL FEED GAME

The Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association are making plans to conduct an extensive winter feeding program and have purchased a liberal quantity of grain for the purpose.

CLUB HAS GOOD SEASON

Quaker City Gun Club has just closed a season of which it may well be proud. With a membership of 166, over 136,000 targets were thrown during the past season at the 26 shoots staged over the Holmesburg traps.

The 26 shoots were divided as follows: One championship shoot, one annual, one ball players, one inter-club match with Wilmington, one testimonial "Hackett-Newcomb" five registered shoots, 11 club shoots, two turkey shoots, one open shoot, one ladies' shoot and one Camp and Trail shoot.

At the annual Club Championship shoot Walter S. Beaver, Berwyn, won the Club Championship by breaking 99 of 100 sixteen-yard targets, 49 of 50 targets at 25 yards and 47 of 50 doubles targets, a total of 195 of his 200 clays. Beaver also won the Class A Championship, in a shoot-off with Dr. Robert H. Nones, Jr., each having scored 99 breaks.

Al Ivins Class B Victor

Class B championship went to Al Ivins who broke 94, while A. W. Mosley scored 93 as the runner up. Class C championship went to R. F. Tyson on his 94 tally, while H. N. Parker was the runner up having broken 93 targets. He was tied with Mrs. Fred Hess and won the shoot off. Class D championship was won by W. M. McCarter with 86 breaks, H. J. Hogg scored 75 as the runnerup.

The Distance Handicap championship was won by Walter S. Beaver at 49 from 25 yards. Charles H. Newcomb was the runner-up with 46 down from 24 yards. The Doubles championship went to James L. Luke, Jr.,

P. G. Farquharson, left, and Harold Stahle, both of Harrisburg, hunted deer last season with bow and arrows. They are expert shots, but unfortunately saw no bucks.



Nesquehoning High School Boys Feeding Game.

with a 47 tally, in a shoot off with Beaver and Newcomb, Class B doubles championship was won by C. G. Haney with his 45 breaks.

The Quaker City Club's Open Championship, held on Memorial Day, was won by Ezra Olt, Camden, he breaking his 100 targets straight. The season's trophy winners were: Tim I. Carson, the Challenge Trophy, C. G. Haney and Tom J. Mooney runners-up.

Beaver Cops Doubles Trophy

Doubles Trophy to Walter S. Beaver; Tim I. Carson the runner-up. The Harry P. Messlor Handicap Trophy went to Dr. R. H. Nones, Jr. The class trophy to Mrs. Fred Hess with Dr. R. H. Nones, Jr., the runner-up. The 16-yard Trophy to C. G. Haney with 631 breaks. Fred Hess had scored the same number, but Haney beat him in the shoot-off.

The Quaker City Gun Club membership is made up as follows: 120 paid, 17 complimentary, 13 life and 16 new ones. The club membership includes shooters who have won national and State shooting honors and included among that number are: Miss Betty Wistar, Walter S. Beaver, Harry P. Messlor, H. F. Bullock, Mrs. James L. Murphy, James L. Luke, Jr., and Lew Pagliughi.

The officers chosen to serve the Quaker City Gun Club the coming year are: Tim I. Carson, president; Frank W. VanLoon and Robert C. Boger, vice presidents; Albert Brooks, treasurer and chairman of the shooting committee; Robert A. Evans, secretary, and Fred W. Hess, assistant secretary. The shooting committee is composed of Tim I. Carson, Albert Brooks, Frank W. VanLoon and Harry P. Messlor.

The Board of Directors was elected as follows: William B. Davenport, Harry P. Messlor, C. G. Haney, John B. Morrison, H. Newell Parker, Charles H. Newcomb, James W. McKinley, Dr. Robert H. Nones, Jr., and Howard M. Nichols.

SPORTSMEN'S LEAGUE WILL FEED GAME

The Allegheny County Sportsmen's League at a recent meeting held in Pittsburgh planned a campaign of winter feeding, especially of game and song and insectivorous birds.

The thirty-two clubs or associations in the League are also making plans to assist the Pennsylvania Game Commission in predatory animal control.



Great Horned Owl Attacking.

SPORTSMEN: GUARD YOUR
FAVORITE SMALL GAME
COVER. PATROL IT EVER
SO OFTEN OR PREDATORS
WILL SOON ROB YOU OF
ALL THE GAME IN IT. OWLS
TAKE HEAVY TOLL AT
NIGHT. STRAY CATS MUST
EAT TO LIVE, THEREFORE
YOUR GAME SUFFERS.

DO YOUR BIT!

LOCAL SPORTSMEN PUBLISH MAGAZINE

The Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association released last month the first issue of a monthly magazine entitled *The Monroe-Pike Sportsman*. It is splendidly gotten up and contains much of interest to the sportsmen of that section of the State. The pages of the magazine will be devoted not only to stories of hunting and fishing adventures, but to complete reports of all other outdoor recreational diversions taking place in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The publication is approximately 8 x 11 in size and contains 12 pages, together with a very striking colored cover page. The editor, George W. Arnst, Cresco, Pa., as well as the Association as a whole are to be highly congratulated upon its attractive appearance and excellent contents.

TRI-STATE TRIALS

One of the biggest field trials and bench shows for 'coon dogs ever held in Pennsylvania took place at Nettle Hill during October, a report of which just reached the editor in time for this issue. The program was sponsored by the Tri-State (Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia) Fox Hunter's Association and about seventy-five puppies and one hundred twenty-five running hounds were entered in either the bench show, field trials, and drag or lead races. The event lasted four days, with every moment chock full of diversified entertainment.

Winners in the bench show were as follows:

Class 1: Puppies under three months, male and female, Beryl Morris, Claysville, Pa., male puppy; Class 2: Puppies three to six months, male, Paul Lewis, Waynesburg, Pa., Patch Eye; Class 3: Puppies three to six months, female, Paul Lewis, Waynesburg, Pa., Sue; Class 4: Puppies six to twelve months, male, W. S. Mooney, Kirby, Pa., Sport; Class 5: Puppies six to twelve months, female, Wilt Clovis, West Alexander, Pa., Beauty. Other winners were: Class 6: Derby male, E. J. Carr, Wheeling, W. Va., Mack; Class 7: Derby female, Frank Higgins, Waynesburg, Pa., Spring; Class 8: All age male, E. J. Carr, Wheeling, W. Va., Aleck; Class 9: All age female, J. M. Fuller, Waynesburg, Pa., Storm; Class 10: Pair of running hounds exhibited by owner, Star D. and Alex D. owned by Alex Darragh, Charleroi, Pa., best dog in show: Spring, owned by Frank Higgins, Waynesburg.

Winners in Derby Field Trials

Alex D. by Dan Kirby out of Springtime, owned by Alex Darragh, Charleroi, won first in speed and driving, first in hunting, first in trailing and first in endurance, thereby winning first high general average unanimously.

Star D. litter mate to Alex D. same owner, won second in speed and driving, second in hunting, second in trailing and second in endurance, thereby winning second high general average without opposition. This pair of trigg hounds, seventeen months old, made their owner, Mr. Darragh, feel justly proud of them for making this clean sweep for first and second place in the derby trials.

Winners in All Age Field Trials

Aleck, by Fred Lafayette out of Lucille Parish, won first in hunting, first in speed and driving, and second in endurance, thereby winning first high general average. Owner George Beglin, Clarksville, Pa.

Clyde, breeding unknown, won third in hunting and second in trailing, thereby winning second high general average. Owner John Brant, New Freeport, Pa.

Field Judges

Glen Sellers, Clarksville; John Eisiminger, Waynesburg; Ed Walker, Washington; Clarence Haines, Waynesburg; Henry Ceci, Charleroi; J. F. Shriver, Nettle Hill; Mr. Hanne, New Freeport.

PUBLISHER PLANTS TREES

Dwight C. Morgan, publisher of the *Kittanning Tribune* and prominent sportsman has planted over 700,000 pine trees in Armstrong County to provide shelter for wildlife.

LOST

Small, white Setter bitch, sired by Champion Brownie Spot—2 years old, answers to the name of "Patsy," hardly any tick, and only mark is a black spot directly over and to the rear of right eye. Beautifully feathered and very excellent hunter for her age. Delaware County license No. 30, name plate on collar. Notify H. P. Hinchliffe, 206 S. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A LESSON LEARNED

"Some years ago when I hunted quail with a 12 gauge with short barrels wide open, and shot over a pair of real field dogs, I rarely missed getting a double on the first rise of a covey in the open. Many times the birds would continue to flush after I had killed two and I would mark them into a nearby wood or thicket thinking all the while that with a gun bearer or two I might kill four or five. Later I did learn to hold one extra shell in the hollow of my left hand and after shooting twice would eject the shells and load with the shell all ready and in this way would get three birds out of the first rise. Then I had all the trouble of hunting the singles in rather dense thickets. I finally decided that what I needed, rather what I wanted, was a Gatling gun or some kind of a repeater with which I could almost exterminate the entire covey. I will say, however, that I was sportsman enough not to shoot into a bunch as they flushed but always picked out a single bird to the left of the bunch.

"This matter of faster shooting got under my hide to the extent that I finally decided to buy a pump gun and wrote to one of the firms making a gun that I thought would suit me giving them the dimensions I wanted. The reply came in due course and was very courteous. The price, too, was satisfactory. A postscript, however, stated that a little clipping was enclosed which I might enjoy. The clipping was headed, 'Musings of a Game Hog.' The article fitted my case exactly.

"I acknowledged receipt of the letter and clipping and stated that I would continue to use my old 12 gauge.

"The clipping was in my mind every time I went afield and the next year I discarded the old 12 gauge and bought a 20 gauge. Since then I have changed to a 28 gauge and am delighted to know that none have, since that time, compared me to a hog of any kind."—MERRILL W. NACE, McConnellsburg.

STOLEN

From office of Harold D. Rahrig, Richlandtown, Pa.—

1 Winchester Mod. 94 Carbine—No. 890518.

1 Ithaca D. B. 12 gauge shotgun.

1 25 Cal. Spanish Automatic—"Sure Shot."

Notify Corporal John Stewart, Pa. State Police, Doylestown, Pa.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE



The following most unusual experience in rabbit hunting, as told by J. I. Reaney, Sharon, Pa.

"The rabbit was running very rapidly, about 65 to 75 feet from me—straight away—when I shot—using a 12 gauge gun—either Super X or Remington Kleenbore shell, I believe, although I'm not absolutely sure about this. The rabbit tumbled over several times, but got into a rather speedy crawling motion, apparently on three legs and kept going. I fired again but he dropped over a ridge in the ground and I shot over him. Two other hunters—who were hunting with me—each fired at him—broadside from some little distance. The rabbit kept going, but slowed down. One of the fellows ran him down and picked him up. Question: Who shot him?—but since I had stopped him, beyond his possibility of escape, they awarded him to me. Here is the interesting part: When I dressed the rabbit, his right rear leg seemed to be about cut in two—and just inside the skin—on the inner side of his leg appeared a peculiar round object which I at first thought might be a broken piece of bone, but which, when I picked it out, proved to be a wad from the shell. It was made of some hard composition substance and had been driven entirely through the leg breaking the bone and severing practically all the muscles. Although the animal had been shot at several times after my first shot had taken the above described effect, not a single pellet mark could be found anywhere on his body. Several pellets of shot had evidently carried this wad to its destination, and the excessive loss of blood through the large wound had quickly slowed the animal down. The wad appeared as though it might have entered 'on edge' but it had taken considerable hair with it, and with the few pellets of shot, had certainly made a complete wreck of the animal's leg. The wad itself was only slightly damaged, having but a chip or two off the edge.

"I have had many unusual experiences in killing rabbits, but I believe this was the most unusual case ever."

ASSOCIATIONS GROW

The Easton Fish and Game Association now has a membership of 575. They hope to build a club-house very soon, establish a trap-shooting ground, and begin propagation of trout.

The Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Club has already enrolled over 200 new members in their drive for a 300 goal. Good work!

LOST

Valuable English setter. Rich brown ticks on front legs, long tail, blue ticked over body, one ear blue ticked, snow white face, square muzzle. Answers to name of Bob. Bears Cumberland County license. Lost near Bear Run, Tioga Co. Notify C. A. Neidhamar, Wormleysburg, Pa.

Why Not a 4-Point Club?

Below is an open letter addressed to the Game Commission by an interested sportsman, Mr. C. F. Robbins, Harrisburg, Pa. It constitutes something that all real sportsmen are in favor of, and it should be read before every sportsmen's association in the State:

"I have noticed a sentiment among good sportsmen that there isn't much fun in shooting a deer; that is, after you have shot several and you're a fairly good marksman. By this I mean any deer that comes along. Why not wait for your buck of six or more points so you have something to be proud of when you come home? And make them be points that you can see. When I started deer hunting, I always wondered after I let a deer pass unmolested, if I had failed to see the horns. But now, I can look back and recall that any deer with good horns was easily recognized and I have no regrets.

"It is not enjoyable to come home without a buck and get razed by everyone, but it is also not enjoyable to shoot a buck and then have your friends ask you whether you carry magnifying glasses to see points so small. How many times have you and I and countless others thought 'well that fellow took a chance and shot, then looked afterwards.' Sometimes they will bring them home and other times your protectors are told where to find them, which makes one less good buck next year. You people know the above better than I do. It has made me think along the following—

"Can not some feature of recognition be provided whereby sportsmen who resolve before going in the woods that they will only shoot at deer with at least six or eight good points or more may be identified? Perhaps the Game Commission could devise something of this sort, and at the same time get deer camps to cooperate by shooting only this size buck. You know how many camps there are and approximately how many small dead bucks they report. Isn't this worth while? Perhaps the Department of Forests and Waters could also cooperate in issuing camp sites to desirable parties along these lines.

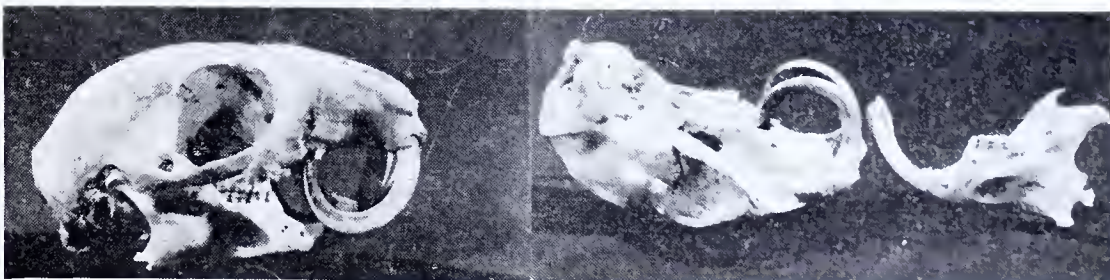
"Some people will think anything like this is impossible when they recall the stump hunters they pass on a drive, the arguments about who killed the buck by greedy hunters, and other examples of poor sportsmanship.

For my own part, I speak from experience as I let three small bucks go by one year, four another and one this year. Anyone of these could easily have been killed by any cool shooter. I don't believe you have a case of an accident caused by a hunter in this class shooting anybody. You've got to see what you're shooting at to qualify and bucks don't look like men. After your hunting trip is over, isn't it just fine to have pleasant memories and no regrets? Even if you come back without anything, you still are not ashamed to meet the fellows you hunted with.

"Any method like I've suggested may conflict with personal rights, but even if there can be no ruling on it, there certainly can be some favorable publicity which would save a great many of these small deer for one more year in which they should amount to something in the deer herd and also be more desirable as trophies. Don't you think some of the well-established clubs would jump at the chance to display a certificate alongside of their hunting camp site permit showing the confidence the Game Commission has in them as a club of high standard and an aid in better hunting? With illegal hunting going on around them and the suspicion of the game protector on everyone in their territory, something like this would have a good moral effect that should produce worth while results. I believe we all have seen or been near some illegal hunting that would have been prevented by a public acknowledgment of a club's good intention. There will still be illegal hunting and lots of it, but will not the location of these good clubs and good hunters in certain localities put a scare into quite a few poor sports? A club that has signed an acknowledgment of this kind would be in a bad way if caught in any improper proceedings, and they would be watched by both good and poor sports.

"I've only got a natural sportsman's interest in this question and I hope you will not consider me a busybody. No matter whether there is feed or not and without considering a dozen other questions or answers, we all want to see more buck deer. When you come in at night, you may mention the deer you saw but you talk most about the bucks. If this suggestion would increase the buck deer it would also increase the herd in general."

Skull of squirrel killed by R. C. Lauffer, Vandergrift, Pa. It had but one ear, and its teeth formed a circle, their points pushing into the upper jaw which was infected. The animal was fat, nevertheless.—Photo by Deputy Geo. A. Eckman.





Charles Ernst—Then

jumped on it with both feet and killed it, which are now State Game Lands No. 57.

A REAL OLD-TIMER

Charles Ernst, a typical woodsman and lover of wildlife. For years he worked in the woods, when the virgin timber was being cut off. During that time he was always looking out for the interests of wild creatures. He can remember the wild pigeons when they were so thick they darkened the sky. He was one of the men who helped build roads over Thunder Mountain, Idaho, and helped put one of the first bridges over Salmon River. When he returned to Pennsylvania he decided that the old Keystone State was good enough for him. He has lived, always on Dutch Mountain, "where the Devil bid the Hoot Owl goodnight." Those who are fortunate in getting up to Dutch Mountain will always find Charley on the job, and as spry as a chipmunk. He is a great lover of birds and his recreation is target practice upon stray cats. Old-timers say he used to be able to run like a deer and that once he shot at a fox with his old muzzle-loader and when it missed fire, he threw the gun in the fence corner in disgust, took after the animal, overtook and kicked it into the air. When the fox came to earth, he

Also they tell of his running for miles to head off dogs that were chasing deer on lands



Charles Ernst—Now

THE TALKING DEER

(Continued from page 10)

antlers just made him step on the gas that much harder. Must have nicked it with my second shot. Well, let's make for the car before dark."

At dusk the two reached their parked car and drove to town, arriving there at about the time when the Saturday evening crowd began filling the streets.

"We've got to have meat for tomorrow," grinned the older man. "So, we'll drop into Sam Chopper's shop and buy a nice beef roast. Always did like beef," he smiled.

"I see Sam has his deer," remarked the father as the two pushed through the small crowd gathered in front of the market, viewing the deer hanging near the wide-open door. But the boy did not hear him. Suddenly, he grasped his father's arm and gasped: "Dad, that's my deer—that's my deer hanging there!"

"Nonsense, son—what are you talking about?" admonished the father.

"But dad," the boy insisted, "I'd know my deer any where. See that swelling at the base of the right horn, and the place where the bullet hit, and the six points—I can prove that it's my deer!" The crowd gaped.

"Good evening, good evening, Frank," came a patronizing voice from the door of the market.

"Oh, ah—good evening, Sam," replied the boy's father in some confusion. "Nice deer you've got hanging here."

The butcher, a great gross man swelled with bombastic pride. "Yes, yes, got it this morning. In fact, it was the first one to be brought in," he chortled gleefully.

"Jack, my son here, says that it looks like the one that he shot," retorted the other, strangely irritated by the butcher's absurd cocksureness.

"Huh," the butcher grunted, shooting a sidelong and uneasy glance at the boy. Then after a throaty cough accompanied by the violent shaking of fat jowls, he regained his composure and continued: "Yes, yes, I suppose there's lots of deer that look alike."

"But, Mr. Chopper, I can prove that this is my deer," the boy impulsively broke-in.

"That's insolence!" thundered the butcher. "Here's McClure—he saw me bringing it in this morning."

Jim McClure, the quiet and soft-spoken deputy game warden happened to be in the crowd discussing the events of the opening day with a handful of cronies. He had heard the boy's statement as had everybody else, so that he deliberately turned his back on the unpopular and overbearing butcher and asked: "How can you prove it, lad?"

"Easy, Mr. McClure—with my license."

By this time Chopper was so excited and enraged that his face took on the hue of a freshly dipped and scraped porker. In his brusque and bullying way (and by virtue of being the proprietor of the only meat shop in town), he always carried weight in the community, and it cut him to think that any one would have the audacity to question him. He, a solid, staunch, and upright citizen.

"I don't quite understand," queried the warden.

"It was this way, Mr. McClure," the boy went on. "This morning after I shot the deer, and before going over the ridge to tell dad about it, I took off my license tag and pushed it into the deer's mouth. See, it's still here," he cried triumphantly after inserting a hand into the animal's mouth and pulling it out with the tag.

"Golly," one of the local wits remarked. "That there deer sure spoke up for itself."

"Yeah," retorted another. "And they say that dead men tell no tales. Guess that don't apply to deer."

ARE CATS DESTRUCTIVE TO BIRDS?

As additional proof one farmer writes in that his cat brought home three Hungarian partridges in one week.

This one cat, if allowed to continue this work through an entire year, would take better than 150 birds and if 50% of the birds taken were hens that would bring off average broods of seven birds, this one cat could be charged with the destruction of more than one thousand birds during a year.

During the past deer season in New York 169 women hunters killed legal bucks.

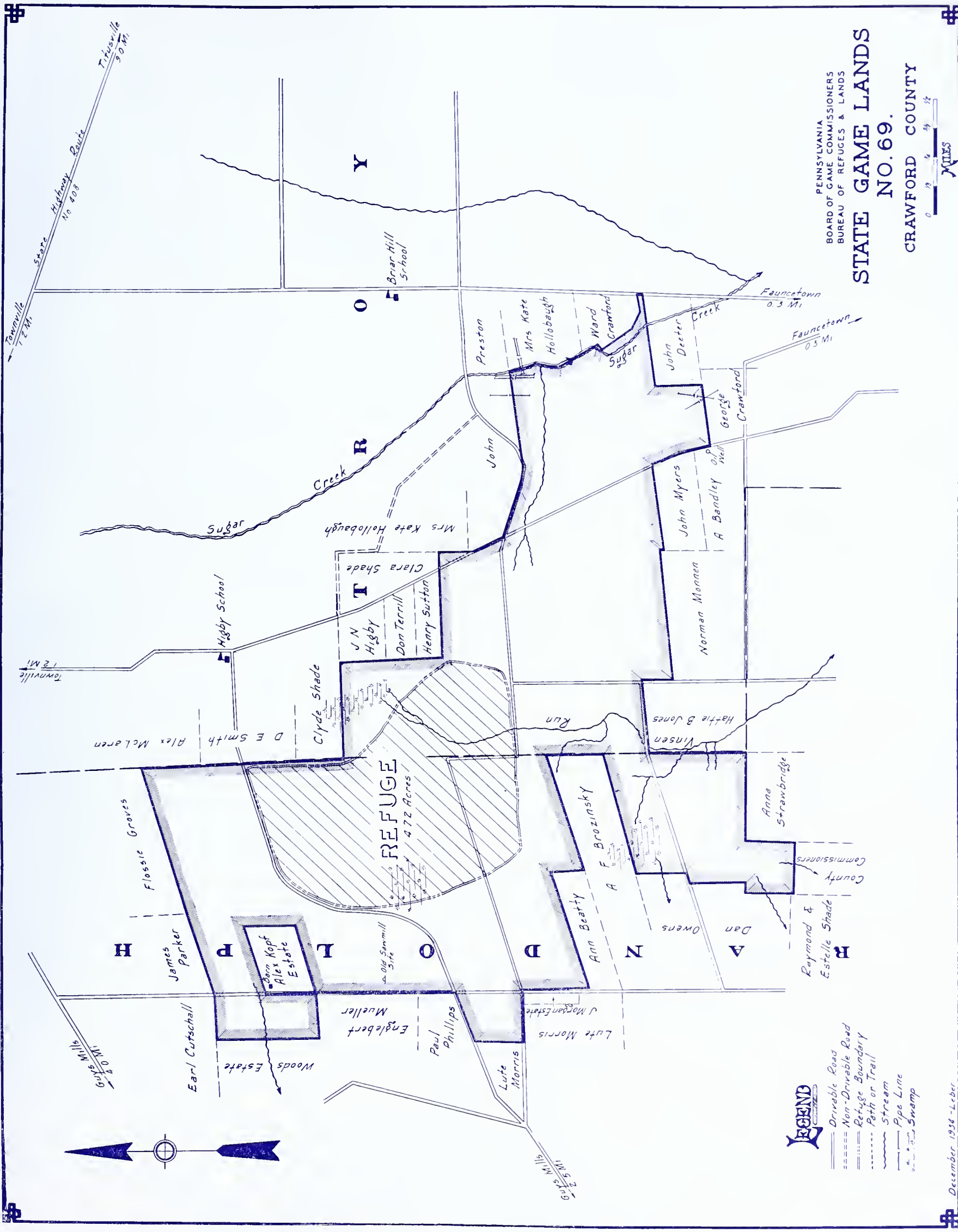
NEW CLUB

A new club, known as the Dunning's Cove Sportsmen's Association was organized recently and have since affiliated themselves with the Bedford County Federation of Sportsmen. The sportsmen responsible for the function of this new Association are to be highly commended for thus banding together in the interest of wildlife conservation. Officers of the club are: President, Ralph Diebert; Vice-President, Dewey Miller; Secretary, Harold Russel; and Treasurer, Herbert Stickler, all of R. D. 1, Bedford.

WILL HOLD SHOOT

The North Penn Fish, Game and Forestry Association, Sellersville, Bucks County, will hold a high powered rifle shoot on February 2, 1935. In case of rain the shoot will be held February 16. There will also be .22 rifle and shotgun competition. This shoot is open to all sportsmen. Cash prizes will be offered.

The North Penn Club now has a membership of 300. They released 180 rabbits and 75 male ringneck pheasants throughout this section.



PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

STATE GAME LANDS NO. 69.

CRAWFORD COUNTY



- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Path or Trail
- Stream
- Pipe Line
- Swamp

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270

I HAVE RETURNED MY GAME KILL REPORT



HAVE YOU?

PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



P38.34
1.6
c.2.

VOL. V

MARCH • 1935

NO. 12

Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania
Board of Game Commissioners

Subscription price \$.50 per year
Single copy \$.05

Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*
South Office Building, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

●

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the first of each preceding month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in
the interest
of Sportsmen

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

(Vacancy) President

Richard E. Reitz Vice-President
Brookville

Dr. Wm. H. Moore Philadelphia

A. Hunter Willis Erie

J. Q. Creveling Wilkes-Barre

Maj. Nicholas Biddle Jenkintown

Frank B. Foster, ...Phoenixville

Samuel Castner, ...Williamsport

Ernest E. Harwood Executive Secretary
Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer Deputy Secretary
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given

EDITORIAL

VOLUME V

MARCH, 1935

NUMBER 12

PREVENT THE LOSS OF LIFE, PROPERTY AND TIMBERLAND



Stop spring brush and field fires and save human lives, timber and beneficial wildlife. It is not long until spring. Following the breaking up of winter well regulated families look forward to beautifying their exterior surroundings—cleaning up the rubbish that has accumulated during the cold months. It is fine to see

people take such an interest in the spring clean-up program. But, the renovating goes farther than the front and back yards in rural Pennsylvania.

The cleaning process extends into the fields, clearings and woods. Brush fires are started, fields are set afire and even along the fences fires are started to burn off the weeds that have accumulated. All these activities appear to be sensible to the average tiller of the soil when the proper precaution is exercised.

But what about the carelessness of such practice? Several farmers lost their lives while burning brush on windy days last year in this State. Furthermore the fires got beyond control and swept into adjacent farms and caused the neighbors big losses in timber and fences. It may not be generally known but scientists declare burned over ground requires years for the soil to regain its cultivating strength—in reality the soil is ruined.

Spring fires do something else. They destroy beneficial wildlife, and food and cover for it. April is the month when most brush and fence rows are burned. At that time many ground-nesting protected birds will have laid their eggs and young rabbits will be in their lairs. The result is that the eggs are cooked and the cottontails are scorched to death. The reaper and binder, the mowing machine, the gunner, and predators take a terrific toll of beneficial wildlife, but spring fires do the most damage. If you want more game and better crops, then stop brush and field fires.

A CAMPAIGN OF FOOD PLANTING

A food planting program such as was never undertaken before may constitute one of the major activities of the Game Commission during the current year. Such a program has not only been under consideration by the Game Commission but by numerous interested sportsmen's clubs throughout the State, and the impetus it has gained during the past few months is very gratifying. Nothing definite has yet been worked out although it is expected that all the agencies concerned will meet in the near future and discuss the most practical method of conducting the work.

In all probability sportsmen's organizations and individual sportsmen will be asked to cooperate to the fullest extent once a definite program is outlined, and in the meantime it would be well to give the matter the most serious consideration.

We must keep well in mind that if we desire to increase our wildlife we must increase its natural food. Everyone

can help in some way, either to restore valuable food plants or prevent their destruction. The farmer can be encouraged to let some brush grow along his fence rows. Sportsmen, themselves, should plant food-producing trees and shrubs and get others to help. A Boy Scout troop in the western part of the State planted over 36,000 nuts last year. As a prominent sportsman mentioned only recently—if each one of Pennsylvania's Great Army of hunters planted just one-half a dozen game food producers each year it would mean more than **THREE MILLION** trees.

Do not let your obligation cease with the purchase of your hunting license. Instead put your shoulder to the wheel and help the Game Commission work out a systematic program of producing more natural game food. You will be the one to benefit thereby later on. Watch the **GAME NEWS** for further information on the food planting program.

PROTECT FAVORITE GAME COVERS



Scattered throughout the pages of this issue of the **GAME NEWS** you will find several interesting reports of predators killed and if you read them carefully you can not help but catch the real spirit of sportsmanship which is exemplified by those who submitted them. Their activities, and the results accruing from them, only further substantiate the very thing that the Game Commission has been so urgently trying to impress in the minds of our hunters—that they must not let their responsibility cease with the close of the hunting season. That they must concern themselves more and more about their favorite hunting territory to the extent that they are willing to sacrifice a day, or even a night now and then in patrolling it to see if any undesirable tenants have taken up their abode thereon.

There are lots of hunters who look on with pleasure as the Game Protector stocks game in their part of the county, and who go away satisfied, in their own minds at least, that it will live, multiply and provide a bigger bag for them next season. What a misconception!

They fail to realize that what game is there to shoot next fall, is there because some one was far-sighted enough to sacrifice a little of his time and effort going over the ground for signs of predators—the Great Horned Owl, the house cat, the fox, weasel and all the rest.

True, this is a part of the Game Protector's job and the Game Commission recognizes that fact. But no one individual can hope to keep all the hunting territory in a county free from predators. It takes the combined efforts of many individuals to do the trick. Even then predators take certain toll.

In view of these facts then I urge the secretaries of all sportsmen's clubs to bring this most important matter forcefully to the attention of their members.

Not all of them can spare the time to help in this work—that is generally understood. But some of them can and will when they realize fully the seriousness of the situation.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.

New Commissioners Appointed

Glowing tributes were paid at numerous outstanding gatherings of sportsmen recently to Hon. Adolf Muller, retiring President of the Board, for his many years of exemplary service to the State in the cause of wildlife conservation.

A staunch advocate and supporter of the game refuge and public shooting ground system, Mr. Muller devoted much of his time and effort in furthering this worthy program.

With his voluntary resignation on January 31, Mr. Muller rounded out eleven years of noble service, the last three of which as Chairman of the Commission. The fact that he is leaving the service to devote more personal attention to his own business will by no means isolate him from the realms of sportsmanship, nor will it dampen his ardor for the work which he so diligently and painstakingly helped to further.

On behalf of the Commission and its employees, and the sportsmen, the GAME NEWS extends to him the best of wishes in the years to come.

The regret with which we announce the resignation of Mr. Muller is compensated however by the appointment as his successor of one whose qualifications are of the highest—Major Nicholas Biddle, of Jenkintown, Philadelphia, appointed by Governor Earle

as a Member of the Commission on February 11, 1935. Major Biddle has the wholehearted support of the entire sporting population of the State—a fine expression of confidence in his ability to help uphold Pennsylvania's reputation as a leader in game management. Major Biddle is an internationally known sportsman and big game hunter. He has made numerous expeditions into remote regions of Alaska and other parts of North America and recently led an expedition into Spanish Honduras for the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He served on the Mexican Border and in the World War, and is now a member of the Reserve Officers Corps and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Major Biddle is also a member of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the Racquet Club and other organizations, although his primary sports are hunting, fishing, trap-shooting and golf.

Two other members recently appointed to the Game Commission are Frank B. Foster, Phoenixville, Chester County and Samuel Castner, Williamsport, Lycoming County. Mr. Foster, a retired manufacturer, is also owner of the Montcalm Farms. He is a well known big game hunter, having hunted in

Africa, Indo-China, Alaska and most of the United States. Mr. Foster is a Trustee of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences to which he contributed a number of habitat groups.

Mr. Castner, former President of the Lycoming County Sportsmen's Association has always been an outstanding figure in game conservation in Pennsylvania, and has contributed much of his time and effort to this worthy cause. Mr. Castner assisted in selecting the site of the Loyalsock State Game Farm in which he is much interested.

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Hon. Howard Stewart, Member of the Commission, Clearfield, and Dr. Samuel H. Williams, Member of the Board from Pittsburgh. Mr. Stewart was appointed to the Board on March 1, 1932 and his resignation terminates three years of faithful service. He was particularly interested in the wild turkey program, especially the State Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County.

Dr. Williams was appointed to the Commission on April 18, 1932. He was a most enthusiastic conservationist, especially interested in the biological and educational phases of the work, to which he devoted much of his time.

CARE OF STEEL TRAPS

Much money is wasted and many a wise old fox is missed owing to the fact that trappers do not seem to realize the importance of properly caring for their traps.

Naturally one's traps need care the same as any tool or piece of machinery that is to be used from year to year. All steel traps should be cleaned of all woods litter and boiled in a liquor made by boiling black walnut or butternut hulls or the bark from a butternut tree in water; the boiling process should not be carried to extremes as too much heat may affect the springs.

The same results can be obtained by soaking one-half bushel of black walnut hulls in a barrel of water for several days or until a rich black liquor is obtained. Rusty traps placed in this solution and left for several days will be free of rust and will be of a blue black color and free of all odors. Hang in a dry place and when the trapping season comes again repeat the process and your traps will be in fine condition.

During many years of actual contact with Pennsylvania trappers I have found that the man who pays strict attention to the above rules is always the most successful trapper.

CLUB TRAPS QUAIL

The Middletown Sportsmen's Association, under the direction of John Crow, is again conducting an intensive quail trapping campaign. This club is fully equipped to hold and care for the birds. All birds trapped from one covey are uniformly banded and placed in up-to-date holding pens. In the early spring they are cross mated and liberated in pairs, thus assuring a future supply of good healthy birds.

PROSECUTIONS

During January officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 184 violations of the Game Laws, the majority of which culminated unsettled prosecutions pending since the deer season. A number also were for failure to tag traps and for disturbing traps.



SKUNKS KILL YOUNG RABBITS

SPORTSMEN PAY TRIBUTE TO RETIRING REFUGE KEEPERS

Over 300 sportsmen and their wives from all parts of Clearfield and Elk Counties gathered in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, Clearfield, recently, and paid high tribute to Mr. L. D. Rearick and his brother J. B. Rearick both of whom retired on January 1 after nearly 15 years of noble service as Game Refuge Keepers.

An arousing ovation was given the Rearick brothers when they were introduced and when Deputy Executive Secretary, W. C. Shaffer of the Game Commission presented the retiring Refuge Keepers with their honorable discharge certificates. Mr. Ross, Director of the Bureau of Protection, presented each of the officers with handsome Gladstone bags, a token from their fellow employees.

A beautiful basket of flowers was sent to Mrs. L. D. Rearick who was unable to attend the banquet owing to illness.

WOMEN KILL DEER

Division Game Supervisor Hayes T. Englert reports that Miss Flossie Bell, of Emporium, killed a six-point buck with antlers in real soft velvet on the last day of the past deer season....

Mrs. William Glass, of Bellevue, who accompanied her husband on a hunting trip to Cooks Forest, was successful in bagging a four-point buck....

Mrs. Christ Roth, of West Creek Road, a few miles east of St. Marys, shot a nice buck. This makes one each season for the past eight years. It is doubtful if any other huntress in the State can equal such a record.

TAXIDERMISTS MUST HAVE LICENSE

Taxidermists may not practice for profit in Pennsylvania without first securing a license from the Board of Game Commissioners at a cost of \$25.00 per year. However, reports have reached the Commission recently to the effect that some unlicensed taxidermists have sought to dodge the law by doing work for friends for some valuable consideration other than cash.

By so doing they are opening themselves to prosecution and officers of the Game Commission will make a State-wide inspection of all taxidermist shops within the very near future in an effort to break up the practice.

Some unlicensed taxidermists are of the opinion that by accepting a valuable consideration other than cash the transaction can not be construed to mean profit, but in this they are mistaken as the acceptance of anything in exchange for their work is unlawful.

An unlicensed taxidermist in Pennsylvania today may practice only for his own amusement.

APPRECIATION

George Gray, Harrisburg, has contributed a number of our front covers as well as many illustrations for the articles and short stories which have appeared in our pages. We have received many complimentary remarks about his work, compliments which every reader will agree are justly merited.

TROUBLE

H. E. Shaffer, of Colley, Pa., did not take his corn in last season, consequently the deer started to eat it so he killed one. Upon investigating the case Game Protector Robert Latimer writes as follows:

"The reasons why this man did not take his corn in are as follows: On November 2, his son shot himself while hunting. Shortly after Mr. Shaffer broke his arm, and then the hired man accidentally burned a load of corn fodder, the wagon and the ladders, next the team ran away and one horse dropped dead. After that five members of his family contracted the measles. So you see he did not have time."

CATCHES DUCK HAWK BARE HANDED

William Dorsey, negro, of Harrisburg, brought a live adult male Duck Hawk to the offices of the Game Commission recently thinking he had a Goshawk. The bird was perched on a low limb of a tree bordering the mountain near Rockville, a few miles north of the city. When Dorsey spied the hawk it had its head under its wing, and he walked in from behind it and grabbed it with both hands. He said it 'fit' like everything, which was obviously borne out by his scratched and bleeding hands. The bird seemed not to be injured—that is no external wounds were noted. It may have just arrived in the vicinity, exhausted and hungry.



This Red-shouldered Hawk was caught in the act of slaughtering a covey of Bobwhite Quail. He got four before he was brought to an untimely, or rather Timely End by Deputy Protector Kinsey, of Middletown, Pa.

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE OF RAW FURS TAKEN IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE SEASON OF 1933 AND 1934

	No. of Pelts	Average Price	Total Value
Muskrats	377,654	.75	\$283,240.50
Skunks	343,753	.82	281,877.46
Opossums	206,546	.40	82,618.40
Weasels	88,578	.55	48,717.90
Raccoon	30,732	2.50	76,830.00
Mink	12,444	5.00	62,220.00
Gray Fox	9,337	2.40	22,408.80
Red Fox	7,590	3.45	26,185.50
Wild Cats	181	2.50	452.50
Otter	14	8.00	112.00
Beaver	6,499	9.00	58,491.00
Total skins	1,083,328		\$943,154.06

The average price of furs purchased during the season of 1933 and 1934 was derived from computing the average price paid by six of the largest Pennsylvania Fur Dealers and a like number of medium or smaller dealers and comprised about 200,000 skins. The data given in the above table was secured by tabulating the Fur Dealers' reports, from the bounty records and from various sources of information available as to furs shipped out of the State by trappers.

As has been shown by these tabulations over a period of 8 years, the Pennsylvania Fur Dealers purchase only slightly more than one half of the annual fur crop.

361 Fur Dealers reported having purchased 47,526 weasels out of 88,578 probated for bounty, 6,279 gray foxes out of 9,337 probated, 67 wild cats out of 181, and of 6,499 beavers trapped they reported 4,410 purchased.

A considerable number of weasels are killed during the summer months when they are worthless as fur. This is also true to a lesser degree of the gray fox, and most of the largest and best wild cats are sold locally to hunters as souvenirs. Nevertheless, more than one third of the Pennsylvania fur crop is shipped directly out of the State by the trapper. It goes to New York, St Louis, Chicago, Baltimore and as far away as Coopers Mill, Maine.

It is interesting to note the great fluctuations in the price of fur from year to year. During the 1932-33 season, 1,121,967 skins brought \$525,867, while during the 1933-34 season, 38,639 fewer skins brought \$884,663. This does not include the number or value of the beaver.

SUMMARY OF BOUNTY CLAIMS MONTH OF JANUARY, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Gos- sels hawks	Amount
Adams	0	29	196	0	\$312
Allegheny	0	8	115	0	147
Armstrong	0	15	500	0	560
Beaver	0	8	67	0	99
Bedford	0	40	244	0	404
Berks	0	23	522	0	614
Blair	0	30	363	0	483
Bradford	1	68	317	0	604
Bucks	0	29	535	0	651
Butler	0	4	446	0	462
Cambria	0	29	454	0	570
Cameron	0	18	12	0	84
Carbon	2	15	100	0	190
Centre	2	111	274	1	753
Chester	0	7	442	0	470
Clarion	0	20	465	0	545
Clearfield	1	56	516	0	755
Clinton	0	95	78	0	458
Columbia	0	9	202	0	238
Crawford	0	3	475	0	487
Cumberland	0	12	203	0	251
Dauphin	0	21	246	0	330
Delaware	0	0	45	0	45
Elk	0	21	97	0	181
Erie	0	1	270	0	274
Fayette	0	52	359	0	567
Forest	0	2	84	0	92
Franklin	0	24	183	0	279
Fulton	0	29	73	0	189
Greene	0	5	117	0	137
Huntingdon	0	60	297	0	537
Indiana	0	51	489	0	693
Jefferson	0	21	436	0	520
Juniata	1	12	113	0	176
Lackawanna	3	18	92	0	209
Lancaster	0	27	556	0	664
Lawrence	0	0	120	0	120
Lebanon	0	4	108	0	124
Lehigh	0	14	201	0	257
Luzerne	1	42	326	1	514
Lycoming	1	76	161	1	485
McKean	0	14	259	1	320
Mercer	0	1	254	0	258
Mifflin	0	36	107	0	251
Monroe	2	11	160	1	239
Montgomery	0	11	329	0	373
Montour	0	1	59	0	63
Northampton	0	20	201	0	281
Northumberland	0	14	253	0	309
Perry	0	20	177	0	257
Philadelphia	0	1	50	0	54
Pike	4	25	19	0	179
Potter	2	5	90	0	140
Schuylkill	0	34	352	0	488
Snyder	0	31	114	0	238
Somerset	0	37	763	0	911
Sullivan	1	20	43	0	138
Susquehanna	0	80	127	0	447
Tioga	0	26	152	2	266
Union	0	25	62	0	162
Venango	0	6	350	0	374
Warren	0	4	216	0	232
Washington	0	8	164	0	196
Wayne	0	61	55	0	299
Westmoreland	0	61	927	0	1171
Wyoming	0	38	138	0	290
York	0	40	460	0	620
Totals	21	1739	16,780	7	\$24,086
Total number of claims for month—8,174					

EYES OF OWLS

There is an old myth: "Walk around an owl and it will twist its head off by following you with its eyes." Fact is: Owls can turn their heads to look directly back and no farther. They must turn their heads farther than other animals because their eyes are more nearly entirely in the front of their head. Why the owl should have the pleasure of turning his head farther than ours is just another one of those mysteries. Owls have eyelashes, uncommon among other birds. They use the upper eyelids in closing the eye. Most birds raise the lower lid.

CLUB GROWS

The recently organized Dormont-Mt. Lebanon Hunting and Fishing Association is gradually increasing in membership according to its Secretary, H. E. Anderson, and will affiliate soon with the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League.

MY FIRST FOX

I am completely unemployed as who isn't these days and living with relatives means that I must stir my stumps in order to bring something in to the larder. It being a rural community I decided to try trapping so I purchased a few traps and made the ac-



quaintance of the local Game Refuge Keeper. Believe me these fellows know their stuff. There wasn't anything that this man wouldn't do to instruct me in the proper way of trapping. After several lessons I started out on my own.

Two of my traps particularly were visited several times, presumably by a fox, and I had high hopes. Finally one morning while walking along the line towards one of my sets I saw something move ahead. I always carried my traps on a short stout pole, so running ahead and dropping off my traps I grasped the pole ready for business. There was a fox in the trap all right and not wasting any time I tapped him a good one on the head and he passed out completely. Boy! was I proud? I took his foot very carefully out of the trap and looked him all over. I then reset my trap and visited my other traps and found nothing.

No one knows unless he has actually caught a fair prize in his own traps just how I felt when I approached our cabin that evening. I got a big thrill out of this



experience and have a great deal of respect for our local Refuge Keeper.

Anonymous

HOUSE CAT KILLS GREAT HORNED OWL

A Great Horned Owl with a wingspread of four feet fell prey to a plucky house cat at the farm home of Zach Lawhead in Lawrence Township. Mr. Lawhead heard a commotion outside the house and upon investigating discovered the owl, mortally wounded, the cat having found a vital spot with its teeth. It is presumed that the owl, in its hunger, attacked the cat. Great Horned Owls prey often on skunks and the cat, particularly if it was black and white in color, might have been mistaken for one.

BUCKS COUNTY BEAVERS

L. B. Stackhouse, Morrisville, Pa., reports that a colony of beavers have erected a dam about 200 yards long, backing up a lake of about 40 acres just west of the town of Fallington, Bucks County.

SUMMARY OF BOUNTY CLAIMS MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1934

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Wea- sels	Gos- sels hawks	Amount
Adams	0	19	183	0	\$259
Allegheny	0	11	57	0	101
Armstrong	1	13	395	0	462
Beaver	0	5	29	0	49
Bedford	0	19	281	0	357
Berks	0	27	521	1	634
Blair	0	23	234	0	326
Bradford	0	40	312	1	477
Bucks	1	24	394	0	505
Butler	0	10	262	0	302
Cambria	0	10	455	0	495
Cameron	1	28	2	0	129
Carbon	0	3	46	0	58
Centre	1	73	282	3	604
Chester	0	3	341	0	353
Clarion	0	7	285	0	313
Clearfield	0	49	338	3	549
Clinton	3	86	95	3	499
Columbia	0	23	227	0	319
Crawford	0	1	319	0	323
Cumberland	0	16	255	0	319
Dauphin	0	16	243	0	307
Delaware	0	0	25	0	25
Elk	0	16	41	1	110
Erie	0	1	198	1	207
Fayette	1	35	304	1	464
Forest	0	0	30	0	30
Franklin	0	16	175	0	239
Fulton	0	7	71	1	104
Greene	0	14	99	0	155
Huntingdon	0	35	312	1	457
Indiana	0	47	475	0	663
Jefferson	0	4	305	0	321
Juniata	1	3	93	0	120
Lackawanna	0	18	78	0	150
Lancaster	0	19	447	0	523
Lawrence	0	1	163	0	167
Lebanon	0	5	170	0	190
Lehigh	0	5	270	0	290
Luzerne	0	50	347	2	557
Lycoming	1	121	120	1	624
McKean	0	10	114	2	164
Mercer	0	4	190	0	206
Mifflin	0	18	138	0	210
Monroe	0	3	70	2	92
Montgomery	0	11	355	0	399
Montour	0	3	46	0	58
Northampton	0	12	129	0	177
Northumberland	0	5	217	0	237
Perry	0	11	240	0	284
Philadelphia	0	1	23	0	27
Pike	3	29	23	1	189
Potter	1	10	92	1	152
Schuylkill	0	6	232	1	261
Snyder	0	8	163	0	195
Somerset	1	37	932	0	1095
Sullivan	3	18	30	0	147
Susquehanna	0	110	90	1	535
Tioga	0	11	121	0	165
Union	0	10	93	0	133
Venango	0	1	350	0	354
Warren	0	2	108	1	121
Washington	0	9	85	0	121
Wayne	0	80	42	1	367
Westmoreland	0	37	450	0	598
Wyoming	1	28	115	0	242
York	0	38	544	0	696
Totals	19	1415	14,271	29	\$20,361
Number of claims for the month—7,038					

HIGHLIGHTS OF AMERICAN GAME CONFERENCE

State game officials, representatives of national and state sportsmen's organizations, scientists and others attending the 21st annual American Game Conference agreed through a resolution to support future waterfowl hunting regulations proposed by J. N. Darling, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, and opposed a proposed Federal ban on all waterfowl hunting.

The resolution stated: "Resolved—That the American Game Conference hereby records this unqualified approval of the efforts of the present Chief of the United States Biological Survey, and pledges its utmost confidence and support of such regulations as may be recommended by him for the shooting of wild waterfowl during the 1935 season."

The Conference was attended by over 500 from every section of the United States and provinces of Canada. Observers from both countries reported a market depletion of certain species of North American waterfowl—particularly the so-called "diving ducks." Others contended that the supply of some "marsh duck" species was such as to make unwarranted a complete cessation of duck shooting.

Other resolutions adopted, which summarize action of the annual open forum of the country's sportsmen's organizations and fish and game officials, were in brief as follows:

That the Conference petition Congress to provide sufficient funds to adequately enforce migratory bird laws. That the conference opposes indiscriminate drainage without consideration for wildlife.

That the U. S. Department of Agriculture undertake a study of insects found to be carriers of diseases destructive to wildlife. That the Secretary of the Interior set aside wildlife refuges on the public domain where certain species such as mountain sheep, sage grouse and antelope are facing extinction.

That President Roosevelt be petitioned to bring all renewable resources under control of a single governmental agency. That the Conference endorse the recommendations made by the Dern-Lonergan Federal anti-water pollution plan.

Because of complications in the present "Duck Stamp" law which, Chief Darling estimated had caused a loss in sales amounting to approximately \$200,000.00, amendments are to be introduced in the present session of Congress. Sales had amounted to \$504,000.00 according to a recent tabulation.

3-SHELL LIMIT PLACED ON WILDFOWLERS' GUNS

President Roosevelt on February 2 approved an amendment to Federal hunting regulations that places a 3-shell limit on auto-loading and other repeating shotguns.

The regulation, which becomes effective immediately, applies only to automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotguns used in hunting ducks, geese, and other migratory game birds. Users of these types of weapons are required to have the magazines stopped with plugs that cannot be removed in the field, or must have the magazines cut down to the required shell capacity.

Repairs necessary to bring guns within the

Correction in Biennial Report 1933-1934

Attention of Sportsmen's Organizations, and others having copies of the recently-published Biennial Report of the Board of Game Commissioners for the years 1933-1934, is called to an error made on Page 15. At the bottom of that page it is stated that "The cost of title abstracting and conveyancing has been running about 52c an acre." The correct figure is 37c per acre. It is suggested that all persons having a copy of the publication make the correction in their copy.

provisions of the new regulation, it is pointed out, will cost little, and arms companies, having in mind the interest of sportsmen now in possession of such guns, have agreed to cooperate in this conservation measure.

The new amendment provides that migratory game birds may not be taken "with or by means of any automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotgun capable of holding more than 3 shells the magazine of which has not been cut off, or plugged with a one-piece metal or wooden filler incapable of removal through the loading end thereof, so as to reduce the capacity of said gun to not more than 3 shells at one loading."

WORDS OF WISDOM

Thomas A. Smith, Secretary of the Langeloth Sportsmen's Association, passes along the following excellent advice: "Let the Game Commission continue its good work raising game and restocking the hunting grounds. Let the sportsman hunt the predator at least as much as he hunts game. The sportsmen's associations of each county should organize vermin contests, making them interesting by offering worthwhile prizes for the greatest amount killed. If a club would spend \$100.00 to kill 100 crows, a nest of goshawks, and several dozen stray cats, it would be rewarded much more than if it spent an equal amount for game."

FED GAME BY PLANE

Jason H. Moore in a small open cockpit monoplane equipped with skis distributed over 150 pounds of grain in Lancaster County during the heavy snows of a month ago. The trip was sponsored by Will Rudy, Lancaster sportsman and businessman. In cooperation with the Lancaster New Era.

WHEN GAME WAS SOLD

Following is an item which appeared in a copy of the *Philadelphia Record* during the year 1907. It was submitted by Mr. Stinson Markley, of Chester Springs:

"Game is plentiful and in pleasing variety. Among the wild ducks, butter balls are favored. They sell for \$1.25 per pair and make a good dish. Wild geese are selling for \$1.50 each. Domestic geese at \$.22 per pound are about the size of the ruddy duck and are best when roasted. All kinds of wild ducks are seasonable, as well as quail and pheasants. Many delectable concoctions are possible with rabbits or squirrels as their foundations."

EXPENSIVE DUCKS

Game Protector Thomas A. Mosier, of Bellefonte, prosecuted F. D. Winner, of Lock Haven, recently for killing six ducks out of season on a small lake near State College. For this offense he paid a \$60.00 fine for killing the ducks and \$20.00 for failure to display a hunter's license while hunting said ducks. He was also fined \$25.00 for shooting within the Borough and paid it and \$3.50 costs to the Burgess. Mr. Winner's partner had taken three of the ducks to his home in Lock Haven, where Game Protector Grant Gustin, having been notified of the fact, found them. He was arrested for having them in possession during the close season and fined \$30.00 and \$3.50 costs. The total fines for this violation amounted to \$142.00.

Never write on the backs of photographs submitted for use in the GAME NEWS. It often pushes through the other side rendering the pictures useless.



Road being built by R W D men through State Game Lands No. 31

Photo by Lester J. Haney.

Our Ringnecked Pheasant

By C. A. HILLER, Chief, Division of Propagation



OF the exotic game birds introduced into the United States, the Ringnecked pheasant is better known than any other because of its general distribution and the ease with which it may be readily identified. The pheasant so common in the coverts of the United States is not what might be termed a pure pheasant, but is the result of cross breeding four true pheasants, namely; the Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), the Japanese Pheasant (*P. versicolor*), the Mongolian Pheasant (*P. mongolicus*), and the Chinese Pheasant (*P. turquatus*).

The Common Pheasant was originally found only in Asia Minor and from there introduced throughout Europe and was taken to England by the Romans. The names given to the other three pheasants mentioned will imply the name of the country to which these pheasants are native. As interest in all pheasants increased, English sportsmen introduced these four true pheasants to the shooting preserves of the British Isles. From the day they were brought into direct contact, these pheasants began to interbreed and in time there developed the English Ringnecked Pheasant which is the pheasant we have in Pennsylvania today. There have arisen besides two mutants, the English Black-necked Pheasant and the Melanistic Mutant. Pure bred pheasants are rare in the Pennsylvania pheasant country for few such pheasants have been released although the Game Commission has released a few Melanistic Mutants. While our ringnecked pheasant is a mongrel, it is nevertheless a very hardy and relatively prolific one.

It was the theory at one time, especially among English and Scotch gamekeepers, that the smaller bodied pheasants, such as the Chinese Pheasant and the mutants, afforded better shooting than the other types of pheasants; because their weight rendered them faster on the wing. After the Mongolian Pheasant was introduced and crossed with the Chinese Pheasant, a somewhat larger and faster bird was the result. Perhaps no other pheasant has proved so valuable in this cross breeding than has the Mongolian. Native of the colder sections of China, nature provided this pheasant with a body and vitality to withstand extreme cold. In fact, it will suffer more from extreme heat than it will from the reverse.

It appears that the first cross breeding was between the Common Pheasant and the Chinese Pheasant. Later, the Japanese Pheasant was interbred with these two pheasants. After the Mongolian Pheasant was crossed with the Chinese Pheasant, the Japanese Pheasant lost favor, although some indication of the Japanese Pheasant is still found in the birds of today. As mentioned before, the Pheasant resulting from these various cross breedings is our pheasant, but

the two outstanding pheasant bloods in our pheasant is that of the Chinese and Mongolian Pheasants.

After all there is little advantage to be gained by cross-breeding ringnecked pheasants and since the Game Commission intends to continue the propagation of ringnecks all efforts might just as well be expended in the propagation of pure bred birds. The Mongolian Pheasant seems to be the ideal pheasant for Pennsylvania because of its ability to thoroughly adapt itself to our State's various climatic conditions and topographical variations. Four years ago the Pennsylvania Game Commission imported from England five hundred pure Mongolian Pheasant eggs. Birds raised from these eggs were added to the breeding stock at the Fisher State Game Farm. Today the Game Commission has several hundreds of pure bred Mongolians in the Fisher State Game Farm aviaries and additional pure bred stock will be added this coming season.

Conservation officials have learned a lot about ringnecked pheasants since their introduction into the United States. Considerable study was given to the subject of stocking pheasants in Pennsylvania before the Game Commission finally in the spring of 1915 purchased and released one thousand pheasants in some central and southern counties. These releasing points were selected because it was felt the birds would receive attention at the hands of men and where there would be little snow.

Reference to the annual reports of the Game Commission between 1915 and 1920 indicates that the first thought in distributing pheasants in Pennsylvania was that these birds released in the spring would multiply before the following hunting season at which time they would provide shooting in those areas where small game was scarce. No one believed these birds could survive our winter conditions. The following quotation is from the 1916 annual report:

"I am more than ever satisfied that the ringneck is not a budder, and that they

must starve when our lands are covered with ice and snow, unless they are artificially fed and cared for, just as chickens are cared for."

By 1918 the error of this 1916 prediction was evident for in the report of 1918 we find this statement, "Our game birds,—notwithstanding the deep snows and severe cold of last winter, seem to have come through fairly well, the ringnecks really exceeding expectations, and are found in numbers in various sections of the State." By 1920 there was no doubt as to the ability of pheasants to take care of themselves during winter for that year the Commission's report states "these birds had positively lived through our severe winter weather without any assistance."

Beyond any question the ringnecked pheasant is with us to stay and this bird is slowly but surely gaining favor in the thoughts of our sportsmen. While it will never take the place of our ruffed grouse, it has nevertheless been beneficial to our State Bird. The pheasant has befriended the grouse by holding many shooters in the pheasant country when heretofore many of these hunters spent days grouse shooting.

Frequently reports reach the office of the Game Commission of hen pheasants assuming the plumage of male birds and of cock pheasants assuming that of female pheasants. This condition, in either direction, is due to deterioration or injury of the reproductive glands. White pheasants are also making their appearance in our pheasant country. This off-color phase is most likely the result of the "scrambled" ancestry of our present pheasant population. It is the appearance of a color factor, normally recessive, or hidden, but here brought out through the constant crossing and recrossing of the various sub-species of ringnecked pheasants. Some of our sportsmen feel this condition is due to inbreeding. It can safely be said that there is no likelihood of pheasants inbreeding in Pennsylvania where thousands of these birds may now be found.



RINGNECKED PHEASANT ON NEST

Bird Migration

By JAMES N. MORTON

In the Song of Solomon 2:11-12 we read—"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in our land."



Just as in olden times, the turn of the seasons again brings us near the time of the singing of the birds. It will be only a short time until they will be returning from the southland. Already a few bluebirds and robins have been seen. As is well known, nearly all of our birds take long journeys each year, one in the fall and the other in the spring. This movement from north to south, back and forth is called migration.

Bird migration is an intensely interesting subject. Volumes have been written concerning it and more doubtless will follow. Pioneer ornithologists no doubt were greatly puzzled by the disappearance and return of birds with the season. To them it was a mysterious phenomenon.

Not knowing where they spent the intervening period led many folks to believe fanciful theories concerning birds. It was thought that they hibernated in hollow trees and logs, similar to the hibernation of bears, or that they burrowed in the mud in ponds or streams. It is now, of course, definitely known that birds, through some powerful instinct, repeat year after year long, tiresome journeys at about the same time each fall and spring. Most of the information regarding the routes of flight and the places where the birds spend their lives has been learned through banding. John James Audubon was probably the first to attempt to gather knowledge of bird movement through this method. About 1803 he made experiments by attaching small silver bands of wire to the legs of phoebes. Later other ornithologists continued this method. This activity led to the formation of the American Bird Banding Association. It is now conducted by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The band now used is a narrow strip of aluminum or copper alloy.

Most of the large and strong-winged birds migrate by day, while most smaller ones travel by night. It is essential for smaller birds to seek their food supply by day. There is also less danger from their natural enemies if they fly by night, but the night migration results in many casualties by their flying into telephone wires, against buildings, etc.

While it has been known for centuries that birds migrate yet it is not known definitely why they do so. One theory is that years ago, during the glacial period, the movement of the ice rendered the upper part of the continent uninhabitable for them and they flew southward. Before that time it was warm in the Arctic regions. Migra-

tion is supposed to have taken place at about the time that changing seasons replaced this semi-tropic condition of the pre-glacial period. As the ice disappeared the birds flew back north again to their old homes. The strong migratory instinct was therefore formed.

Another theory is that the real home of the birds is the southland. The tendency to over-production and over-crowding caused them to seek in all directions for suitable breeding grounds. At the end of the glacial period they gradually worked North, as the ice retreated, to the habitable sections where competition was less keen than in their Southern home. Because the winter abiding place was still home they returned to it as soon as the breeding season was over.

There are few of the North American birds which do not migrate. Even the frail little Ruby-throated Humming Bird, the smallest of our birds, takes long migratory flights. These flights take them far across the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, down into Southern Mexico. The choice of routes of most birds is usually well defined natural features such as mountain ranges, streams, coast lines, etc. The Ohio, Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys are important routes of migration.

The Game Commission is just as much interested in the protection of the song and insectivorous birds, most of which migrate, as they are in the nonmigratory species included in which are many of the game birds.

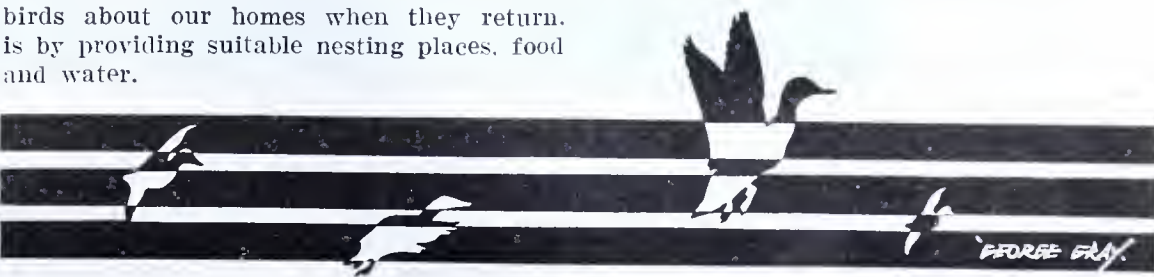
Pennsylvania was among the first states to pass legislation protecting the song and insectivorous birds (1889) and the game protectors of the State enforce this legislation just as rigidly as that affecting game birds and animals. The value of such protection can hardly be estimated. Most people think of birds in terms of the marvelous beauty of their songs and of their plumage, but it must also be kept in mind that they are the natural enemies of insect pests. This tendency to destroy insects makes the birds valuable allies of the fruit grower, the farmer and the forester. Besides keeping insect pests in check many species of these tireless laborers in the interests of humanity are of great economic value in destroying seeds of harmful weeds. The importance of the song and insectivorous birds is so great and their value so universal that everyone should be interested in their welfare.

In addition to protection, the best method of attracting and increasing the number of birds about our homes when they return, is by providing suitable nesting places, food and water.

Most birds build their nests in trees or shrubs, either in holes, on the branches or in crotches. Some of course, are ground-nesting. Those suffering most for proper nesting sites are the ones which nest in holes. Removal of dead trees and stumps places often selected by birds which nest in cavities cause a scarcity of desirable nesting sites. If we wish them to remain in any locality we must furnish them with suitable nest boxes. Some birds will use for nesting almost any container offered, such as tomato cans, flower pots, etc. It is however relatively easy for anyone who has a few boards, a saw, a hammer and some nails to construct neat homes for birds. It is particularly desirable to provide suitable nesting facilities where insect pests are common. Nearly all birds are fond of insects, but they are especially useful as insect destroyers during the time they are providing food for their young.

Bird houses should be put up now in order to be available when the birds arrive. If erected too late in the spring, birds have already selected other sites for nests and one cannot expect much success this season. Detailed plans for building bird houses are given in "Farmers Bulletin" No. 1456 published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Houses should be so constructed that they can be easily opened and cleaned. It is also essential that they be fastened securely, so that they cannot shake. They should be fairly low and in the open, on poles rather than in trees. The house cat is probably the worst enemy of birds, particularly young birds when they first leave their nests. Bird houses can be protected from cats by a cone-shaped guard of sheet metal placed around the pole or tree on which the house is placed.

Trees, shrubs and vines which produce shelter and food furnish additional attraction for birds. Among those which are desirable are the birch, hackberry, dogwood, thorn, holly, mulberry, mountain ash, shad bush, black, choke and bird cherry, sassafras, red cedar, juniper, hemlock, pine, larch, barberry, laurel, hazelnut, huckleberry, winterberry, hawthorn, sumach, wild rose, the viburnums, bush honeysuckle, grape, bittersweet, partridge berry and virginia creeper. Many barberous plants such as millet sunflower, wheat buckwheat, etc. furnish food. A weed patch or clump of briars along the fence is also very helpful in providing birds with food and protection.



PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIALS FOR GROUSE DOGS

The Pennsylvania Field Trial Club announces that the twenty-fourth annual National Championship for Grouse dogs will be held the week of March 25th at Tionesta, Pa. The stake, which is the recognized bird dog classic of the north, is open to any registered pointer or setter regardless of previous wins. The winner will have its name engraved on the beautiful \$500.00 Jared M. B. Reis trophy and possession of this trophy for one year, and a certificate entitling the winning dog to the title of National Grouse Champion of America. In addition, the winner will be given a beautiful and costly sterling silver permanent trophy. The Jared M. B. Reis Championship cup must be won three times by the same owner to obtain permanent possession. As several sportsmen, including Judge Harry R. Hyde, of Ridgway, Pa., have two legs on this trophy, the competition promises to be especially keen at this trial.

As a number of the prominent bird-dog owners of Michigan and the New England States have signified their intention of entering their dogs in this Championship Stake, it behooves all the Pennsylvania owners of crack grouse dogs to be on hand and endeavor to keep this title in Pennsylvania, "Where the Class grouse dogs originated."

In addition to the Championship stake, a puppy and junior all-age will also be run. Entry fees in these two stakes will be \$3.00 and \$5.00, respectively, in keeping with the times. Beautiful and costly trophies will be awarded the three winning dogs in each of these two stakes, and if the entries warrant it, a divided purse also.

Nationally known judges will be engaged

to pass on the merits of the contestants and our slogan is "A fair field and no favor, May the best dog win".

Every owner of a good grouse dog is cordially invited to attend this trial. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Weaver, Tionesta, Pa. Entry blanks and any other information will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary, S. A. Magee, Harrisville, Pa.

ORGANIZES BOY'S CLUB

Another outstanding example of the work that is being done to educate the youth of the Commonwealth in the conservation of wildlife has been brought to our attention by Mr. Charles D. Sisley of the Connellsville High School. Mr. Sisley recently organized a new club in that institution known as the *Fish and Game Club* which has a membership of 170 boys of the average age of 16 or 17 years. Through the cooperation of the State Game, Fish and Forestry Departments they are being instructed in every phase of these activities.

OVER THE TOP

The Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Club went over the top in their campaign drive for new members—from 200 in January to 315 in February. Their goal is 500 for 1935.

The club held their annual smoker on March 7, 8:00 P. M. at the Wilkesburg Elks' Auditorium. Over 500 sportsmen were in attendance.

Dr. S. H. Williams, Member of the Game Commission, Ex-Congressman Clyde M. Kelly, and A. F. Menzer, Pres. Allegheny Co. Sportsmen were the principal speakers. Dr. E. R. Raymalay, Toastmaster.

Here and

In the future all material submitted for GAME NEWS must be in our hands a month in advance of the issue for which it is intended. In other words all contributions for the May number must be in the editor's hands not later than April 1, and so on throughout the year.

A ringneck pheasant crashed through the cabin window of a speeding New York express train near Torresdale recently knocking the engineer from his seat. Stunned by the blow his hand slipped from the controller causing the train to stop in emergency. The train was delayed about 20 minutes by the accident. The engineer was Frank Pearl, of Philadelphia. —L. B. Stackhouse, Morrisville.

WORLD'S RECORD

Coatesville probably holds the world's record for the largest litter of beagles born. The owner of the mother beagle, Tony Malatesta, 17 Oak Street, Coatesville, was unable to secure a veterinarian soon enough or the puppies might be living today. They all died. Twenty-four were born.

It is said that the world's record for a litter of pups is seventeen. If this is true then Coatesville is in a class by itself.

—Norman M. Wood, Coatesville.

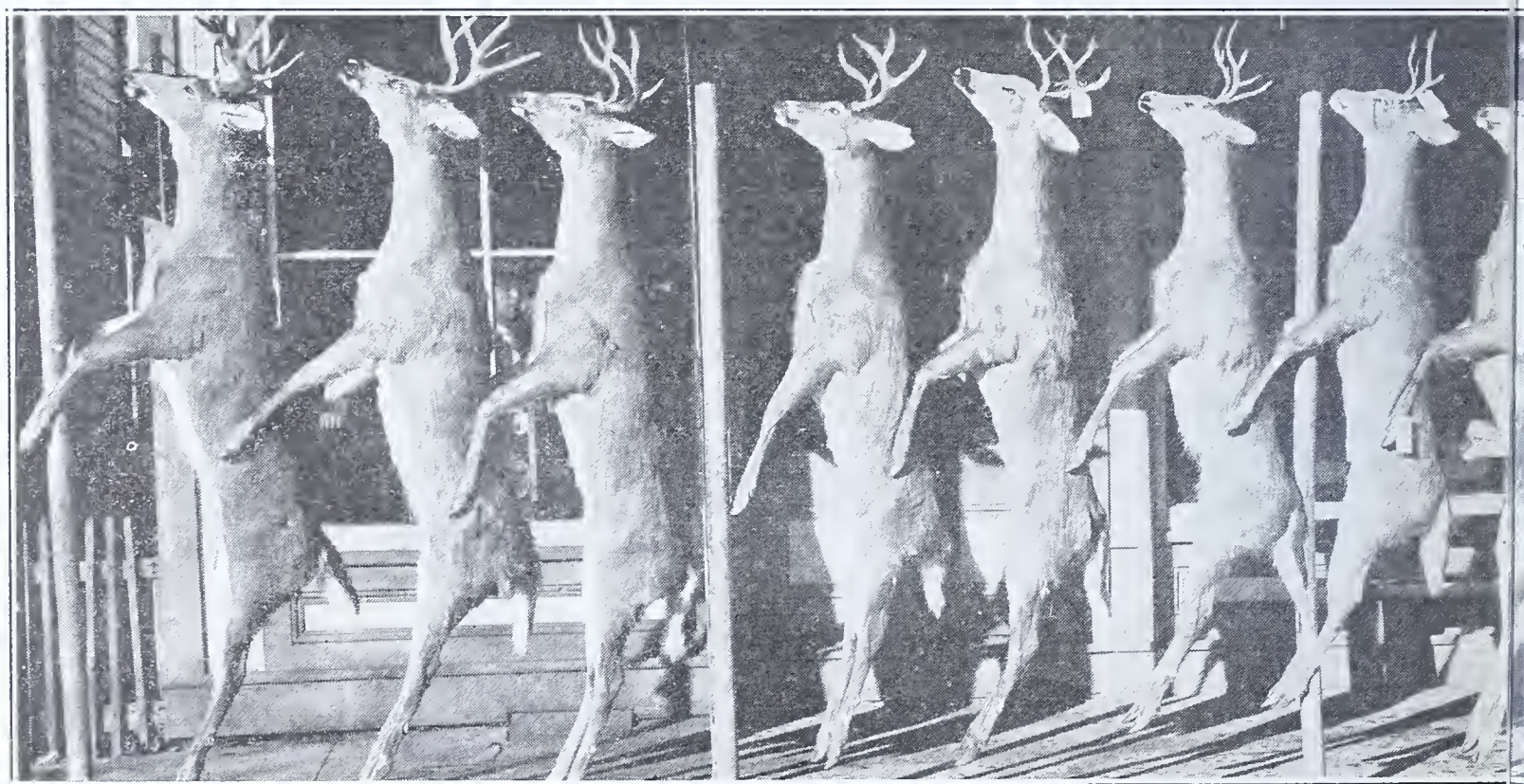


Photo shows seventeen deer killed by Hegins hunters during the past season. The photo was taken in front of the William S. Willier place of business in Hegins where they were hung for several days. From left to right the picture shows the kill of: Nelson Wetzel, 10 point, Sullivan County; Marlin Rickert, 8 point, Sullivan County; Francis Coleman, 7 point, Lycoming County; Scott Barr, 8 point, Lycoming County; Harvey Reed, 4 point, Lycoming County; Jay Maurer, 4 point, Lycoming County; Renben Schwartz, 4 point, Lycoming County; Ned Dunkelberger, 8 point, Lycoming County;

There with the Sportsmen

GAME COMMISSION ACQUIRES NEW LANDS

Within the past month the Game Commission acquired 5,691 acres of good game territory, bringing the total area now owned by the sportsmen to 462,445 acres. Of the new acquired territory, 1,679 acres are in Somerset County, and will be a part of State Game Lands No. 50; 537 acres in Schuylkill County, part of State Game Lands No. 80; 400 acres in Carbon County, part of State Game Lands No. 40; and 1,706 acres in Schuylkill and Berks Counties and 1,368 acres in Armstrong County, both of which are entirely new tracts in those sections of the State. The Schuylkill County tract is known as State Game Lands No. 106, and the Armstrong County area as State Game Lands No. 105.

LARGE BOUNTY CLAIMS MAY SET RECORD

Several large bounty claims have been probated recently. One individual, Kenneth Wiemer, of Laughlinton, sent in 122 weasels last week. Mr. Wiemer has a large trap line, running from twenty to twenty-five miles and containing over a hundred traps. Three or four members of his family also trap, usually weasels, opossums and shunks. So far the family has caught 212 weasels.

Tiore Magagna and his brother, both of West Hazelton, succeeded in bagging 20 gray foxes while camping in Potter County recently. This was an unusual record, made

doubly interesting due to the fact that they were taken from a section where few gray foxes were supposed to occur.

A. M. Crist, of Chambersburg, ranked first last year in the number of gray foxes killed and probated for bounty in Pennsylvania. He killed 25. Our latest report so far this year shows that he has taken 13.

SPORTSMEN TRAP MANY SKUNKS

During the recent trapping season the York and Adams County Game and Fish Association, Hanover, Pa., encouraged the trapping of skunks by awarding cash prizes totalling \$60.00 to the trappers bringing in the greatest number of these animals. Between 70 and 80 trappers participated in the contest which was confined within a radius of 10 miles from Hanover. The club secured the assistance of a local fur dealer who received the skins and credited the various trappers. At the close of the trapping season about 1200 pelts had been entered in the contest.

The York and Adams County Association have stocked considerable game locally, and are doing everything possible to protect it.

Game Protector Robert Latimer reports observing a chipmunk eating a salamander.

In Scotland they pay a bounty of \$20.00 for each muskrat killed within her borders.

LUCKY 13

Harold L. Paul, of Pottsville, hunted deer with the Anthracite Gun Club of Port Carbon, but never had a shot at a buck. When he applied for his 1933 hunting license he mentioned his ill luck to a friend who told him the trouble was with his license number and secured for him License No. 1300 and told him to always hunt with thirteen (13) bullets in his pocket.

He shot thirteen rabbits in 1933. During the deer season he always carried thirteen bullets with him. The thirteenth deer that he saw was a buck which he shot.

For the year 1934 he again received License No. 1300. When he went deer hunting he again carried thirteen bullets with him. He was the thirteenth member of his club to shoot at a deer and he shot a seven-point buck. The buck he shot in 1933 was a six-point.

He has already made application for License No. 1300 for the year 1935.

MEASURING A BIRD

The total length of a bird with its feathers is measured from the tip of the bill to the tip of the tail, the bird thoroughly relaxed, lying flat on its back along a ruler, with the head bent dorsally so that the bill is approximately parallel with the ruler, and without stretching the neck beyond natural position.



Photo Courtesy The Valley Citizen, Valley View, Pa., and furnished by Representative Edgar A. Schroepe.

Allen Herb, 8 point, Lycoming County; Lloyd Kessler, 9 point, Lycoming County; Chas. Minnich, 7 point, Lycoming County; Ernest Eckler, 4 point, Lycoming County; M. G. Stump, 8 point, Center County; Albert Wilhour, 8 point, Potter County; Howard Herner, 8 point, Dauphin County; Gny Schroepe, 4 point, Dauphin County; Edward Campbell, 5 point, Dauphin County.

● Hunting Goshawks ●

By W. M. DIPPOLD



Adult Goshawk. Note fine barring and lacing, also white patch over eye.

EVERYBODY interested in preserving our grouse should be equally interested in destroying their worst natural enemy, the goshawk. Grouse when regularly obtainable furnish the sole food supply of those demons of the air.

Lack of knowledge of how, when and where to hunt the goshawk is all that prevents many sportsmen from helping to keep him in check, and for that reason the following experiences and hints are set down in the hope they will benefit hunters who may wish to assist in the worthwhile work of reducing his numbers.

In the Spring of 1932, in a section of the State where goshawks were numerous, I had an opportunity to observe, almost from day to day, three flocks of grouse numbering eight, ten and thirteen young birds, from the time they were hatched until completely wiped out before any reached maturity. These grouse, hatched early in June, had all disappeared before the end of July. The grouse most frequently left the shelter of the trees and undergrowth at sunset and it was at that time of the day that the goshawks made regular trips up and down the little valley where the grouse roamed; however, the goshawks might be seen at any hour of the day, flying very close to the ground.

Several weeks after I first saw the flocks of grouse my notes record that the young birds were disappearing at about the average rate of one a day. On July 6th two of the flocks had been reduced to four in one and five young birds in the other and a week later two of the old birds disappeared. The last young bird of the third flock was seen July 17th after which date none could be found of any of the three flocks.

It is possible that other predators or disease were responsible for some of these

grouse losses but all the evidence pointed to the goshawks as the guilty parties.

Early one morning I visited a goshawk nest in which were two chicks about two weeks of age. The chicks were battling each other, apparently for possession of a half-eaten grouse lying on the edge of the nest. I went away for two hours to hunt for another nest, then returning to the first nest I found the half-eaten grouse on the ground under the tree and saw the chicks pecking at a freshly killed grouse in the nest. Seeing neither of the parents I concluded that both were away hunting more grouse.

Searching carefully inside the nests and on the ground in a radius of 300 feet from several nests, I have found, with one excep-



This nest, about 19 feet from the Ground, was the lowest I have ever found.

tion, nothing but grouse bones. The exception was at one nest where bones of two rabbits were on the ground under the tree.

The goshawk is generally becoming a year-round resident of all the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. I have seen goshawks for several years past all through the winter in the locality where I do my hunting.

Goshawks presented for bounty during the months of November, December, January, February and March may properly be called casual kills; most of them are taken incidentally to hunting other game. During these months the goshawk, even though he confines his hunting to a certain piece of territory, has no regular home nest to which he returns day after day. In my part of Pennsylvania it is during the months of April and May that they nest and rear their young, numbering from two to five, and in these months they may be systematically and successfully hunted and killed at their nests.

My own efforts have been rewarded best during the latter part of April and the first

two weeks in May. After the young hawks reach the flying stage they seem to stay in the vicinity of the nest throughout the first summer at least, and sometimes they may be killed rather easily as they are utterly fearless and filled with curiosity.

The bounty period closes April 30th but that should not deter anyone genuinely interested in preserving the grouse from hunting the goshawk after that date. Nest hunting can be carried on successfully until the trees are in full leaf; after that time it is very difficult to locate them.

The nest is usually placed in the fork of a beech tree, from twenty to forty feet above the ground. I found one lower than twenty feet but the average will be about thirty feet. A stand of large timber far from roads and habitations is the proper place to hunt for the nests.

If you see a goshawk at any time, mark the location of large timber, particularly beech in the vicinity where you see the hawk, then at about the time they are nesting search through this timber for the nests, which will be easy to see as they are usually about four feet across.

From one to three old nests are almost always found near an occupied nest. If you find old nests in the summer fall or winter you will have a fair chance of finding hawks in April and May when they are nesting, as most of them seem to return to the same location year after year, either repairing an old nest and reoccupying it or building a new nest near the old one.

At one time I destroyed the nests as I found them but discovered that it was a mistake and stopped the practice when I learned of their habit of sometimes using an old nest. Last May I secured three hawks from a nest I found in May of the previous year.

The spice of hunting nesting goshawks is



Just getting his flying feathers. Young birds are brown above.

their habit, in many instances, of trying to bluff an intruder away from the nest. In two cases the bird at the nest actually made determined attacks on me. The first time this happened I was searching for a nest that I had seen during the deer season a few months before. I had forgotten the exact location of this nest and was sitting on a log resting and smoking, trying to get my bearings when suddenly I was startled by the wheezy, "tuck-tuck-tuck" usually uttered by the goshawk in a fighting mood.

I looked behind me just in time to see the hawk flying directly at my head and instantly ducked down beside the log. A wing of the hawk brushed my head as I rolled out of the way. Turning at a distance of about thirty feet, the hawk came back, and while it flared upward and away to a tree at the crack of my gun, I must confess that I missed it completely. It then stayed just out of range of my 20 gauge shot pistol. The nest, containing two chicks a week to ten days old, was about three hundred feet from the log I sat on—and left so suddenly.

A high-pitched scream is another characteristic cry of the goshawk when its nest or young are molested.

When hunting goshawk nests I generally carry only a .22 caliber revolver. One must hunt far and wide and it is best to travel as light as possible. After an occupied nest is found you can go back with full equipment for bagging the hawks. No matter how much they are disturbed, if the nest contains eggs or chicks the hawks will not desert it. I have killed a few with the little revolver, but two that I am certain were hit low in the body, flew away and I failed to recover them.

My equipment for bagging the hawks at their nests includes a light weight .22 Hornet rifle, a small, single-bitted axe (or a hatchet), a handful of spikes, two No. 2 traps and some white paper.

A .22 caliber rifle, shooting the ordinary long rifle cartridge, preferably loaded with hollow point bullets, will be satisfactory providing the birds are hit high in the body.

The best rifles are those of medium power and range, such as the .22 Hornet, .25-20 and .32-20. The .250 Savage and .25 Remington also should be excellent.

A shotgun loaded with BBs or large size shot is valuable during the first few minutes of attack on nesting goshawks and to have a companion so armed helps greatly. If you fail to kill the hawk in your first onslaught, it will fly to a high tree, out of range of a shotgun and scream at you. Then the rifle can be used to best advantage.

It rarely happens that both parent birds are at the nest at the same time, except very early in the morning and late in the evening, so here is where the spikes and traps come in. Shinning up a big beech tree is not pleasant exercise so I climb by driving spikes as I go up. If there are eggs or downy-feathered young birds in the nest I remove them and substitute pieces of paper the size of the eggs or young hawks. The traps, set before climbing the tree again, are then placed on opposite edges of the nest where the hawk is most likely to land, and the chains are securely fastened. I once tried a No. 1 trap but it proved to weak to hold a goshawk.

I am not certain that the white paper

decoy helps to fool the hawks but I am sure that it does no harm, for they always step into the traps when they return to the nests. Being very excitable, they fly madly about, calling for the vanished mate, and their excitement makes them easy victims for the traps.

Were the goshawks less ruthless and destructive one might hesitate to use traps and decoys on their nests in warring against them, but being the merciless killers they are, any effective means of destroying them must be considered fair.

The goshawk does not usually glide and soar to the great heights flown by the red-tailed, red-shouldered and other beneficial hawks. They generally fly near the ground. Some call them "owl-hawks" from their habit of flying low in the big timber and no



Goshawks About Ten Days Old

doubt many seen at a distance in deep dark woods are mistaken for owls.

In flight and at a considerable altitude the goshawk can be identified by its long, narrow tail, and relatively short, broad wings as compared with the short, broad tail and wide wingspread of the high-soaring beneficial hawks.

From beak to tip of tail the average goshawk will measure a little over two feet. The wing spread is over three and one-half feet. Feathers on the back of an adult are slaty blue; tail is the same color but a shade darker, with five blackish bands. Lower parts are white with numerous narrow, slaty bars and vertical, black lacings. The most conspicuous feature is the white stripe over the eye, extending to the back of the head. Eyes are usually red in the mature bird, but occasionally they are yellow. (One I killed had eyes that shaded from red at the outer edge, through orange, to yellow at the inner edge of the iris.)

In the immature, flying stage of development goshawks are brown where slaty on the adult, with under parts of a yellowish white, marked with dark brown streaks. The eyes of the flying youngster are yellow. Eyes of downy chicks on the nests are muddy gray.

USE YOUR HEAD

*A woodpecker pecks out a great many specks
Of sawdust when building a hut;
He works like a nigger to make the hole
bigger—*

*He's sore if his cutter won't cut.
He don't bother with plans of cheap artisans.
But there's one thing can rightly be said:
The whole excavation has this explanation—
He builds it by using his head.*

—The Makiling Echo

MAJOR BIDDLE HONOR GUEST AT I. W. L. A. DINNER

Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Game Commission was the guest of honor and feature speaker at the eleventh annual get-together of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Isaac Walton League on Feb. 19.

The Philadelphia Chapter is developing plans for a country clubhouse, rifle, pistol and archery ranges and casting area. Forestry and soil erosion experiments will also be conducted. These developments were made possible through the cooperation of the Safety Rod and Gun Club, at Bustleton, many members of which were present at the banquet.

Major Biddle gave an illustrated lecture on his Alaskan expedition in search of trophies for habitat groups of animals for the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

LUCKY BREAK

*As you tramp the fields at daybreak
Dog ranging near and far
'tis great to know that things are "jake"
And your shootin's up to par.*

*A point! Sure enough
Right there dead ahead.
If my luck is not tough
Soon the bird will be dead.*

*Old Jim, holds steady
Like carved from rock
He'll not move 'til I'm ready
To make the shot.*

*I'm just behind him
Movin' alert and slow
Nervously wonderin'
When the bird will go.*

*Then it went with a rush
My sights are in line
I follow the flush
Thinkin' its mine.*

*I pulled the trigger
Realizin' too late
That the bird was a hen
And not its mate.*

*You're wonderin' did I pay a fine?
Like everyone foreboded
No, Fate indeed to me was kind
For the gun was never loaded.*

CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY

"December 25: Got gun for Christmas."
"December 26: Snowin'. Can't go huntin."
"December 27: Still snowin'. Can't go huntin."
"December 28: Still snowin'. Shot Gram-maw!"

—Drexlerd

HORSE SENSE

Mr. J. Woods Rich, of the Woolrich Woolen Mills, writes that he received from a Potter County hunter an order for a black and red heavy weight all wool horse blanket so that the animal would not be shot by careless deer hunters.

Sportsmen Honor Adolf Muller at 40th Annual Dinner

Honoring Adolf Muller, retiring President of the Game Commission for his 11 years of exemplary service to the State of Pennsylvania, leaders of State and sport paid a glowing tribute to the man and his achievements at the 40th annual banquet of the Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association on February 2.

Judge Harold G. Knight, President of the Association, presided as toastmaster. He introduced the guests of honor and speakers and added his own words of appreciation for the guest of honor.

Hon. J. Hansell French, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and a former President of the Association, in praising Mr. Muller, said: "I want to correct the impression among some that Adolf Muller was forced to resign. Governor Earle would have gladly continued him on the Commission and was surprised when I informed him of Adolf's request to be relieved of his duties sometime ago."

Major Nicholas Biddle, recently appointed by Governor Earle as Mr. Muller's successor, added further praise to the retiring President by declaring: "Adolf Muller has striven conscientiously and honestly for the sportsmen of this state."

Major Biddle drew a round of applause

when he told the sportsmen it was the purpose of Governor Earle to keep politics out of the Game Commission.

"The Governor is one of the finest sportsmen I have ever known," he added.

Another member of the Association who spoke of Adolf Muller's great help to the organization and greater influence to the State was Burd P. Evans, Vice-President of the county sportsmen's group.

Others who generously praised the guest of honor included: Grover C. Ladner, President of the State Federation of Sportsmen and Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania; E. W. Nicholson, President of the Pennsylvania State Fish and Game Protective Association, Philadelphia; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the State Game Commission, Harrisburg; Bob Vale, Philadelphia newspaperman; P. G. Platt, President of the Pennsylvania Division of the Izaak Walton League; and Rev. Paul L. Yount, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

At the conclusion of the speaking program, Mr. Muller spoke briefly, offering his heartfelt thanks to the association and his friends who had so ably demonstrated their sincere regard for him personally and for the fine efforts he had made in his chosen work.

SPORTSMEN WILL HONOR MR. HARWOOD

Sportsmen from all over the eastern part of the State gathered at the Hotel Altamont on Wednesday evening, March 6 to be in attendance at a joint banquet held by the Anthracite Trout Nursery and Game Farm Association and the Hazleton Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The affair was a testimonial to Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission, a former Hazleton resident, and one of the most prominent sportsmen ever to serve on that body.

A SPORTSMAN'S REPORT

The following letter from Frank C. Swartz, of Erie, is well worth reading for in it is exemplified the true spirit of sportsmanship:

"I examine each piece of vermin I kill—stomach and craw.

"I do not shoot red-shouldered hawks, and few red-tails. I find mostly snakes and red squirrels in them.

"Marsh hawks are always full of mice. But I caught one with a pin-tail duck last spring, and I think they are also hard on young ringnecks in the swamps. Am going to work on them more this year.

"Sharp-shins are very hard on birds and squirrels.

"Cooper's hawks in my estimation are very bad. I find grouse, quail and squirrels in their nests and craws. One nest I found this year had five young.

"But to me the Great Horned Owl and house cat are the very worst enemies of our game.

"I am locating large nests now. The trees being bare they are easy to find, and when the hawks come I have a 'line' on their nests. As a rule they will patch up an old nest.

"You will note my game kill is quite small. I love to hunt, but so help me I enjoy killing vermin more than I do game.

"I hunt lots of days that I do not fire a shot. I take hunters along but find few who have the patience to lay for a hawk or stomp the swamps for an owl.

"Speaking of owls: I go through the hemlocks and strike the large ones with a stick. If I am lucky enough to jump an owl I grab my crow call and squawk like the devil. There is always a crow around and soon I have a flock. Then the fun starts. The crows will follow the owl from stop to stop until I drop him. I have chased an owl as many as five hours, the crows staying right with us.

"I remain, yours for less vermin, F. C. Swartz."

Following is Mr. Swartz's report: Game killed: One eight-point buck, 5 rabbits, and 16 squirrels. Vermin: Killed 10 Great Horned Owls and destroyed one nest and two young; killed 5 Sharp-shinned Hawks and destroyed five nests, twelve eggs and two young; 3 Cooper's Hawks, two nests (one with five young, the other with three eggs); 4 Red-tailed Hawks, one nest and two eggs; 4 Marsh Hawks; 1 Barred Owl; 25 or more crows; 15 house cats; and 12 or more Blue Jays.

TO ALL LANDOWNERS

At the regular meeting of the Apollo Community Sportsmen's Association held February 16, 1933, it was unanimously decided to invite all Farmers and Landowners to become Honorary Members of this Association, so that a better understanding between them and the Sportsmen can be effected.

We, the members of this organization, realize that the Hunter and Fisherman must use either Public Land, or privately owned farms for the scenes of their sport.

Therefore, we wish to cooperate with the Farmer in protecting his property from hoodlums and trespassers, and also in feeding and protecting and propagating the game on his property.

Be it understood that this organization wants all Farmers to become honorary members, WHETHER OR NOT they wish to permit hunting or fishing on their property.

Be it also understood that the members of this Association agree to request permission of all Landowners and Farmers, before trespassing on any property.

APOLLO COMMUNITY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION



William R. Sinquett, 85 year old gunner of Gravity, Pa., brought down this ten-point buck during the past season at Blue Heron Lake, Pike County, with a single shot. He shot the deer about 8 o'clock in the morning and no one happened along to help him out of the woods until about 1 o'clock when his daughter-in-law became worried about his long absence, looked him up, and helped him back to camp with his trophy. Every one was happy to learn "Dad" had brought down such a nice buck.

HAVE YOU SENT
IN YOUR REPORT
OF GAME KILLED

FEDERATION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS AND DISCUSSES LEGISLATION

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs held their annual meeting in the House Caucus Room of the State Capitol at Harrisburg on February 12 with a record attendance.

It was generally conceded to be the finest and most enthusiastic gathering held so far.

Grover C. Ladner, Philadelphia, Deputy Attorney General, was reelected President and Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Wilkes-Barre, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. John C. Youngman, of Williamsport, was elected Vice-President.

Resolutions adopted included: To clarify prohibition of trapping raccoons; repeal of Witkin Firearms Bill; training dogs on Sunday, except during hunting season, with permit from landowner; giving Game Commission power to declare bounties; giving Fish Commission discretionary power to close feeder streams; endorsing work of sealing abandoned coal mines as worthy work relief projects, and asking that it be continued on State-wide basis; prohibiting use of eel racks; support of Cook Forest Association to purify Clarion River; curtailing of roads in forest areas, and granting no camp site permits on newly built roads; prohibiting using dogs to hunt bear; limiting creel to 15 trout; protecting the groundhog as game animal; vote of appreciation to Hon. O. M. Deibler, Fish Commissioner; bestowing broad discretionary powers upon Fish Commission; making provision for protection of Fish and Game Funds in the event of revised constitution; support of a bill drafted along lines of Lose Bill in 1933 Session; suggesting game land purchase in large metropolitan area whenever possible; closing the bear season until 1937; that large game be tagged immediately after killing; stocking of more 3 and 4 inch trout fingerlings by Fish Commission; petition President Roosevelt to adopt Dern Committee anti-pollution program; permitting field trials for rabbit dogs during March and reducing fee for all trials \$5.00; favoring Bernhard spotlighting Bill; stopping of mining on State lands; remove protection from the skunk.

Resolutions rejected included: Sunday fishing; fifty cent increase in fishing license; that the Secretary of the Game Commission shall be a person who has not been a Member of the Board for at least one year; turkey gobbler law pending further study of same.

Prior to the business meeting several prominent individuals were introduced, including the Hon. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, who assured the sportsmen of his wholehearted cooperation; Major Nicholas Biddle, Member of the Game Commission, also assuring the support of that body; and John M. Phillips, former President of the Game Commission, and one of the foremost sportsmen in the state.

Mr. Kenzie Bagshaw, Director of the State Grange, spoke regarding the relationship between farmer and sportsman.

Mr. Robert Vale, veteran newspaper man read the report of a special committee on the Turkey Gobbler Law, the adoption of which was voted against until further study is made of the plan.



Clarence H. Schwartz, Loysville, Pa., with fine trophy taken in Perry County. Antler spread is twenty-four inches.

Mammoth Sportsmen's Gathering Many Notables Assembled

The 53rd annual dinner of the Pennsylvania State Fish and Game Protective Association at Philadelphia on February 13 was undoubtedly one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of its kind ever held in Pennsylvania. Over 750 sportsmen attended and the banquet hall of the Penn Athletic Club was filled to capacity.

Many prominent guests were present, all of whom were introduced by E. W. Nicholson, President of the Association, and toastmaster. They included: Judge Frank Smith; Judge Harold Knight, President of the Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association; Hon. Kenneth Reid, Member, Board of Fish Commissioners; Hon. O. M. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries; C. R. Buller, Chief of Fish Culture; H. R. Stackhouse, Executive Secretary, Fish Commission; Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Member, Game Commission; Major Nicholas Biddle, Member, Game Commission; Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, Game Commission; John M. Phillips, former President of the Game Commission; Senator B. H. Thompson; and Livingston E. Jones.

Major Biddle spoke briefly on the program of the Game Commission. Promise of an attempt to relieve the "No Trespassing" problem confronting hunters living in the larger cities brought great applause.

"It is manifestly unfair to sell hunting licenses in the congested territory surrounding Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other large cities without making some attempt to provide a place to shoot," said Major Biddle. "The present situation calls for a remedy. One of the chief objectives of the new Game Commission will be an effort to acquire as many public shooting grounds and game refuges as funds and available lands will permit."

Adolf Muller, former President of the Game Commission, was the recipient of the Association's newly created annual award to the outstanding figure of the year in the

Pennsylvania conservation field. A gold medal bearing the insignia of the P. S. F. A. G. A. and inscribed with the words: "To Adolf Muller in acknowledgment of his service and appreciation of the unselfish work which he has done for the sportsmen of Pennsylvania," was awarded.

The Dr. Charles A. E. Codman Prize, given annually to the member of the association writing the best narrative of a hunting and fishing experience, was awarded to Arthur C. Emlen for his story entitled "Start Them Early."

Kenneth A. Reid, Member of the Board of Fish Commissioners, disclosed that immediately after the close of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen Clubs, in Harrisburg, February 12, an order was issued stopping all abandoned mine-sealing work. This is in direct opposition to the sportsmen's wishes and threatens much investigation to place the responsibility. This is the fourth time that abandoned mine-sealing projects have been halted within the State. It is said organized sportsmen are rapidly losing patience. Under the leadership of Grover C. Ladner, Deputy Attorney General, and Ken Reid, they are out to get the work put on a permanent State-wide basis until the job is finished.

William Pinkerton won the award for killing the greatest number of water snakes and Hugh S. Walker received the prize for the best photograph submitted during the year.

Charles M. B. Cadwalader, Managing director of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and this year's winner of the Bok Award, announced the Academy will shortly start work on a Pennsylvania Hall containing exhibits of this State's animal and bird life. He requested a committee be appointed by the Pennsylvania State Fish and Game Protective Association to aid in determining the species to be represented.

"LUCKY" WAS MY PARTNER

A story of a successful turkey hunt during the 1934 season, as related by Hon. Adolf Muller, former President of the Board.

My partner, Leon Holziser, otherwise known as "Lucky" was stationed about a hundred yards away. Soon after daylight he shot his first turkey. Then, wonder of wonders, five minutes later I spied and killed my first turkey. Running over to show "Lucky" what I got, imagine my surprise and delight to see his! Then came another climax. As we stood there talking a third turkey stalked within gun shot, calling. At the same time a car with three hunters pulled into the woods near us and I motioned to one of them to come over. When he did I showed him the bird and he shot it, thereby bagging his first turkey. His name is Bruce Horshbarger, of McVeytown. Then



Left: Bruce Horshbarger, McVeytown. Center: Leon "Lucky" Holziser, Phila.
Right: Adolf Muller, former President Game Commission.

came a tragedy. A fourth turkey bobbed into view and I showed one of the other fellows where it was. He shot it with a twenty gauge, but though hit, the bird got away. The boys promised to trail it and find it if they could.

I have hunted turkeys for many years and have seen many a successful hunter. It is real sport and comes at a time when the scenery is at its best and there is a blaze of color everywhere.

Furthermore I have learned that No. 6 shot makes the best load for turkeys. There are still those who prefer No. 2 or buck shot because the birds are big, but when they use such big shot they take a chance on missing. Better by far to use No. 6 and wait until the bird can be brought down with a neck or head shot. I have seen turkeys shot with No. 7½ out of a 20 gauge gun.

CAPITAL CITY FIELD TRIALS, MARCH 18-19

Final plans for running The Seventh Annual Spring Trials of the Capital City Field Trial Association will be run on the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation on March 18 and 19. This location is without a doubt the finest in the east. There will be four stakes, namely: Open Amateur Puppy, Open Amateur All Age, Novice Amateur All Age, and Shooting Dog. The last two listed stakes are membership stakes, open to members only.

OWL PUTS UP GOOD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT

Messrs. John H. Yount and Simon Rumbauch of Mayport, Pa., while driving through the forest, saw a large owl sitting on the road bank. As the car approached the bird flew ahead of the car for about 25 yards and lit on the road bank again. Mr. Rumbauch got out of the car, picked up some stones and threw them at the owl, but every time he threw the owl made as if to attack him. Soon it flew to a fence post. Mr. Rumbauch followed to within 20 feet of it and again stoned the bird but was unable to hit it in a vital spot. Next it flew down

an old log road about 50 yards and lit on a log. Mr. Rumbauch took after the owl with his hands filled with stones and in the meantime Mr. Yount got out of the car to watch the performance, but the owl raised again and came up the road headed straight for his face. He knocked it down with his left hand and it lit on the ground behind him. Then the battle started. He threw himself on the owl thinking he could get it by both legs but he failed, and got it by one with his right hand. With the other foot the owl got him by the left wrist and closed up on it tighter than a steel trap. Mr. Rumbauch, rushing to the rescue, placed his knee on the owl's neck and started to take out the claws which were sunk in Mr. Yount's wrist fully one-half inch. It took him two minutes to get the creature's foot loose and by that time his wrist was swollen almost a half inch. He started for medical aid at a nearby house. When Mr. Rumbauch came up to the house later he said the owl was dead, but when the two men arrived at the car Mr. Owl was on its feet and looked as if it were ready to say 'Come on, I am not licked yet.' Mr. Rumbauch jumped on it and trampled it to death. It had a spread of over six feet and is on display in the Jefferson County Courthouse.

SKEET AND TRAPSHOOTING BOOKLETS BY DUPONT

Revised to increase their value to skeet shooters and trapshooters, "Trapshooting Hints" and "Skeet Shooting Hints," now in the fourth edition, are being put out by the Sporting Powder Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.

The trapshooting booklet discusses various essential phases of the art of shooting at inanimate targets. The several divisions of the subject include: "To the beginner in trapshooting," "Selecting the gun," "Stance and form at the score," "Breaking the targets," "Guessing the targets," "Vision in shooting" and "Safety rules for trapshooters." A number of authorities on "The Sport Alluring" contribute their views on different angles of the sport.

"Skeet Shooting Hints" consists of pointers from prominent skeet shooters, to assist the novice in learning the fundamentals of this fascinating sport. Among the topics discussed are: "To the beginner in skeet," "Skeet guns and skeet loads," "Breaking the targets," "A good skeet score," "Classifications in skeet shooting" and the revised and approved official skeet rules and regulations. An illustration from a line drawing shows a skeet field layout with traps in operation and shooters at one of the firing stations. The test was written by well-known shooters and experts.

Especially interesting parts of the booklets are those written by women who engage in trapshooting, or skeet, or both. These sections point out women's part in the shooting picture.

Both of these informative booklets are of handy pocket size.



Charles H. Nagle, of Allentown, and large number of crows he killed by injecting strychnine into infertile eggs.

S. 3

The following editorial which appeared in the American Rifleman recently clearly describes Senate Bill No. 3 (Federal Firearms Bill). It is a splendid bill and is receiving support from the sportsmen all over the country. Let not us in Pennsylvania be lacking in our efforts to insure the passage of this bill.

S. 3 is the cryptic symbol which in the future will designate U. S. Senate Bill No. 3, introduced by Senators Copeland, Vandenberg, and Murphy (the Senate Racketeering Committee), to regulate the manufacture and distribution of firearms in the United States.

S. 3 is something of a history-making bill, being the first Federal Firearms Bill ever introduced which strikes directly at the criminal and the criminal alone. S. 3 is also the first Federal Firearms Bill introduced after exhaustive hearings which gave police, prosecuting officials, active jurists, social workers, sportsmen, and friends of national defense an equal opportunity to be heard.

In brief, S. 3 provides that manufacturers and dealers in firearms and ammunition must be licensed by the Secretary of Commerce. The cost is one dollar for a dealer and one hundred dollars for a manufacturer. The license does not need to be renewed annually, but will remain in effect during the good behavior of the licensee. All such manufacturers and dealers must then maintain a register of sales so that arms may be traced from the manufacturer to the purchaser.

The bill prohibits interstate transportation and importation of any machine gun, with the proper exceptions for military and police units. It prohibits the interstate transportation of a firearm by any person under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime of violence, or who is a fugitive from justice. It prohibits the interstate transportation of stolen firearms, and the pawning of such firearms. It prohibits the interstate transportation of firearms on which the manufacturer's serial number has been altered or obliterated.

S. 3 can easily be supported by state legislation invoking the police powers which are available to the state but not to the Federal Government, so as to completely prohibit the possession of firearms and ammunition by criminals, mental incompetents, vagrants, and other undesirables. With such legislation in the various states prohibiting possession, and with S. 3 on the Federal statutes prohibiting transportation, the police network around the armed criminal would be complete—and the ability of the sportsmen to enjoy firearms, and the right of the home-owner and small merchant to protect their personal property would not be impaired. This is the end toward which all organized sportsmen should work.

Members of the National Rifle Association should immediately communicate with Senator Copeland and his colleagues of the Racketeering Committee, Senators Vandenberg and Murphy, expressing appreciation for the constructive work which they have done in drafting S. 3. Members should also communicate with their own United States Senators and Congressmen, expressing approval of S. 3 in its present form, and urging support for this measure in the Senate and House of Representatives.

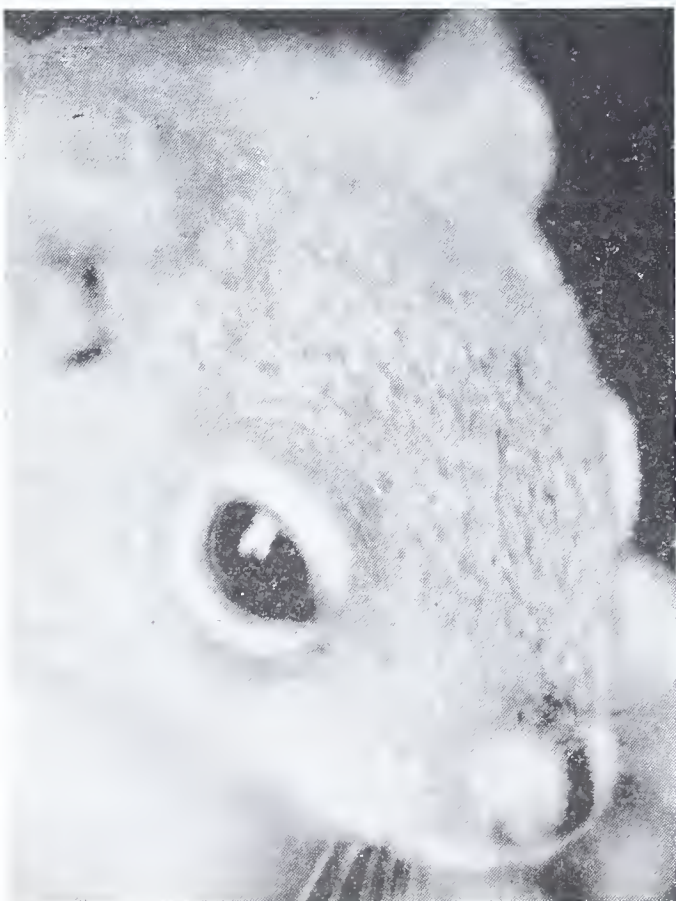
Immediate action is essential. If we are to prevent the adoption of a type of Federal Firearms Bill which we do not like, we must secure the adoption of the kind of Federal Bill that we can support. *It is just as important that you register your support of S. 3 with your Senator and Congressman as it was for you to register your opposition to the Keenan proposals at the last Congress.* S. 3 sets a new plane for sane firearms regulation in this country. *Support it actively and immediately.*

Reprinted from American Rifleman



A STUDY IN EYES

This is the second series of close-ups of native birds and animal life, prepared especially to interest children. Above, the Screech Owl winks at you in solemn contentment; upper right, Snowshoe Rabbit; lower left, Baby Gray Squirrel invites your confidence; lower right, "Porky," the walking pin cushion has the characteristic sleepy expression he enjoys when not molested. He does not throw his quills as is commonly supposed.





H
A
R
M
O
N
Y

COUNTY

WAYNE

SUSQUEHANNA

Township
East

Road

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

Putman
Estate

1.2 Miles
Danville

Township
Road

Edwards

John
Jackson

Andrew
Wayman

Evans
Heirs

Robert
Kunz
Farm

Clarence
Gardner

Henry
Briggs

Henry
Briggs

Frank
Ravner

Joshua
Smith

Bruno
Shuman

William
Bowen

Elmer
Smith

Buchanan
Estate

Ransom

Arnold
Lloyd

Weisel
Estate

Zimmer
Tract

Branch

Starrucca
Creek

Township
Road

Farrell
Corners

2.2 Miles
Scott
Center

Starrucca

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek

Starrucca
Creek



- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Path or Trail
- Stream
- School
- Church

PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS
**STATE GAME LANDS
NO. 70.**

WAYNE COUNTY



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Harrisburg, Pa.
Permit No. 270

**WANTED
FOR MURDER**



HOUSE CAT

**WANTED
DEAD ~~OR~~
~~ALIVE~~**



GOSHAWK

**WANTED
DEAD ~~OR~~
~~ALIVE~~**



**WANTED
FOR MURDER**



WEASEL

It's Open Season All Year 'Round on
These Criminals of the Animal World

Join Now in the Chase to Track Down and
Destroy These Ruthless Killers of Your Game

Wade
★

